Registered number: 05018061

BASE 'N' REBULZ ENTERTAINMENT LIMITED

UNAUDITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2016

	Note	£	2016 £	£	*2015* £
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		**5,668**		*2,200*	
Cash at bank		**298**		*1,160*	
		5,966		*3,360*	
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year		**(9,800)**		*(3,241)*	
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS			**(3,834)**		*119*
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**(3,834)**		*119*
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	2		**100**		*100*
Profit and loss account			**(3,934)**		*19*
SHAREHOLDERS' (DEFICIT)/FUNDS			**(3,834)**		*119*

The director considers that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to have an audit under the provisions of section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 ("the Act") and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and for preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 January 2016 and of its loss for the year in accordance with the requirements of sections 394 and 395 of the Act and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The abbreviated accounts, which have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 20 October 2016.

Mr A Layiwola
Director

The notes on page 2 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

1.2 Going concern

At the balance sheet date, the company's liabilities exceeded its assets. The company has received assurance from the director that he will continue to give financial support to the company for a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing of these financial statements.

On this basis, the director has considered it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. However, should the financial support mentioned above not be forthcoming, the going concern basis used in preparing the company's financial statements may be invalid and adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their realisable amount and to provide for any further liabilities which might arise. The financial statements do not include any adjustment to the company's assets or liabilities that might be necessary should this basis not continue to be appropriate.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

1.4 Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

2. SHARE CAPITAL

	2016	*2015*
	£	*£*
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**100**	*100*