

Registered Number 07501972

080 GREAT BRITAIN LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 December 2015

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2015

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2014</i>
		£	£
Current assets			
Debtors	2	73,560	62,220
Cash at bank and in hand		24,750	69,069
		<u>98,310</u>	<u>131,289</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(118,733)</u>	<u>(121,999)</u>
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>(20,423)</u>	<u>9,290</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(20,423)</u>	<u>9,290</u>
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>(20,423)</u>	<u>9,290</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Profit and loss account		(20,523)	9,190
Shareholders' funds		<u>(20,423)</u>	<u>9,290</u>

- For the year ending 31 December 2015 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 6 September 2016

And signed on their behalf by:

Karen Spisak, Director

Christopher Bell, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 December 2015

1 Accounting Policies

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated financial statements have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards 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.

Turnover policy

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:

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 Debtors

	<i>2015</i>	<i>2014</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Debtors include the following amounts due after more than one year	0	0

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.

3 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	<i>2015</i>	<i>2014</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

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