Registered Number 05914636

3C CLINIC UK LTD

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2016

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016

	Notes	*2016*	*2015*
		£	*£*
Current assets			
Debtors		6,708	6,708
Cash at bank and in hand		14,907	14,907
		21,615	21,615
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(824,315)	(824,315)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(802,700)	(802,700)
Total assets less current liabilities		(802,700)	(802,700)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(901,874)	(901,874)
Total net assets (liabilities)		(1,704,574)	(1,704,574)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000,000	1,000,000
Profit and loss account		(2,704,574)	(2,704,574)
Shareholders' funds		(1,704,574)	(1,704,574)

- For the year ending 31 March 2016 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 29 December 2016

And signed on their behalf by:
Clifford Zur Nieden, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2016

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 company has no trading activities during the year.

Other accounting policies
Controlling party
The ultimate control of the company lies with the directors Mr Clifford Zur Nieden and Mr Satish Chandra.

Deferred taxation
Deferred taxation arises when items are charged or credited in accounts in different periods to those in which they are included in the company's tax computations.

Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation to pay more (or less)tax at a future date. Deferred tax is calculated at the average rates that are expected to apply when
the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws.
The resulting deferred tax asset or liability is not discounted.