

Company Registration No. 05970701 (England and Wales)

**IN4 MARKETING SERVICES LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017**

IN4 MARKETING SERVICES LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

IN4 MARKETING SERVICES LTD**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2017**

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		19,546		15,003
Current assets					
Stocks		950		584	
Debtors	3	108,831		146,539	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,482		2,246	
		<u>117,263</u>		<u>149,369</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(88,933)</u>		<u>(115,567)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>28,330</u>		<u>33,802</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>47,876</u>		<u>48,805</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(4,667)		-
Net assets			<u>43,209</u>		<u>48,805</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			43,208		48,804
Total equity			<u>43,209</u>		<u>48,805</u>

IN4 MARKETING SERVICES LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2017

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 October 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 25 July 2018

S. Bradley

Director

Company Registration No. 05970701

IN4 MARKETING SERVICES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland” (“FRS 102”) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of any trade discounts.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

IN4 MARKETING SERVICES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Equity instruments

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. There is a single class of Ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends or the repayment of capital.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

IN4 MARKETING SERVICES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider 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 taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

1.12 Company information

In4 Marketing Services Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 12 Stamford Street, Stalybridge, Cheshire, SK15 1LA.

IN4 MARKETING SERVICES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 November 2016	32,616
Additions	11,620
Disposals	(4,362)
	<hr/>
At 31 October 2017	39,874
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Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 November 2016	17,613
Depreciation charged in the year	6,214
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(3,499)
	<hr/>
At 31 October 2017	20,328
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Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2017	19,546
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 October 2016	15,003
	<hr/> <hr/>

3 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	60,417	80,588
Other debtors	48,414	65,951
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	108,831	146,539
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IN4 MARKETING SERVICES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	36,657	49,214
Taxation and social security	15,889	25,777
Other creditors	36,387	40,576
	<u>88,933</u>	<u>115,567</u>

Amounts due under hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	4,667	-
	<u>4,667</u>	<u>-</u>

Amounts due under hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

6 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary Share of £1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

7 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The director is not aware of any contingent liabilities.

8 Events after the reporting date

There have been no significant post balance sheet events.

9 Directors' transactions

Included within other debtors is a loan to the company director amounting to £32,747 (2016: £34,573). The loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

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 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.