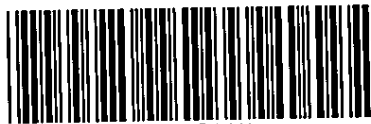


COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 3496683

C.D. MARKETING LIMITED
ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR
30 APRIL 2008

SATURDAY



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19/07/2008

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COMPANIES HOUSE

CROSSLEY & DAVIS
Chartered Accountants
348-350 Lytham Road
Blackpool
Lancashire
FY4 1DW

C.D. MARKETING LIMITED
ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2008

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C.D. MARKETING LIMITED

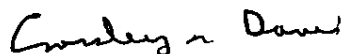
**ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF C.D. MARKETING
LIMITED**

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2008

As described on the balance sheet, the director of the company is responsible for the preparation of the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 30 April 2008, set out on pages 2 to 6

You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 1985

In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these unaudited abbreviated accounts in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and information and explanations supplied to us



CROSSLEY & DAVIS
Chartered Accountants

348-350 Lytham Road
Blackpool
Lancashire
FY4 1DW

17 July 2008

C.D. MARKETING LIMITED
ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
30 APRIL 2008

	Note	2008	2007
		£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2		
Tangible assets		<u>12,721</u>	<u>10,231</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors		94,914	109,966
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,298</u>	<u>336</u>
		96,212	110,302
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>129,450</u>	<u>130,911</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(33,238)</u>	<u>(20,609)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(20,517)</u>	<u>(10,378)</u>
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		<u>898</u>	<u>1,279</u>
		<u>(21,415)</u>	<u>(11,657)</u>

The Balance sheet continues on the following page
The notes on pages 4 to 6 form part of these abbreviated accounts

C.D. MARKETING LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET *(continued)*

30 APRIL 2008

	Note	2008 £	2007 £
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up equity share capital	3	110	110
Profit and loss account		<u>(21,525)</u>	<u>(11,767)</u>
DEFICIT		<u>(21,415)</u>	<u>(11,657)</u>

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 1985 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 249A(1), and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 249B(2) of the Act

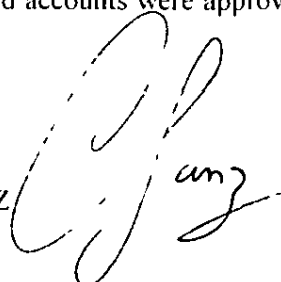
The director acknowledges her responsibility for

- (i) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 221 of the Act, and
- (ii) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 226, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 17 July 2008

MRS M C DANZ
Director



The notes on pages 4 to 6 form part of these abbreviated accounts

C.D. MARKETING LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2008

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards

Cash flow statement

The director has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is small

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax

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

Fixtures & Fittings - 15% reducing balance basis

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account

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

C.D. MARKETING LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2008

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

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 instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either 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.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST	
At 1 May 2007	33,092
Additions	<u>4,735</u>
At 30 April 2008	<u>37,827</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 May 2007	22,861
Charge for year	<u>2,245</u>
At 30 April 2008	<u>25,106</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 April 2008	<u>12,721</u>
At 30 April 2007	<u>10,231</u>

C.D. MARKETING LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2008

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

	2008	2007
	£	£
90,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	90,000	90,000
10,000 Ordinary Class 'A' shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2008		2007	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
Ordinary Class 'A' shares of £1 each	10	10	10	10
	<u>110</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>110</u>

The 'A' ordinary shares rank pari passu with the ordinary shares, except that the 'A' ordinary shareholders are required to sell the shares back to the company at par should they cease to be directors or employees of the company