Registered Number 09139321

PUBLIC VALUE LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 July 2015

PUBLIC VALUE LIMITED **Registered Number 09139321**

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2015

	Notes	*2015*
		£
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	2	903
		903
Current assets		
Debtors		2,175
Cash at bank and in hand		10,792
		12,967
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(3,973)
Net current assets (liabilities)		8,994
Total assets less current liabilities		9,897
Provisions for liabilities		(181)
Total net assets (liabilities)		9,716
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	3	100
Profit and loss account		9,616
Shareholders' funds		9,716

- For the year ending 31 July 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 24 September 2015

And signed on their behalf by:
Mr S Rutland, Director

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

1 Accounting Policies

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities effective April 2008.

Turnover policy

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the period.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment - 15% Reducing balance

Other accounting policies

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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
Additions	1,062
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 July 2015	1,062
Depreciation	
Charge for the year	159
On disposals	-
At 31 July 2015	159
Net book values	
At 31 July 2015	903

3 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2015
	£
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100

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