Registered Number SC296445

A M MARTIN CONSULTING LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

28 February 2012

A M MARTIN CONSULTING LIMITED **Registered Number SC296445**

Balance Sheet as at 28 February 2012

	Notes	2012		2011	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible	2		1,859		2,375
Total fixed assets			**1,859**		2,375
Current assets					
Debtors		16,341		6,445	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,700		29,457	
Total current assets		28,041		35,902	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(13,871)		(14,910)	
Net current assets			14,170		20,992
Total assets less current liabilities			16,029		**23,367**
Provisions for liabilities and charges			(334)		(459)
Total net Assets (liabilities)			15,695		22,908
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss account			15,694		22,907
Shareholders funds			15,695		22,908

a. For the year ending 28 February 2012 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477(2) of the Companies Act 2006.
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 responsibility for:
    i. ensuring the company keeps accounting records which comply with Section 386; and
    ii. preparing accounts 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 393, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act relating to accounts, so far as is applicable to the company.
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 31 January 2013

And signed on their behalf by:
Mr A M Martin, 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 28 February 2012

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008). 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. Foreign currencies Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit. 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. 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.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year. In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

Depreciation

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

Fixtures and Fittings	15.00%	Reducing Balance

2 **Tangible fixed assets**

Cost	£
At 28 February 2011	3,973
additions	100
disposals	
revaluations	
transfers	
At 28 February 2012	4,073
Depreciation	
At 28 February 2011	**1,598**
Charge for year	616
on disposals	
At 28 February 2012	2,214
Net Book Value	
At 28 February 2011	2,375
At 28 February 2012	**1,859**