

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 09509531

Wild Aster Ltd

Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2018

Wild Aster Ltd

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2018

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Wild Aster Ltd

Officers and Professional Advisers

Director Ms S. Hayasaka

- Director

Registered office 7 Cockhall Close
Litlington
Nr Royston
Cambridgeshire
SG8 0RB

Accountant Arnold Guise Associates
Accountants
7 Cockhall Close
Litlington
Cambridgeshire
SG8 0RB

Bankers HSBC (Midland)
1 South Place
London
EC2M 2UP

Wild Aster Ltd

Director's Report

Year ended 31 March 2018

The director presents her report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2018 .

Director

The director who served the company during the year was as follows:

Ms S. Hayasaka

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 30 August 2018 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Ms S. Hayasaka

Director

Registered office:

7 Cockhall Close

Litlington

Nr Royston

Cambridgeshire

SG8 0RB

Wild Aster Ltd

Accountants Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Wild Aster Ltd

Year ended 31 March 2018

As described on the statement of financial position, the director of the company is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018, which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and the related notes. You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions I have compiled these financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to me.

Arnold Guise Associates Accountants

7 Cockhall Close Litlington Cambridgeshire SG8 0RB

30 August 2018

Wild Aster Ltd

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year ended 31 March 2018

		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
Turnover	4	71,429	62,021
		-----	-----
Gross profit		71,429	62,021
Distribution costs		3,656	—
Administrative expenses		20,692	21,231
Other operating income		12	12
		-----	-----
Operating profit	5	47,093	40,802
		-----	-----
Profit before taxation		47,093	40,802
Tax on profit	8	9,008	8,370
		-----	-----
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		38,085	32,432
		-----	-----
Dividends paid and payable	9	(31,000)	(28,000)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		28,387	23,955
		-----	-----
Retained earnings at the end of the year		35,472	28,387
		-----	-----

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Wild Aster Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2018

		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
Current assets			
Debtors	10	—	55
Cash at bank and in hand		46,486	37,582
		-----	-----
		46,486	37,637
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Other creditors including taxation and social security	11	9,306	8,371
Accruals and deferred income		813	813
		-----	-----
		10,119	9,184
Net current assets		36,367	28,453
Total assets less current liabilities		36,367	28,453
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	894	65
Net assets		35,473	28,388
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	1	1
Profit and loss account		35,472	28,387
		-----	-----
Member funds		35,473	28,388
		-----	-----

For the year ending 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Wild Aster Ltd

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 August 2018 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Ms S. Hayasaka

Director

Company registration number: 09509531

Wild Aster Ltd

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 March 2018

	2018	2017
	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	38,085	32,432
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Tax on profit	9,008	8,370
Accrued income	—	(172)
<i>Changes in:</i>		
Trade and other debtors	55	9,027
Trade and other creditors	298	(210)
	-----	-----
Cash generated from operations	47,446	49,447
Tax paid	(8,371)	(10,256)
	-----	-----
Net cash from operating activities	39,075	39,191
	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	829	(635)
Dividends paid	(31,000)	(28,000)
	-----	-----
Net cash used in financing activities	(30,171)	(28,635)
	-----	-----
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	8,904	10,556
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	37,582	27,026
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	46,486	37,582
	-----	-----

Wild Aster Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 7 Cockhall Close, Litlington, Nr Royston, SG8 0RB, Cambridgeshire.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3 Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably. Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

4 Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

5 Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

6 Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Rendering of services	70,946	62,021

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit

Operating profit or loss is stated after charging:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Foreign exchange differences	2	—

6. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the director, amounted to:

	2018	2017
	No.	No.
Management staff	1	1

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, were:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	12,000	11,964
Social security costs	818	714
	12,818	12,678

7. Director's remuneration

The director's aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Remuneration	12,000	11,964

8. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	9,008	8,370
	-----	-----
Tax on profit	9,008	8,370
	-----	-----

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is the same as (2017: the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19 % (2017: 20 %).

	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	47,093	40,802
	-----	-----
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	9,008	8,370
	-----	-----

9. Dividends

Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year):

	2018	2017
	£	£
Dividends on equity shares	31,000	28,000
	-----	-----

10. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other debtors	—	55
	----	----

11. Other creditors including taxation and social security falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Corporation tax	9,008	8,371
Social security and other taxes	298	—
	-----	-----
	9,306	8,371
	-----	-----

12. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Director loan accounts	894	65
	----	----

13. Called up share capital**Authorised share capital**

	2018		2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	100	100	100	100
	----	----	----	----

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2018		2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	1	1	1	1
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