

IP TECHNOLOGY SERVICES, INC.
Form 10-Q
May 15, 2009

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

X QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 or 15(d) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 333-147839

IP TECHNOLOGY SERVICES, INC.

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

26-0378308
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

1576 East 21st Street

New York, New York 11210

(Address of principal executive offices)

(212) 363-7500

(Issuer's telephone number)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year,
if changed since last report)

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

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date: 2,500,000 shares of Common Stock, as of May 13, 2009.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) (check one): Yes No

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): Yes No

IP TECHNOLOGY SERVICES, INC.

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ITEM 1 Financial Information**IP TECHNOLOGY SERVICES, INC.**

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	March 31, 2009 (Unaudited)	September 30, 2008
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash	\$ 33,780	\$ 122,728
Total Current Assets	33,780	122,728
Patent (net amortization of \$752)	89,248	-
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 123,028	\$ 122,728
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accrued expenses	\$ 23,250	\$ 19,500
Income taxes payable	11,698	27,291
Current Liabilities	34,948	46,791
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY:		
Common stock at \$0.0001 par value; 99,000,000 shares authorized; 2,500,000 shares issued and outstanding	250	250
Additional paid-in capital	34,750	34,750
Retained earnings	53,080	40,937

Stockholders' Equity	88,080	75,937
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 123,028	122,728

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

IP TECHNOLOGY SERVICES, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2009	Three Months Ended March 31 2008
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -
Operating expenses		
Advertising	-	4,161
Professional fees	1,500	1,500
General and administrative expenses	2,142	1,582
Total operating expenses	3,642	7,243
Net loss before income taxes	(3,642)	(7,243)
Income tax benefit	1,457	-
Net loss	\$ (2,185)	\$ (7,243)
Net loss per common share basic and diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding basic and diluted	2,500,000	2,500,000

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

IP TECHNOLOGY SERVICES, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended March 31, 2009	Six Months Ended March 31, 2008
Revenue	\$ 50,000	\$ -
Operating expenses		
Advertising	-	4,161
Professional fees	27,250	15,499
General and administrative expenses	2,512	3,391
Total operating expenses	29,762	23,051
Net income (loss) before income taxes	20,238	(23,051)
Income tax provision	8,095	-
Net income (loss)	\$ 12,143	\$ (23,051)
Net income (loss) per common share basic and diluted	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding basic and diluted	2,500,000	2,500,000

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

IP TECHNOLOGY SERVICES, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	Six Months Ended
	March 31,	March 31,
	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 12,143	\$ (23,051)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Amortization	752	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,750	(5,948)
Decrease in income taxes payable	(15,593)	-
Net Cash Provided By (Used in) Operating Activities	1,052	(28,999)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of Patent	(90,000)	-
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(90,000)	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Loan from officer	-	12,500
Net Cash Provided By Financing Activities	-	12,500
NET CHANGE IN CASH	(88,948)	(16,499)
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	122,728	18,869
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 33,780	\$ 2,370
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF CASH FLOW ACTIVITIES:		
Taxes paid	\$ 23,688	\$ -

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

IP TECHNOLOGY SERVICES, INC.

MARCH 31, 2009 and 2008

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF OPERATIONS

IP Technology Services, Inc. (IP or the Company) was incorporated on June 6, 2007 under the laws of the State of Delaware. IP provides a range of services to assist inventors to leverage their patents and related intellectual property (Portfolios) and formulate a strategy to maximize the revenue and profit generated by the Portfolios.

On June 9, 2008, the company formed Mural Comm LLC (LLC) under the laws of the State of Delaware. The LLC, of which the Company is a 75% member, was formed to provide the same services as IP.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying interim financial statements for the three and six months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 are unaudited and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The results of operations realized during an interim period are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for a full year. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the information filed on Form 10-KSB which was filed on December 29, 2008.

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include all accounts of the Company as of March 31, 2009 and 2008 and for the interim period then ended, and include all accounts of LLC, its majority-owned subsidiary as of

March 31, 2009 and for the interim period ended March 31, 2009. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States 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 as well as the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Fiscal year end

The Company has elected a fiscal year ending on September 30.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents.

Patent

The Company has adopted the guidelines as set out in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142 *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS No. 142) for patent. Under the requirements as set out in SFAS No. 142, the Company carries the purchased patent at cost and amortizes the costs of acquired patent over their remaining legal lives, or estimated useful lives, or the term of the contract, whichever is shorter. Upon becoming fully amortized, the related cost and accumulated amortization are removed from the accounts.

Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company follows Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144 *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* (SFAS No. 144) for its long-lived assets. The Company's long-lived assets, which include patent, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The Company assesses the recoverability of its long-lived assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related long-lived asset or group of long-lived assets over their remaining estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets. Fair value is generally determined using the asset's expected future discounted cash flows or market value, if readily determinable. If long-lived assets are determined to be recoverable, but the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives are shorter than originally estimated, the net book values of the long-lived assets are depreciated over the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives. The Company determined that there were no impairments of long-lived assets as of March 31, 2009 or 2008.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, accrued expenses, and income taxes payable approximate their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments and market rates of interest.

Revenue recognition

The Company's revenues are derived principally from commissions earned through retaining a buyer or licensee(s) or obtaining product development funding for the Portfolios holder the Company represents. The Company follows the guidance of the Securities and Exchange Commission's Staff Accounting Bulletin 104 (SAB No. 104) for revenue recognition. The Company recognizes revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned less estimated future doubtful accounts. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when it has persuasive evidence of an arrangement that the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, the sales price

is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. In addition to the aforementioned general policy, the following are the specific revenue recognition policies for each category of revenue:

Licensing revenues: Licensing revenues, net of licensor participations, are recognized when the underlying royalties from the sales of the related products are earned. The Company recognizes guaranteed royalties, net of licensor participations, at the time the arrangement becomes effective if the Portfolios holder has signed a non cancelable contract, has agreed to a fixed fee, has delivered the rights to the licensee who is free to exercise them, and the Portfolios holder and the Company, as a licensing agent has no remaining significant obligations with the underlying Portfolios or obligation to the licensee, and collectability of the full fee is reasonably assured. Where the Company has significant continuing direct involvement with the underlying Portfolios or obligation to the licensee, guaranteed minimum royalties, net of licensor participations, are recognized ratably over the term of the license or based on sales of the related products, if greater. Licensing advances and guaranteed payments collected but not yet earned by the Company are classified as deferred revenue in the accompanying balance sheet.

Commission income: Commission income, net of licensor participations, is recognized when the underlying commission from the sale of the Portfolios or securing product development funding is earned. The Company recognizes commission income, net of licensor participations, at the time the sale of the Portfolios or product development funding arrangement becomes effective if the Portfolios holder has signed a non cancelable contract, has agreed to a fixed or determinable amount, has sold the rights to the buyer or obtained the funding from the financing institutions, and collectability of the full commission is reasonably assured. If the Company determines that collection of the full commission is not reasonably assured, the Company defers the revenue recognition and recognizes commission income at the time collection becomes reasonably assured, which is generally upon receipt of cash.

Net income (loss) per common share

Net income (loss) per common share is computed pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128. "Earnings per Share" ("SFAS No. 128"). Basic net loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during each period. There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding as of March 31, 2009 and 2008.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2003, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) adopted final rules under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Section 404), as amended by SEC Release No. 33-8934 on June 26, 2008. Commencing with its annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, the Company will be required to include a report of management on its internal control over financial reporting. The internal control report must include a statement

- of management's responsibility for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over its financial reporting;
- of management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of year end; and
- of the framework used by management to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Furthermore, in the following fiscal year, it is required to file the auditor's attestation report separately on the Company's internal control over financial reporting on whether it believes that the Company has maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting.

In May 2008, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 162 The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (SFAS 162). The purpose of this standard is to provide a consistent framework for determining what accounting principles should be used when preparing U.S. GAAP financial statements. SFAS 162 categorizes accounting pronouncements in a descending order of authority. In the instance of potentially conflicting accounting principles, the standard in the highest category must be used. This statement will be effective 60 days after the SEC approves the Public Company Accounting and Oversight Board's related amendments. The Company believes that SFAS 162 will have no impact on their existing accounting methods.

In April 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) Financial Accounting Standard (FAS) 157-4 Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly . Based on the guidance, if an entity determines that the level of activity for an asset or liability has significantly decreased and that a transaction is not orderly, further analysis of transactions or quoted prices is needed, and a significant adjustment to the transaction or quoted prices may be necessary to estimate fair value in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157 Fair Value Measurements . This FSP is to be applied prospectively and is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The company will adopt this FSP for its quarter ending June 30, 2009. There is no expected impact on the financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 107-1 and Accounting Principles Board (APB) 28-1 Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments . The FSP amends SFAS No. 107 Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments to require an entity to provide disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim financial information. This FSP is to be applied prospectively and is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The company will include the required disclosures in its quarter ending June 30, 2009.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets*. The FSP states that in developing assumptions about renewal or extension options used to determine the useful life of an intangible asset, an entity needs to consider its own historical experience adjusted for entity-specific factors. In the absence of that experience, an entity shall consider the assumptions that market participants would use about renewal or extension options. This FSP is to be applied to intangible assets acquired after January 1, 2009. The adoption of this FSP did not have an impact on the financial statements.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 3 - PATENT

On March 3, 2009, Mural Comm entered into a Purchase Agreement and an Assignment of Patent Rights effective March 3, 2009. The Company paid the seller \$90,000 and is amortizing this amount over the remaining life of the patent, which expires May 7, 2018.

ITEM 2

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Safe Harbor Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995

Information set forth herein contains "forward-looking statements" which can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "believes," "expects," "may," "should" or "anticipates" or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy. No assurance can be given that the future results covered by the forward-looking statements will be achieved. The Company cautions readers that important factors may affect the Company's actual results and could cause such results to differ materially from forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of the Company. These factors include the Company's lack of historically profitable operations, dependence on key personnel, the success of the Company's business, ability to manage anticipated growth and other factors identified in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, press releases and/or other public communications.

Plan of Operations

The Company earned no revenues of in the quarter. On March 3, 2009, the Company, through its subsidiary Mural Comm LLC, purchased from BancTec, Inc. for \$90,000 U.S. Patent No. 6,341,351 titled METHOD FOR COMMUNICATING AND CONTROLLING TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN UNSECURED PARTIES (the Patent). The Company holds a seventy-five percent interest in Mural Comm LLC and the remaining twenty-five percent interest is held by John Torkelson, an inventor of the Patent. The Company intends on generating revenues by licensing the Patent.

We continue to look for commercially viable Portfolios to represent. To that end, we will continue to work with our industry contacts, advertise and use our website at www.iptechnologyservices.com to identify additional Portfolios.

We continue to receive numerous Portfolio submissions covering a broad range of technologies and we enter into agreements to represent such Portfolios where appropriate. For each such Portfolio, we analyze the Portfolio, identify relevant markets and/or identify potential acquirers, licensees and/or investors for the Portfolio. We cannot guarantee, however, that we will find additional suitable Portfolios for which will be successful in completing a revenue generating transaction.

Generally, we will enter into one or more agreements with our clients depending on the range of services to be provided. If a client is seeking to sell or license a Portfolio, we will typically enter into a Patent Broker Agreement (Broker Agreement) under which we earn a commission for finding a buyer and/or licensee of the Portfolio. Our commission rates are typically one-third (33.33%) of revenues generated through the sale/license of the Portfolio but in certain situations we may negotiate a different rate. Where a client is seeking funding for product development, we may enter into a Patent Finance Agreement (Finance Agreement) under which we earn commission based on the amount of capital we assist in raising. In certain situations, we may consider purchasing all or part of a Portfolio and develop a licensing campaign for the Portfolio to generate revenues for the Company.

As of March 31, 2009, the Company had \$33,780 in cash. We believe that the Company's current cash position will be sufficient to fund operations over the next twelve months including general overhead expenses such as salaries, corporate legal and accounting fees, office overhead and general working capital. In the event the Company may require additional cash to fund operations or purchase a Portfolio, we may have to borrow money from shareholders or issue debt or equity or enter into a strategic arrangement with a third party. Our officer will fund any expenses which arise until such time as the Company raises sufficient funds. There can be no assurance that additional capital will be available to us. We currently have no agreements, arrangements or understandings with any person to obtain funds through bank loans, lines of credit or any other sources.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2003, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) adopted final rules under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Section 404), as amended by SEC Release No. 33-8934 on June 26, 2008. Commencing with its annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010 , the Company will be required to include a report of management on its internal control over financial reporting. The internal control report must include a statement

- of management's responsibility for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over its financial reporting;
- of management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of year end; and
- of the framework used by management to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Furthermore, in the following fiscal year, it is required to file the auditor's attestation report separately on the Company's internal control over financial reporting on whether it believes that the Company has maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting.

In May 2008, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 162 The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (SFAS 162). The purpose of this standard is to provide a consistent framework for determining what accounting principles should be used when preparing U.S. GAAP financial statements. SFAS 162 categorizes accounting pronouncements in a descending order of authority. In the instance of potentially conflicting accounting principles, the standard in the highest category must be used. This statement will be effective 60 days after the SEC approves the Public Company Accounting and Oversight Board's related amendments. The Company believes that SFAS 162 will have no impact on their existing accounting methods.

In April 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) Financial Accounting Standard (FAS) 157-4 Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly . Based on the guidance, if an entity determines that the level of activity for an asset or liability has significantly decreased and that a transaction is not orderly, further analysis of transactions or quoted prices is needed, and a significant adjustment to the transaction or quoted prices may be necessary to estimate fair value in accordance with Statement of Financial

Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157 Fair Value Measurements . This FSP is to be applied prospectively and is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The company will adopt this FSP for its quarter ending June 30, 2009. There is no expected impact on the financial statements.

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In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 142-3, Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets . The FSP states that in developing assumptions about renewal or extension options used to determine the useful life of an intangible asset, an entity needs to consider its own historical experience adjusted for entity-specific factors. In the absence of that experience, an entity shall consider the assumptions that market participants would use about renewal or extension options. This FSP is to be applied to intangible assets acquired after January 1, 2009. The adoption of this FSP did not have an impact on the financial statements.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements and related notes requires us to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

An accounting policy is considered to be critical if it requires an accounting estimate to be made based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made, and if different estimates that reasonably could have been used, or changes in the accounting estimates that are reasonably likely to occur periodically, could materially impact the financial statements.

Financial Reporting Release No. 60 requires all companies to include a discussion of critical accounting policies or methods used in the preparation of financial statements. There are no critical policies or decisions that rely on judgments that are based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made.

Seasonality

To date, we have not noted any significant seasonal impacts.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Item 3 - QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company is subject to certain market risks, including changes in interest rates and currency exchange rates. The Company does not undertake any specific actions to limit those exposures.

ITEM 4- CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a)

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.

Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), the Company carried out an evaluation, with the participation of the Company s management, including the Company s Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Accounting Officer (CAO) (the Company s principal financial and accounting officer), of the effectiveness of the Company s disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the Company s CEO and CAO concluded that the Company s disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company s management, including the Company s CEO and CAO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b)

Management s Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. There has been no change in the Company s internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2009 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company s internal control over financial reporting.

The Company's management, including the Company's CEO and CAO, does not expect that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures or the Company's internal controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of the controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that the company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of March 31, 2009.

This quarterly report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this quarterly report.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. - Legal Proceedings

None.

Item 2. - Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

Item 3. - Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

Item 5. - Other Information

Not applicable

Item 6. - Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

Exhibits.

31.1 Section 302 Certification Of Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer

32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant To 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant To Section 906 Of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act Of 2002

Reports on Form 8-K

Not applicable

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

IP TECHNOLOGY SERVICES, INC.

/s/ Joseph Levi

Joseph Levi

Title: President, Chief Executive Officer
Chief Financial Officer

Date: May 15, 2009