## ISHIZUKA GLASS (UK) LTD.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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LD8 29/06/2018 #22

#### ISHIZUKA GLASS (UK) LTD. REGISTERED NUMBER:08666934

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

•	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	. 4	-		1,091	
Cash at bank and in hand	5	96,112		95,800	
		96,112	_	96,891	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(19,673)		(45,446)	
Net current assets			76,439		51,445
Total assets less current liabilities		_	76,439	_	51,445
Net assets		. <del></del>	76,439	_	51,445
Capital and reserves		_		_	
Called up share capital			40,000		40,000
Profit and loss account			36,439		11,445
		_	76,439		51,445

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 8 June 2018.

**M** Nomura

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1. General information

Ishizuka Glass (UK) Ltd. is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office address is Riverbank House, 2 Swan Lane, London, EC4R 3TT. Company's principal activity is to sell the glass products and materials to Europe.

## 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### 2.3 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

### 2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.5 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

#### 2.6 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.7 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

#### 3. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2016 - £NIL).

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 0 (2016 - 0).

#### 4. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Other debtors		1,091
		1,091
		=

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5.	Cash and cash equivalents		
	•	2017 £	2016 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	96,112	95,800
		96,112	95,800
6.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	1,050	1,050
	Corporation tax	5,957	1,712
	Other taxation and social security	1,416	-
	Accruals and deferred income	11,250	42,684
		19,673	45,446
		<del></del> =	

## 7. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company and controlling party is Ishizuka Glass Co., Ltd. incorporated in Japan. A copy of Ishizuka Glass Co., Ltd group financial statements can be obtained from 1880, Kawai-cho, Iwakura-shi, Aichi 482-8510 Japan.

#### 8. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 8 June 2018 by Yusuke Takanishi (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Greenback Alan LLP.