#### **GENERATION ESTATES LIMITED**

### UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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## **GENERATION ESTATES LIMITED**

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#### **GENERATION ESTATES LIMITED**

# **UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2016**

		2016		2015	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		41,845		35,494
Investments	2 .		100 —————		80
			41,945		35,574
Current assets					
Debtors		54,564		360,811	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,470 ————		11,679	
		63,034		372,490	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(262,607)		(367,807)	
•					
Net current (liabilities)/assets	•	•	(199,573)		4,683
Total assets less current liabilities			(157,628)		40,257
Provisions for liabilities			(7,933)		(7,933)
Net (liabilities)/assets			(165,561)		32,324
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Capital and reserves				4	
Called up share capital	3		100		4
Profit and loss account			(165,661)		32,320
Shareholders' funds			(165,561)		32,324

For the financial year ended 31 March 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

G Davies

Director

# GENERATION ESTATES LIMITED NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Due to the significant net assets of the company the directors think it appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

#### Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised when the service is delivered to the customer or when the company becomes entitled to the income.

#### Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Cost represents purchase price together with any incidental costs of acquisition. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

10% or 25% per annum on a reducing balance basis

Motor vehicles

10% per annum on a straight line basis

#### Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for diminution in value.

#### **Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses on revaluations where at the balance sheet date there is an agreement to sell the asset.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries and associates only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable or a binding agreement to distribute past earnings in future has been entered into by the subsidiary or associate.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

#### Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

# GENERATION ESTATES LIMITED NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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