

IN-TEND LTD
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 APRIL 2023

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

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IN-TEND LTD
COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

DIRECTORS:

S L South
D S South
C E Featherstone
P R Featherstone
R Rabone
R J Fletcher

REGISTERED OFFICE:

In-Tend House
74 High Street
Maltby
Rotherham
S66 7BN

REGISTERED NUMBER:

05845701 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Xeinadin Audit Limited
Sidings House
Sidings Court
Lakeside
Doncaster
South Yorkshire
DN4 5NU

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 April 2023.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of Business and domestic software development

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 May 2022 to the date of this report.

S L South
D S South
C E Featherstone
P R Featherstone
R Rabone
R J Fletcher

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Xeinadin Audit Limited, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

S L South - Director

28 November 2023

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF IN-TEND LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of In-Tend Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2023 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 April 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
IN-TEND LTD**

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF IN-TEND LTD

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Detecting Irregularities

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the company, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to building regulations and corporation tax legislation and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. As part of this assessment we considered both quantitative and qualitative factors. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements, such as the Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements which included the risk of management override of controls. We determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries, omitting, advancing or delaying recognition of events and transactions that have occurred during or after the reporting period, and potential management bias in the determination of accounting estimates or judgements to manipulate results.

Audit procedures performed by the engagement team include:

- Enquiring of and obtaining written representation from management in relation to known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Evaluation of management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Identifying and, where relevant, testing journal entries posted by senior management or with unusual combinations;
- Assessing and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Review of correspondence with regulators in so far as they are related to the financial statements;
- Incorporating elements of unpredictability into the nature, timing and/or extent of audit procedures performed.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentation, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
IN-TEND LTD**

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Andrew Cribb FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Xeinadin Audit Limited
Sidings House
Sidings Court
Lakeside
Doncaster
South Yorkshire
DN4 5NU

13 December 2023

**INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
TURNOVER		2,601,923	2,376,603
Cost of sales		<u>54,263</u>	<u>43,751</u>
GROSS PROFIT		2,547,660	2,332,852
Administrative expenses		<u>2,635,743</u>	<u>2,416,790</u>
		(88,083)	(83,938)
Other operating income		<u>983</u>	<u>-</u>
OPERATING LOSS		(87,100)	(83,938)
Software capitalisation	4	<u>454,669</u>	<u>412,048</u>
		367,569	328,110
Interest receivable and similar income		<u>4,780</u>	<u>953</u>
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	5	372,349	329,063
Tax on profit	7	<u>3,374</u>	<u>(32,464)</u>
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u>368,975</u>	<u>361,527</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

BALANCE SHEET
30 APRIL 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	8		440,461		394,662
Tangible assets	9		<u>451,744</u>		<u>211,723</u>
			892,205		606,385
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	10	612,603		721,273	
Cash at bank		<u>1,228,676</u>		<u>1,199,635</u>	
		1,841,279		1,920,908	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>1,396,060</u>		<u>1,380,946</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>445,219</u>		<u>539,962</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			1,337,424		1,146,347
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	12		(64,773)		(179,528)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>(36,937)</u>		-
NET ASSETS			<u>1,235,714</u>		<u>966,819</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			24,000		24,000
Retained earnings			<u>1,211,714</u>		<u>942,819</u>
			<u>1,235,714</u>		<u>966,819</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28 November 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

S L South - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

In-Tend Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provision of Sections 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Going concern

Having reviewed the results and forecasts of the Company, the Directors believe the Company should continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of its Financial Statements.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

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

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Intangible assets with a finite life are amortised on a straight line basis over their expected useful lives. Computer software costs generally have a useful life of three years.

Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures & fittings - 20% straight line

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognized in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 40 (2022 - 44) .

4. **EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS**

During the year £454,669 (2022 - £412,048) of costs have been capitalised as an intangible asset to recognise development work undertaken on the company's software products.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

5. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

The profit is stated after charging:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	60,297	65,163
Patents and licences amortisation	-	1,666
Computer software amortisation	<u>408,869</u>	<u>367,058</u>

6. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	2023	2022
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	<u>9,650</u>	<u>7,000</u>

7. TAXATION**Analysis of the tax charge/(credit)**

The tax charge/(credit) on the profit for the year was as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	(33,563)	(32,464)
Deferred tax	<u>36,937</u>	-
Tax on profit	<u>3,374</u>	<u>(32,464)</u>

8. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Other intangible assets £
COST	
At 1 May 2022	1,201,176
Additions	<u>454,668</u>
At 30 April 2023	<u>1,655,844</u>
AMORTISATION	
At 1 May 2022	806,514
Charge for year	<u>408,869</u>
At 30 April 2023	<u>1,215,383</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 April 2023	<u>440,461</u>
At 30 April 2022	<u>394,662</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 May 2022	-	485,581	485,581
Additions	265,029	35,289	300,318
At 30 April 2023	265,029	520,870	785,899
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 May 2022	-	273,858	273,858
Charge for year	-	60,297	60,297
At 30 April 2023	-	334,155	334,155
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 April 2023	265,029	186,715	451,744
At 30 April 2022	-	211,723	211,723

Tangible fixed assets on Hire Purchase are as follows;

Depreciation: £36,879

Net Book Value: £107,563

10. DEBTORS

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	392,302	522,738
Other debtors	174,432	187,187
	566,734	709,925
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	45,869	11,348
Aggregate amounts	612,603	721,273

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

11. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023	2022
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts (see note 13)	61,460	61,460
Trade creditors	27,466	14,299
Amounts owed to group undertakings	47,477	24,085
Taxation and social security	189,330	138,949
Other creditors	<u>1,070,327</u>	<u>1,142,153</u>
	<u>1,396,060</u>	<u>1,380,946</u>

Included in Other Creditors is £1,035,463 (2022 - £1,024,907) relating to deferred income.

12. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2023	2022
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts (see note 13)	5,136	66,596
Other creditors	<u>59,637</u>	<u>112,932</u>
	<u>64,773</u>	<u>179,528</u>

Included in Other Creditors is £53,246 (2022 - £112,932) relating to deferred income.

13. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	61,460	61,460
Between one and five years	<u>5,136</u>	<u>66,596</u>
	<u>66,596</u>	<u>128,056</u>

14. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

The following advances and credits to a director subsisted during the years ended 30 April 2023 and 30 April 2022:

	2023	2022
	£	£
P R Featherstone		
Balance outstanding at start of year	4,400	9,200
Amounts repaid	(4,400)	(4,800)
Amounts written off	-	-
Amounts waived	-	-
Balance outstanding at end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>4,400</u>

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.