# ASO FALCO LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018



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# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors

Mr T Agari Mr O Ohama Mr M Yamamoto

Company number

08569029

Registered office

Tricor Suite 4th Floor 50 Mark Lane London EC3R 7QR

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company in the year under review continued to be that of property investment and rental.

#### Results and dividends

The profit after tax for the year ended 31 March 2018 was £807,321 (2017: £772,209).

The directors declared and paid a dividend of £2,472,209 during the year (2017: £745,049).

#### Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr T Agari Mr O Ohama Mr M Yamamoto

#### Principal risks and uncertainities

The principal risks and uncertainties the company is exposed to are primarily financial risks, relating to credit risk and real estate risk.

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The maximum credit exposure relating to financial assets is represented by their carrying values as at the balance sheet date.

The company has identified the following risk associated with the real estate portfolio:

- A major tenant may become insolvent causing a significant loss of rental income and a reduction in the value of the associated property-related assets.

The directors oversee the management of financial risks by monitoring the financial position of tenants, by reference to publicly available financial information. The company aims to manage this risk such that no losses are incurred as a result of default by debtors.

No instances of default have occurred in the year. The directors consider that the company's financial risk management objectives are being met.

#### Capital Management

Capital management in the company relates principally to liquidity management. The company aims to have adequate cash available to meet its debts as and when they fall due, and to fund its ongoing operations. At 31 March 2018, the company has net assets of £24,107,321 (2017: £25,772,209) and net current assets of £350,595 (2017: £1,981,228) including cash and cash equivalents of £638,426 (2017: £2,277,278). The directors consider that the company's capital management objectives are being met.

#### **Going Concern**

The directors have reviewed the forecast future profits and cash flows and the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2018 is considered satisfactory. Additionally, the ASO corporation group, of which the company is a member, has considerable financial resources. As a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully.

After making enquiries therefore, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the forseeable future. Accordingly they have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

# **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

On behalf of the board

Mr T Agari

Director 9 July 2018

# **INCOME STATEMENT**

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

		2018	2017
	Notes	£	£
Continuing operations			
Revenue		1,076,889	1,079,924
Cost of sales		(1,000)	(32,440)
Gross profit		1,075,889	1,047,484
Administrative expenses		(79,196)	(82,223)
Operating profit		996,693	965,261
Income tax expense	4	(189,372)	(193,052)
Profit for the year	10	807,321	772,209

The Income Statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit for the year	807,321	772,209
Other comprehensive income:	-	
	<u></u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total comprehensive income for the year	807,321	772,209

The notes form part of these financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

## AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

		2018	2017
	Notes	£	£
Non-current assets			
Finance lease receivables	6	23,756,726	23,790,981
Current assets			
Finance lease receivables	6	34,256	32,790
Trade and other receivables	7	15,886	18,353
Current tax recoverable		628	-
Cash and cash equivalents		638,426	2,277,278
		689,196	2,328,421
Total assets		24,445,922	26,119,402
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	338,601	341,101
Tax payable	•	-	6,092
		338,601	347,193
Net current assets		350,595	1,981,228
Net assets		24,107,321	25,772,209
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Equity		00 000 000	05 000 000
Called up share capital	9	23,300,000	25,000,000
Retained earnings	10	807,321	772,209

The notes form part of these financial statements.

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies for the year ended 31 March 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

 ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

## AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

They were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9.54208 and are signed on its behalf by:

上里祐

Mr T Agari Director

Company Registration No. 08569029

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

		Share capital d	Other listributable reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2016		25,000,000	-	745,049	25,745,049
Year ended 31 March 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year					
		-	-	772,209	772,209
Dividends	5		-	(745,049)	(745,049)
Balance at 31 March 2017		25,000,000	•	772,209	25,772,209
Year ended 31 March 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year					
		-	-	807,321	807,321
Dividends	5	-	(1,700,000)	(772,209)	(2,472,209)
Reduction in share capital	9	(1,700,000)	1,700,000		•
Balance at 31 March 2018		23,300,000	-	807,321	24,107,321

The notes form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

		20	18	201	7
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities Cash generated from operations	15		996,659		954,663
Tax paid			(196,092)		(192,974)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			800,567		761,689
Investing activities interest received		32,790		31,386	
Net cash generated from investing activities			32,790		31,386
Financing activities					
Dividends paid		(2,472,209)		(745,049)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(2,472,209)		(745,049)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			(1,638,852)		48,026
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			2,277,278		2,229,252
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			638,426		2,277,278

The notes form part of these financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

ASO FALCO Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Tricor Suite, 4th Floor, 50 Mark Lane, London, EC3R 7QR.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted for use in the European Union and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS, (except as otherwise stated).

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The financial position of the company as at 31 March 2018 is considered satisfactory. Additionally, the ASO Corporation group, of which the company is a member, has considerable financial resources, should additional support be required. As a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully.

After making enquiries therefore, the directors have reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly they have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Revenue from finance leases

At commencement of the lease term, finance leases are recorded as an asset at the lower of the fair value of the asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the

Finance lease receipts are apportioned between revenue and the reduction of the outstanding asset. Revenue is allocated so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the asset.

#### 1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.5 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, other than those classified as fair value through profit and loss, which are measured at fair value.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

## Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

## Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

### 1.6 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities

#### Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

#### 1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 1.8 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the leasees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the company's net investment outstanding in respect of leases.

Leases classified as operating leases are recognised in the Income Statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

An agreement is determined to contain a lease if its terms incorporate the substance of a finance or operating lease.

#### 1.9 Foreign exchange

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are recognised in the Income Statement.

#### 1.10 Service charges and expenses recoverable from tenants

Income arising from expenses recharged to tenants in properties where the company acts as a lessor under a finance lease are recognised in the period in which the expense can be contractually recovered. Such receipts are included gross of the related costs in revenue, as the directors consider that the company acts as principal in this respect.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

## 1.11 New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

The accounting policies used in these financial statements are consistent with those applied in the last financial statements, as amended where relevant to reflect the adoption of new standards, amendments and interpretations which became effective in the year. These amendments have not had an impact on the financial statements.

The new standards and amendments to standards which have been issued but are not yet effective for the company are listed below:

New Standards and amendments	Effective Date:
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	1 April 2018
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 April 2018
Classifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 April 2018
Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2014-16 Cycle - IFRS 1 and IAS 28 Amendments	1 April 2018
IFRS 16 Leases	1 April 2019
Amendments to IFRS 9: 'Prepayment Features With Negative Compensation'	1 April 2019

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

The most significant of these, and their potential impact on the company's accounting policies, are set out below:

- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective from 1 April 2018) the standard deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. For the company, the standard will be pre-dominantly applicable to service charge income, other property related income, and proceeds from the sale of investment properties, but not rental income arising from the company's leases with tenants. The company plans to adopt the new standard on the effective date. Based on the transactions impacting the current financial year and future known transactions, the company does not expect the adoption of IFRS 15 to have a material impact on the company's financial statements. However, the Directors will continue to assess new transactions as they arise to the date of adoption.
- IFRS 9 Financial instruments (effective from 1 April 2018), addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities and introduces new rules for hedge accounting. IFRS 9 brings together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments project: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. The company plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date. Except for hedge accounting, which is not applicable to the company, retrospective application is required but providing comparative information is not compulsory. The company has performed a detailed assessment during the accounting period ending 31 March 2018 and does not expect the adoption of IFRS 9 to have a material impact on the company's financial statements.
- IFRS 16 Leases (effective from 1 April 2019) Under existing rules, lessees generally account for lease transactions either off-balance if the lease is classified as operating lease or on balance if the lease is classified as finance lease. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognise nearly all leases on balance which will reflect their right to use an asset for a period of time and the associated liability to pay rentals. The lessor's accounting model largely remains unchanged. The adoption of this standard is not expected to significantly impact the recognition of rental income earned under the company's leases with tenants.

#### 2 Employees

There were no employee or staff costs for the year ended 31 March 2018 (2017; £Nii)

## 3 Directors' remuneration

		100
Directors' remuneration	-	-
	£	£
	2018	2017

The directors are all directors or employees of other group undertakings. The directors do not consider it practical to apportion remuneration for their services to the company.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4 Income tax expense		
·	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	189,372	193,052
		\$0000 00000
The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the income statemen	nt as follows:	
	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit before taxation	996,692	965,261
	<u> </u>	-
Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2017: 20%)	189,372	193,052
	To a second	<b>G</b>
Tax charged in the financial statements	189,372	193,052
	*****	

Factors affecting future tax charge

The Finance Act 2013 which was enacted on 17 July 2013 introduced a reduction in the main rate of UK corporation tax from 23% to 21% from 1 April 2014 and to 20% from 1 April 2015.

The Finance Act 2016 which was enacted on 15 September 2016 introduced a further reduction in the main rate of the UK corporation tax to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020. The standard rate applied in the above reconciliation therefore is 19% (2017: 20%). The above rate changes may impact the tax paid by the company.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Dividends	2018 per share	2017 per share	2018 £	2017 £
	Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders:				
	Ordinary shares				
	Interim dividend paid	0.03	0.03	772,209	745,049
	Ordinary shares				
	Interim dividend paid	0.07		1,700,000	
	Total dividends				
	Interim dividends paid			2,472,209	745,049
	November 2017 respectively.				
6	Finance lease receivables			2018	2017
6	Finance lease receivables			2018 £	2017 £
6	Finance lease receivables  Gross amounts receivable under finance leases:			£	£
6	Finance lease receivables			£ 1,080,432	£ 1,080,432
6	Finance lease receivables  Gross amounts receivable under finance leases: Within one year			£	£
6	Finance lease receivables  Gross amounts receivable under finance leases: Within one year In two fo five years			£ 1,080,432 4,321,727	1,080,432 4,321,727 81,302,487
6	Finance lease receivables  Gross amounts receivable under finance leases: Within one year In two fo five years			1,080,432 4,321,727 80,222,055	1,080,432 4,321,727
6	Finance lease receivables  Gross amounts receivable under finance leases: Within one year In two to five years In over five years	able		1,080,432 4,321,727 80,222,055 85,624,214	1,080,432 4,321,727 81,302,487 86,704,646
6	Finance lease receivables  Gross amounts receivable under finance leases: Within one year In two to five years In over five years Unearned finance income	able		1,080,432 4,321,727 80,222,055 85,624,214 (61,833,232)	1,080,432 4,321,727 81,302,487 86,704,646 (62,880,875)
6	Finance lease receivables  Gross amounts receivable under finance leases: Within one year In two to five years In over five years Unearned finance income  Present value of minimum lease payments received	able		1,080,432 4,321,727 80,222,055 85,624,214 (61,833,232)	1,080,432 4,321,727 81,302,487 86,704,646 (62,880,875)
6	Finance lease receivables  Gross amounts receivable under finance leases: Within one year In two to five years In over five years Unearned finance income  Present value of minimum lease payments receivant The present value is receivable as follows:	able		1,080,432 4,321,727 80,222,055 85,624,214 (61,833,232) 23,790,982	1,080,432 4,321,727 81,302,487 86,704,646 (62,880,875) 23,823,771
6	Finance lease receivables  Gross amounts receivable under finance leases: Within one year In two to five years In over five years Unearned finance income  Present value of minimum lease payments receivant The present value is receivable as follows: Within one year	able		1,080,432 4,321,727 80,222,055 85,624,214 (61,833,232) 23,790,982	1,080,432 4,321,727 81,302,487 86,704,646 (62,880,875) 23,823,771

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 6 Finance lease receivables

#### Analysis of finance leases

Finance lease receivables are classified based on the amounts that are expected to be settled within the next 12 months and after more than 12 months from the reporting date, as follows:

2018	2017
£	£
34,256	32,790
23,756,726	23,790,981
23,790,982	23,823,771
	34,256 23,756,726

The company has entered into a finance lease on a property it purchased during the period ended 31 March 2014. The lease terms cover the period to September 2097 and on a review of the substance of the transaction, the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset were deemed to have passed to the tenant.

The company has no allowance for doubtful debts in respect of finance lease receivables. These receivables are not past due and not impaired in the current and past period.

### 7 Trade and other receivables

	Current		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Prepayments and accrued income	15,886	18,353
8	Trade and other payables		
	Current		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Accruals and deferred income	284,639	287,134
	VAT	53,962	53,967
		338,601	341,101
			<del></del>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

9	Share capital	2018 £	2017 £
	Ordinary share capital  Issued and fully paid		
	25,000,000 Ordinary shares of 93.2p each	23,300,000	25,000,000

During the year the directors approved a reduction in share capital from £25,000,000 to £23,300,000 thereby reducing the nominal value of its paid up share capital from £1.00 per ordinary share to £0.932 per ordinary share. This has therefore created a distributable reserve of £1,700,000 which was paid out during the year as dividend.

#### 10 Retained earnings

2018 £	2017 £
807,321	772,209
(772,209)	(745,049)
807,321	772,209
	772,209 807,321 (772,209)

#### 11 Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into an agreement to guarantee a bank loan facility extended to ASO Corporation under which the 90% of the company's issued share capital owned by the immediate parent undertaking is pledged as security.

The pledged security includes any dividends, interest and other monies payable to ASO Corporation in respect of the shares pledged and any money, shares or properties that represent the replacement value of the shares pledged (including rights issuance and additional shares as a result of share splits).

Under the terms of the guarantee ASO Corporation may not sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of the pledged shares without obtaining permission from the bank.

The facility does not have a specified limit. The amount drawn down at 31 March 2018 was Japanese Yen 3,842,000,000: £25,743,596 at the year-end rate of exchange (2017: Japanese Yen 4,218,000,000: £30,268,455).

## 12 Capital risk management

The company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

An explanation of the company's capital management process and objectives is set out in the discussion of capital risk management in the Report of the Directors on page 1.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 13 Related party transactions

During the year ASO FALCO Limited (the company) entered into the following related party transactions with ASO FAL UK Limited, its immediate parent company:

- Received corporate services amounting to £40,000 (2017: £40,000).
- Paid dividends of £2,224,988 (2017: £670,544).

#### 14 Parent company and ultimate controlling party

ASO FAL UK Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, is the company's immediate parent by virtue of owning 90% of the ordinary share capital in the company and is the smallest company for which consolidated financial statements are prepared which include the company. The consolidated financial statements can be obtained by writing to the Company Secretarial Department at the following address:

Registrar of Companies Companies House Crown Way Cardiff CF14 3UZ

ASO Corporation, a company incorporated in Japan is the ultimate controlling party by virtue of its 100% ordinary shareholding in ASO FAL UK Limited, the company's immediate parent. ASO Corporation is the largest company for which consolidated accounts are prepared which include the company. Copies of the financial statements can be obtained from:

ASO Corporation 7-18 Yoshiomachi Iizuka City Fukuoka 8200018 Japan

#### 15 Cash generated from operations

Cash generated from operations	2018 £	2017 £
Profit for the year after tax	807,321	772,209
Adjustments for: Taxation charged	189,372	193,052
Movements in working capital:  Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables  Decrease in trade and other payables	2,466 (2,500)	(209) (10,389)
Cash generated from operations	996,659	954,663

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

## 16 Events after the reporting date

There were no events since the year end which materially affected the company's Financial Statements.