

Marketing Acquisition Corp  
Form 10-Q  
May 11, 2010

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, DC 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark one)

Quarterly Report Under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2010

Transition Report Under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number: 0-52072

Marketing Acquisition Corporation  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada  
(State of incorporation)

62-1299374  
(IRS Employer ID Number)

1174 FM 1830, Argyle, Texas 76226-4300  
(Address of principal executive offices)

(972) 233-0300  
(Issuer's telephone number)

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES  NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). YES  NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

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Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer   
Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act):  
YES  NO

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity as of the latest practicable date: April 30, 2010: 1,853,207

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): YES  NO

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Marketing Acquisition Corporation

Form 10-Q for the Quarter ended March 31, 2010

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Part I  
Item 1 - Financial Statements

Marketing Acquisition Corporation  
Balance Sheets  
March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009

	(Unaudited) March 31, 2010	(Audited) December 31, 2009
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash on hand and in bank	\$ 25,006	\$ 28,127
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>25,006</b>	<b>28,127</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 25,006</b>	<b>\$ 28,127</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)</b>		
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable - trade	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Long-Term Liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Commitments and Contingencies</b>		
<b>Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)</b>		
Preferred stock - \$0.001 par value. 50,000,000 shares authorized None issued and outstanding		
	-	-
Common stock - \$0.001 par value. 100,000,000 shares authorized. 1,853,207 shares issued and outstanding		
	1,853	1,853
Additional paid-in capital	542,111	542,111
Accumulated deficit	(518,958 )	(515,837 )
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)</b>	<b>25,006</b>	<b>28,127</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>25,006</b>	<b>28,127</b>

The financial information presented herein has been prepared by management without audit by independent certified public accountants.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Marketing Acquisition Corporation  
 Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss  
 Three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2009
Revenues	\$-	\$-
Operating Expenses		
Professional fees	2,288	2,344
General and administrative expenses	833	680
Total operating expenses	3,121	3,024
Loss from operations	(3,121 )	(3,024 )
Other Income (Expense)	-	-
Loss before provision for income taxes	(3,121 )	(3,024 )
Provision for income taxes	-	-
Net Loss	(3,121 )	(3,024 )
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Comprehensive Loss	\$(3,121 )	\$(3,024 )
Earnings per share of common stock outstanding computed on net loss - basic and fully diluted	\$(0.00 )	\$(0.00 )
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding - basic and fully diluted	1,853,207	1,853,207

The financial information presented herein has been prepared by management without audit by independent certified public accountants.  
 The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Marketing Acquisition Corporation  
Statements of Cash Flows  
Three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2009
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Net loss for the period	\$(3,121 )	\$(3,024 )
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities	(3,121 )	(3,024 )
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
	-	-
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Proceeds from sale of common stock	-	-
Repayment of loan from former officer	-	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Cash	(3,121 )	(3,024 )
Cash at beginning of period	28,127	34,651
Cash at end of period	\$25,006	\$31,627
<b>Supplemental Disclosure of Interest and Income Taxes Paid</b>		
Interest paid for the year	\$-	\$-
Income taxes paid for the year	\$-	\$-

The financial information presented herein has been prepared by management  
without audit by independent certified public accountants.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.





Marketing Acquisition Corporation  
Notes to Financial Statements  
March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009

Note A - Organization and Description of Business

Marketing Acquisition Corporation (Company) was originally incorporated on July 26, 1990 in accordance with the Laws of the State of Florida as Marketing Educational Corporation. The Company changed its corporate name to Marketing Acquisition Corporation on February 28, 2006.

On June 13, 2006, the Company changed its state of incorporation from Florida to Nevada by means of a merger with and into a Nevada corporation formed on June 8, 2006 solely for the purpose of effecting the reincorporation. The Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Nevada corporation are the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the surviving corporation. Such Articles of Incorporation modified the Company's capital structure to allow for the issuance of up to 100,000,000 shares of \$0.001 par value common stock and up to 50,000,000 shares of \$0.001 par value preferred stock.

The Company was originally formed for the purpose of direct marketing of certain educational materials and photography packages. The educational materials marketed by the Company consisted of encyclopedias, learning books, educational audio and video tapes which were designed to be used in various combinations to accommodate the educational levels and needs of families with children of all ages. During the year ended December 31, 1992, the Company sold or otherwise disposed of all assets and operations in order to settle then-outstanding indebtedness.

Since December 31, 1992, the Company has had no operations, significant assets or liabilities.

The Company's current business plan is to locate and combine with an existing, privately-held company which is profitable or, in management's view, has growth potential, irrespective of the industry in which it is engaged. A combination may be structured as a merger, consolidation, exchange of the Company's common stock for stock or assets or any other form which will result in the combined enterprise's becoming a publicly-held corporation.

Note B - Preparation of Financial Statements

The Company follows the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and has a year-end of December 31.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Management further acknowledges that it is solely responsible for adopting sound accounting practices, establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control and preventing and detecting fraud. The Company's system of internal accounting control is designed to assure, among other items, that 1) recorded transactions are valid; 2) valid transactions are recorded; and 3) transactions are recorded in the proper period in a timely manner to produce financial statements which present fairly the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company for the respective periods being presented.

During interim periods, the Company follows the accounting policies set forth in its annual audited financial statements filed with the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission on its Annual Report on Form 10-K containing the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009. The information presented within these interim financial statements may not include all disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles and the users of financial information provided for interim periods should refer to the annual financial information and footnotes when reviewing the interim financial results presented herein.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying interim financial statements, prepared in accordance with the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission's instructions for Form 10-Q, are unaudited and contain all material adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company for the respective interim periods presented. The current period results of operations are not necessarily indicative of results which ultimately will be reported for the full fiscal year ending December 31, 2010.

Marketing Acquisition Corporation  
Notes to Financial Statements - Continued  
March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009

Note C - Going Concern Uncertainty

The Company was originally formed for the purpose of direct marketing of certain educational materials and photography packages. This venture was unsuccessful and all business operations were abandoned during 1992. Since December 31, 1992, the Company has had no operations, assets or liabilities. The Company's current business plan is to seek an acquisition or merger with a private operating company which offers an opportunity for growth and possible appreciation of our stockholders' investment in the then issued and outstanding common stock. However, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to successfully consummate an acquisition or merger with a private operating company or, if successful, that any acquisition or merger will result in the appreciation of our stockholders' investment in the then outstanding common stock.

Because of these factors, the Company's auditors have issued an audit opinion on the Company's financial statements which includes a statement describing our going concern status. This means, in the auditor's opinion, substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern exists at the date of their opinion.

The Company's continued existence is dependent upon its ability to generate sufficient cash flows from operations to support its daily operations as well as provide sufficient resources to retire existing liabilities and obligations on a timely basis. Further, the Company faces considerable risk in its business plan and a potential shortfall of funding due to our inability to raise capital in the equity securities market. Management is of the belief that sufficient operating capital exists to support the Company's requirements during the next twelve months. However, should the current working capital be insufficient, the Company may become reliant on additional funds loaned by management and/or significant stockholders. In this scenario, the Company's current majority stockholder intends to continue the funding of nominal necessary expenses to sustain the corporate entity. However, the Company is at the mercy of future economic trends and business operations for the Company's majority stockholder to have the resources available to support the Company. Should this pledge fail to provide financing, the Company has not identified any alternative sources of working capital to support the Company.

In such a restricted cash flow scenario, the Company may be unable to complete its business plan steps, and would, instead, delay all cash intensive activities. Without necessary cash flow, the Company may become dormant during the next twelve months, or until such time as necessary funds could be raised in the equity securities market.

The Company anticipates offering future sales of equity securities. However, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain additional funding through the sales of additional equity securities or, that such funding, if available, will be obtained on terms favorable to or affordable by the Company.

The Company's articles of incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 50,000,000 million shares of preferred stock and 100,000,000 shares of common stock. The Company's ability to issue preferred stock may limit the Company's ability to obtain debt or equity financing as well as impede potential takeover of the Company, which takeover may be in the best interest of stockholders. The Company's ability to issue these authorized but unissued securities may also negatively impact our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of our debt or equity securities.

While the Company is of the opinion that good faith estimates of the Company's ability to secure additional capital in the future to reach its goals have been made, there is no guarantee that the Company will receive sufficient funding to

sustain operations or implement any future business plan steps.

Note D - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1. Cash and cash equivalents

For Statement of Cash Flows purposes, the Company considers all cash on hand and in banks, certificates of deposit and other highly-liquid investments with maturities of three months or less, when purchased, to be cash and cash equivalents.

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Marketing Acquisition Corporation  
Notes to Financial Statements - Continued  
March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009

Note D - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2. Income Taxes

The Company files income tax returns in the United States of America and various states, as appropriate and applicable. As a result of the Company's bankruptcy action, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local, as applicable, income tax examinations by regulatory taxing authorities for any period prior to August 1, 2007. The Company does not anticipate any examinations of returns filed for periods ending after August 1, 2007.

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. At March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, the deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability accounts, as recorded when material to the financial statements, are entirely the result of temporary differences. Temporary differences generally represent differences in the recognition of assets and liabilities for tax and financial reporting purposes, primarily accumulated depreciation and amortization, allowance for doubtful accounts and vacation accruals.

The Company has adopted the provisions required by the Income Taxes topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. The Codification Topic requires the recognition of potential liabilities as a result of management's acceptance of potentially uncertain positions for income tax treatment on a "more-likely-than-not" probability of an assessment upon examination by a respective taxing authority. As a result of the implementation of Codification's Income Tax Topic, the Company did not incur any liability for unrecognized tax benefits.

3. Income (Loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the respective period presented in our accompanying financial statements.

Fully diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed similar to basic income (loss) per share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of common stock equivalents (primarily outstanding options and warrants).

Common stock equivalents represent the dilutive effect of the assumed exercise of the outstanding stock options and warrants, using the treasury stock method, at either the beginning of the respective period presented or the date of issuance, whichever is later, and only if the common stock equivalents are considered dilutive based upon the Company's net income (loss) position at the calculation date.

As of March 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had no outstanding stock warrants, options or convertible securities which could be considered as dilutive for purposes of the loss per share calculation.

4. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company does not expect the adoption of recently issued accounting pronouncements to have a significant impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Note E - Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and notes payable, as applicable, approximates fair value due to the short term nature of these items and/or the current interest rates payable in relation to current market conditions.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Company's earnings are subject to fluctuations in interest rates on either investments or on debt and is fully dependent upon the volatility of these rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments to moderate its exposure to interest rate risk, if any.

Financial risk is the risk that the Company's earnings are subject to fluctuations in interest rates or foreign exchange rates and are fully dependent upon the volatility of these rates. The company does not use derivative instruments to moderate its exposure to financial risk, if any.

Marketing Acquisition Corporation  
Notes to Financial Statements - Continued  
March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009

## Note G - Income Taxes

The components of income tax (benefit) expense for each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2009
Federal:		
Current	\$ -	\$ -
Deferred	-	-
State:		
Current	-	-
Deferred	-	-
Total	\$ -	\$ -

The Company has a net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$26,000 for Federal income tax purposes. The amount and availability of any future net operating loss carryforwards may be subject to limitations set forth by the Internal Revenue Code. Factors such as the number of shares ultimately issued within a three year look-back period; whether there is a deemed more than 50 percent change in control; the applicable long-term tax exempt bond rate; continuity of historical business; and subsequent income of the Company all enter into the annual computation of allowable annual utilization of the carryforwards.

The Company's income tax expense (benefit) for each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, differed from the statutory federal rate of 34 percent as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2009
Statutory rate applied to income before income taxes	\$ (1,100 )	\$ (1,000 )
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:		
State income taxes	-	-
Other, including reserve for deferred tax asset and application of net operating loss carryforward	1,100	1,000
Income tax expense	\$ -	\$ -

Temporary differences, which consist principally of net operating loss carryforwards, statutory deferrals of expenses for organizational costs and statutory differences in the depreciable lives for property and equipment, between the financial statement carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities give rise to deferred tax assets and/or liabilities, as appropriate. As of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, after giving effect to the March 2007 change in control, the deferred tax asset is as follows:

	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Deferred tax assets		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 8,800	\$ 7,700
Less valuation allowance	(8,800 )	(7,700 )
<b>Net Deferred Tax Asset</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

During the three months ended March 31, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009, respectively, the valuation allowance for the deferred tax asset increased by approximately \$1,100 and \$2,200.



Part I - Item 2

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

(1) Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements contained in this quarterly filing, including, without limitation, statements containing the words "believes", "anticipates", "expects" and words of similar import, constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Such factors include, among others, the following: international, national and local general economic and market conditions; demographic changes; the ability of the Company to sustain, manage or forecast its growth; the ability of the Company to successfully make and integrate acquisitions; raw material costs and availability; new product development and introduction; existing government regulations and changes in, or the failure to comply with, government regulations; adverse publicity; competition; the loss of significant customers or suppliers; fluctuations and difficulty in forecasting operating results; changes in business strategy or development plans; business disruptions; the ability to attract and retain qualified personnel; the ability to protect technology; and other factors referenced in this and previous filings.

Given these uncertainties, readers of this Form 10-Q and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The Company disclaims any obligation to update any such factors or to publicly announce the result of any revisions to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect future events or developments.

(2) General

Marketing Acquisition Corporation (the "Company") was originally incorporated on July 26, 1990 in accordance with the laws of the State of Florida as Marketing Educational Corp.

Effective at the close of business on September 30, 1992, as reported in a Current Report on Form 8-K, filed October 7, 1992, the Company experienced a change in management. As a result of this event, the Company effectively liquidated all operations and assets and became a dormant entity at that point in time. The Company also stopped filing periodic reports in compliance with the Exchange Act concurrent with that action. Over time, due to the absence of adequate historical accounting records, it became impossible to complete required filings from that point through March 2005. On April 15, 2005, the Company filed a Registration Statement on Form 10-SB in order to disclose the Company's current status. The U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the Commission), while acknowledging the intent of the filing, took the position that filing was improper and the filing was withdrawn. The Company then voluntarily requested a revocation of the registration of the Company's securities and, on February 15, 2006, the Commission entered an order pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Exchange Act revoking the registration of the Company's securities which revocation cancelled the Company's filing obligations from previous periods. On June 21, 2006, the Company filed a Registration Statement on Form 10-SB to re-register the Company's common stock under Section 12 of the Exchange Act.

On June 13, 2006, the Company changed its state of incorporation from Florida to Nevada by means of a merger with and into a Nevada corporation formed on June 8, 2006 solely for the purpose of effecting the reincorporation. The Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Nevada corporation are the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the surviving corporation. Such Articles of Incorporation modified the Company's capital structure to allow for the

issuance of up to 100,000,000 shares of \$0.001 par value common stock and up to 50,000,000 shares of \$0.001 par value preferred stock.

The Company has had no operations since 1992 and, accordingly, may now be deemed to be a shell company as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act of 1933, (Securities Act), and Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, (Exchange Act).

Currently, the Company has no known exposures to any current or proposed climate change legislation which could negatively impact the Company's operations or require capital expenditures to become compliant.

### (3) Results of Operations

The Company had no revenue for either of the three month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

General and administrative expenses of approximately \$3,100 and \$3,000 for each of the respective three month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 were related to the maintenance of the corporate entity and maintaining compliance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

The Company may or may not experience increases in expenses in future periods as the Company explores various options for the implementation of its business plan. However, at this time, the Company has not identified any business combination targets and has not opened discussions with any such target. Further, it is anticipated that future expenditure levels may increase as the Company intends to fully comply with its periodic reporting requirements.

Earnings per share for the respective three month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$(0.00) and \$(0.00), respectively, based on the weighted-average shares issued and outstanding at the end of each respective period.

The Company does not expect to generate any meaningful revenue or incur operating expenses for purposes other than fulfilling the obligations of a reporting company under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 unless and until such time that the Company acquires or commences meaningful operations.

(4) Plan of Business

General

In accordance with the confirmed plan of reorganization, our current business plan is to locate and combine with an existing, privately-held company which is profitable or, in management's view, has growth potential, irrespective of the industry in which it is engaged, desiring to become a publicly held company with access to United States capital markets through a combination transaction with us. However, we do not intend to combine with a private company which may be deemed to be an investment company subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940. A combination may be structured as a merger, consolidation, exchange of our common stock for stock or assets or any other form which will result in the combined enterprises becoming a publicly-held corporation.

The Company does not expect to generate any meaningful revenue or incur operating expenses for purposes other than fulfilling the obligations of a reporting company under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 unless and until such time that the Company completes a reverse acquisition transaction with an operating entity.

Pending negotiation and consummation of a combination, the Company anticipates that it will have, aside from carrying on its search for a combination partner, no business activities, and, thus, will have no source of revenue. Should the Company incur any significant liabilities prior to a combination with a private company, it may not be able to satisfy such liabilities as are incurred.

If the Company's management pursues one or more combination opportunities beyond the preliminary negotiations stage and those negotiations are subsequently terminated, it is foreseeable that such efforts will exhaust the Company's ability to continue to seek such combination opportunities before any successful combination can be consummated. In that event, the Company's common stock will become worthless and holders of the Company's common stock will receive a nominal distribution, if any, upon the Company's liquidation and dissolution.

Combination Suitability Standards

In its pursuit for a combination partner, the Company's management intends to consider only combination candidates which are profitable or, in management's view, have growth potential. The Company's management does not intend to pursue any combination proposal beyond the preliminary negotiation stage with any combination candidate which

does not furnish the Company with audited financial statements for at least its most recent fiscal year and unaudited financial statements for interim periods subsequent to the date of such audited financial statements, or is in a position to provide such financial statements in a timely manner. The Company will, if necessary funds are available, engage attorneys and/or accountants in its efforts to investigate a combination candidate and to consummate a business combination. The Company may require payment of fees by such combination candidate to fund the investigation of such candidate. In the event such a combination candidate is engaged in a high technology business, the Company may also obtain reports from independent organizations of recognized standing covering the technology being developed and/or used by the candidate. The Company's limited financial resources may make the acquisition of such reports difficult or even impossible to obtain and, thus, there can be no assurance that the Company will have sufficient funds to obtain such reports when considering combination proposals or candidates. To the extent the Company is unable to obtain the advice or reports from experts, the risks of any combined enterprise's being unsuccessful will be enhanced. Furthermore, to the knowledge of the Company's officers and directors, neither the candidate nor any of its directors, executive officers, principal stockholders or general partners:

- (1) will have been convicted of securities fraud, mail fraud, tax fraud, embezzlement, bribery, or a similar criminal offense involving misappropriation or theft of funds, or be the subject of a pending investigation or indictment involving any of those offenses;
- (2) will have been subject to a temporary or permanent injunction or restraining order arising from unlawful transactions in securities, whether as issuer, underwriter, broker, dealer, or investment advisor, may be the subject of any pending investigation or a defendant in a pending lawsuit arising from or based upon allegations of unlawful transactions in securities; or
- (3) will have been a defendant in a civil action which resulted in a final judgment against it or him awarding damages or rescission based upon unlawful practices or sales of securities.

The Company's officers and directors will make these determinations by asking pertinent questions of the management of prospective combination candidates. Such persons will also ask pertinent questions of others who may be involved in the combination proceedings. However, the officers and directors of the Company will not generally take other steps to verify independently information obtained in this manner which is favorable. Unless something comes to their attention which puts them on notice of a possible disqualification which is being concealed from them, such persons will rely on information received from the management of the prospective combination candidate and from others who may be involved in the combination proceedings.

(5) Liquidity and Capital Resources

At March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company had working capital of approximately \$25,000 and \$28,000, respectively.

It is the belief of management and significant stockholders that, should the need arise, they will provide sufficient working capital necessary to support and preserve the integrity of the corporate entity. However, there is no legal obligation for either management or significant stockholders to provide additional future funding. Further, the Company is at the mercy of future economic trends and business operations for the Company's majority stockholder to have the resources available to support the Company. Should this pledge fail to provide financing, the Company has not identified any alternative sources. Consequently, there is substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's need for working capital may change dramatically as a result of any business acquisition or combination transaction. There can be no assurance that the Company will identify any such business, product, technology or company suitable for acquisition in the future. Further, there can be no assurance that the Company would be successful in consummating any acquisition on favorable terms or that it will be able to profitably manage the business, product, technology or company it acquires.

The Company has no current plans, proposals, arrangements or understandings with respect to the sale or issuance of additional securities prior to the location of a merger or acquisition candidate. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that sufficient funds will be available to the Company to allow it to cover the expenses related to such activities.

Regardless of whether the Company's cash assets prove to be inadequate to meet the Company's operational needs, the Company might seek to compensate providers of services by issuances of stock in lieu of cash.

(6) Critical Accounting Policies

Our financial statements and related public financial information are based on the application of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”). GAAP requires the use of estimates; assumptions, judgments and subjective interpretations of accounting principles that have an impact on the assets, liabilities, revenue and expense amounts reported. These estimates can also affect supplemental information contained in our external disclosures including information regarding contingencies, risk and financial condition. We believe our use of estimates and underlying accounting assumptions adhere to GAAP and are consistently and conservatively applied. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We continue to monitor significant estimates made during the preparation of our financial statements.

Our significant accounting policies are summarized in Note B of our financial statements. While all these significant accounting policies impact our financial condition and results of operations, we view certain of these policies as critical. Policies determined to be critical are those policies that have the most significant impact on our financial statements and require management to use a greater degree of judgment and estimates. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Our management believes that given current facts and circumstances, it is unlikely that applying any other reasonable judgments or estimate methodologies would cause effect on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or liquidity for the periods presented in this report.

(7) Effect of Climate Change Legislation

The Company currently has no known or identified exposure to any current or proposed climate change legislation which could negatively impact the Company's operations or require capital expenditures to become compliant. Additionally, any currently proposed or to-be-proposed-in-the-future legislation concerning climate change activities, business operations related thereto or a publicly perceived risk associated with climate change could, potentially, negatively impact the Company's efforts to identify an appropriate target company which may wish to enter into a business combination transaction with the Company.

Item 3 - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

In future periods, the Company may become subject to certain market risks, including changes in interest rates and currency exchange rates. At the present time, the Company has no identified exposure and does not undertake any specific actions to limit exposures, if any.

Item 4 - Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as of March 31, 2010. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls

There were no significant changes (including corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies or material weaknesses) in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II - Other Information

Item 1 - Legal Proceedings

None

Item 2 - Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities and Use of Proceeds

None

Item 3 - Defaults on Senior Securities

None

Item 4 - Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

The Company has held no regularly scheduled, called or special meetings of stockholders during the reporting period.

Item 5 - Other Information

None

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Item 6 - Exhibits

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| 31.1 | Certification pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 32.1 | Certification pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
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SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Marketing Acquisition Corporation

Dated: May 10, 2010

By: /s/ Timothy P. Halter  
Timothy P. Halter  
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer,  
Chief Financial Officer and Director

