## GENERAL PROJECTS RE LIMITED (FORMERLY NOAH REAL ESTATE LIMITED) UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2016 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Director

JN Loftus

Company number

09310714

Registered office

Acre House

11-15 William Road

London NWI 3ER United Kingdom

Accountants

H W Fisher & Company Limited

Acre House

11-15 William Road

London NW1 3ER United Kingdom

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### **BALANCE SHEET**

#### AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2016

		2016		2015	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		430		-
Current assets					
Debtors	4	85,033		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		74,729		1	
		159,762		1	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	5	(05.200)			
year		(95,309)			
Net current assets			64,453		1
Total assets less current liabilities			64,883		1
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6 .		1		ı
Profit and loss reserves			64,882		-
The state of the s			(4.002		
Total equity			64,883		I

The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 November 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Director's responsibilities:

- The members have 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 his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 28/08/2017

JN Loftus

Director

Company Registration No. 09310714

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

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#### **Company information**

General Projects RE Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Acre House, 11-15 William Road, London, NW1 3ER, United Kingdom.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

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

These financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2016 are the first financial statements of General Projects RE Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 December 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

#### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings

25% reducing balance method

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, 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 have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors or bank loans, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.7 Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current 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 profit and loss account 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.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing 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 profit and loss account, 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 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2016

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2015 - 0).

#### 3 Tangible fixed assets

3	Taligible fixed assets	Fixture	Fixtures and fittings	
	Cost		£	
	At I December 2015			
	Additions		574	
	Additions			
	At 30 November 2016		574	
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 December 2015		-	
	Depreciation charged in the year		144	
	At 30 November 2016		144	
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 November 2016		430	
	At 30 November 2015		-	
4	Debtors			
		2016	2015	
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	
	Trade debtors	58,125	-	
	Other debtors	8,700	-	
	Prepayments and accrued income	18,208		
	•	85,033	÷	
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5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2016	2015	
		2016	2015	
		£	£	
	Corporation tax	16,741	-	
	Other taxation and social security	31,976	-	
	Other creditors	13,666	-	
	Accruals and deferred income	32,926		
		95,309		
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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2016

6	Called up share capital		
	• • •	2016	2015
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1

## 7 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

At the year end there is a commitment to pay £38,322 under licence agreement, for office accommodation, which expires on 4 September 2017.

#### 8 Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date the company owed £13,666 (2015:£nil) to the director, which was paid after year end.