Registered number: 12015902

HAKUTSURU SAKE OF EUROPE LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023



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HAKUTSURU SAKE OF EUROPE LTD. REGISTERED NUMBER: 12015902

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note		2023 £		2022 £
Current assets	•				
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	4	27,910		41,378	
Cash at bank and in hand	5	24,556		47,906	
	-	52,466	-	89,284	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(38,616)		(89,505)	,
Net current assets/(liabilities)	-		13,850		(221)
Total assets less current liabilities			13,850		(221)
Net assets/(liabilities)		-	13,850	<u></u>	(221)
Capital and reserves		_			
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			12,850		(1,221)
		-	13,850		(221)

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 comprehensive income 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 the 13 $30 \log 3$

M Fitatsugi

Masafuni FUTATSUGI

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1. General information

Hakutsuru Sake of Europe Limited is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 12015902. The registered office is Unit 4 The Chase Centre, 8 Chase Road, London, United Kingdom, NW10 6QD.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The parent company has confirmed that it will continue to provide the necessary support for the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The directors have therefore prepared the accounts on a going concern basis.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.6 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the balance sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the balance sheet date.

2.11 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 ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2022 - 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4.	Debtors		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Trade debtors	26,068	34,384
	Other debtors	818	3,081
	Prepayments and accrued income	1,024	3,913
		27,910	41,378
5.	Cash and cash equivalents	,	
		2023 £	2022 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	24,556	47,906
	·	24,556	47,906
6.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	2023	2022
6.		£	£
6.	Trade creditors	£ 10,952	£ 14,082
6.	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings	£ 10,952 175	£ 14,082 50,848
6.	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax	£ 10,952 175 3,697	£ 14,082 50,848 325
6.	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security	£ 10,952 175	£ 14,082 50,848
6.	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax	£ 10,952 175 3,697 17,235	£ 14,082 50,848 325
6.	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors	£ 10,952 175 3,697 17,235 559	£ 14,082 50,848 325 20,137
7.	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors	£ 10,952 175 3,697 17,235 559 5,998	£ 14,082 50,848 325 20,137 - 4,113
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	£ 10,952 175 3,697 17,235 559 5,998 38,616	£ 14,082 50,848 325 20,137 - 4,113 89,505
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	£ 10,952 175 3,697 17,235 559 5,998	£ 14,082 50,848 325 20,137 - 4,113 89,505

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

8. Ultimate parent undertaking and Controlling party

As at 31 March 2021, the directors consider that the ultimate and immediate parent undertaking and controlling party to be Hakutsuru Sake Brewing Co. Ltd, a company registered in Japan.

The address of Hakutsuru Sake Brewing Co. Ltd is: 4-5-5 Sumiyoshiminami-machi, Higashinada-ku, Kobe-shi, Hygo-ken, Japan

9. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 13 Soly 2023 by Cecile Chabert (Senior Statutory Auditor) (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Thakur-Chabert Limited.