(A company limited by guarantee) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

(A company limited by guarantee) REGISTERED NUMBER: 06460272

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

	Note		2023 £		2022 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		244		377
		-	244	-	377
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	737,316		576,478	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,009,294		691,344	
		1,746,610		1,267,822	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,526,979)		(1,054,470)	
Net current assets			219,631		213,352
Total assets less current liabilities		-	219,875	-	213,729
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(1,788)		(137,572)
Net assets		-	218,087	-	76,157
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			218,087		76,157
		-	218,087	-	76,157

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

L Y Bennett Director

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

1. General information

UKinbound Limited is a company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales, United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is given in the Company Information of these financial statements.

The nature of the company's operations and principal activities are that of a trade association.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Turnover

Turnover is derived from membership subscriptions and events on an accruals basis, net of associated value added tax.

2.3 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.8 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment - 33% on cost

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.12 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 8 (2022 - 8).

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

4. Tangible fixed assets

5.

Prepayments and accrued income

		Office equipment £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 October 2022		4,437
Disposals		(4,037)
At 30 September 2023	-	400
Depreciation		
At 1 October 2022		4,060
Charge for the year on owned assets		133
Disposals		(4,037)
At 30 September 2023	-	156
Net book value		
At 30 September 2023	=	244
At 30 September 2022	=	377
Debtors		
	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	513,944	372,155
Other debtors	360	-

204,323

576,478

223,012

737,316

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

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Other loans	-	40,000
Trade creditors	256,053	160,867
Corporation tax	67	41
Other taxation and social security	187,060	111,522
Other creditors	2,570	-
Accruals and deferred income	1,081,229	742,040
	1,526,979	1,054,470

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans Accruals and deferred income	- 1,788	136,667 905
	1,788	137,572

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

8. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Other loans	-	40,000
	-	40,000
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	-	40,000
	-	40,000
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	-	96,667
	-	96,667
	-	176,667

9. **Company status**

The Company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital.

10. **Pension commitments**

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and to one employee's own SIPP and amounted to £10,269 (2022: £10,726). Contributions totalling £1,351 (2022: £Nil) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

11. **Commitments under operating leases**

The Company had no commitments under non-cancellable operating leases at the reporting date.

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

12. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2023 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on of Xeinadin Audit Limited.

by Ian Palmer FCA (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf