

Registered Number 03496683

C.D. Marketing Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

30 April 2012

C.D. Marketing Limited

Registered Number 03496683

Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2012

	Notes	2012		2011	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	2				
Tangible			7,468		8,786
			<u>7,468</u>		<u>8,786</u>
Current assets					
Debtors		39,164		104,199	
Cash at bank and in hand		35		45	
Total current assets		<u>39,199</u>		<u>104,244</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(94,346)		(124,674)	
Net current assets (liabilities)			(55,147)		(20,430)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(47,679)</u>		<u>(11,644)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			(802)		(914)
Total net assets (liabilities)			<u>(48,481)</u>		<u>(12,558)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		110		110
Profit and loss account			(48,591)		(12,668)
Shareholders funds			<u>(48,481)</u>		<u>(12,558)</u>

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- a. For the year ending 30 April 2012 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
 - b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
 - c. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
 - d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 29 October 2012

And signed on their behalf by:

Mrs M C Danz, Director

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

For the year ending 30 April 2012

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Accounting policies**Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards. The balance sheet shows net liabilities of £48,481. However, within creditors there is a directors loan account of £31,817. The director has expressed her continued support of the company and is also of the opinion that the company can meet its financial obligations as and when they arise. For these reasons the director is of the opinion that the financial statements should be drawn up on the going concern basis.

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.

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.

Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

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.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Fixtures & Fittings 15% Reducing balance basis

2 Fixed Assets

	Tangible Assets	Total
Cost or valuation	£	£
At 01 May 2011	39,413	39,413
At 30 April 2012	<u>39,413</u>	<u>39,413</u>
	-	-
Depreciation		
At 01 May 2011	30,627	30,627
Charge for year	<u>1,318</u>	<u>1,318</u>
At 30 April 2012	<u>31,945</u>	<u>31,945</u>
	-	-
Net Book Value		
At 30 April 2012	7,468	7,468
At 30 April 2011	<u>8,786</u>	<u>8,786</u>
	-	-

3 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

4 Share capital

	2012	2011
	£	£
Authorised share capital:		
90000 Ordinary of £1 each	90,000	90,000
10000 Ordinary Class 'A' of £1 each	10,000	10,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
10 Ordinary Class 'A' of £1 each	10	10

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.