

Company Registration No. 09875447 (England and Wales)

MTECH ACCESS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5		61,050		80,850
Tangible assets	6		91,410		65,679
Investments	7		-		1,500
			<u>152,460</u>		<u>148,029</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	8	909,742		1,111,256	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,955,839		1,468,081	
		<u>4,865,581</u>		<u>2,579,337</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(1,604,678)</u>		<u>(884,817)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>3,260,903</u>		<u>1,694,520</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>3,413,363</u>		<u>1,842,549</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		-		(20,000)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(14,057)</u>		<u>(9,690)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>3,399,306</u></u>		<u><u>1,812,859</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			3,399,206		1,812,759
Total equity			<u><u>3,399,306</u></u>		<u><u>1,812,859</u></u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their 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.

MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 June 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D Niziol
Director

Company Registration No. 09875447

MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Mtech Access Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Suite 2 30 Murdock Road, Bicester, Oxfordshire, OX26 4PP.

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The Coronavirus disease was declared a pandemic on 11th March 2020 and is still classified as such as the date of signing these accounts. The directors have undertaken a full review and assessment of the company's customer base, supplier base and cash flow requirements and have concluded based on information available that the effect to the business resulting from Coronavirus is minimal. Therefore the directors conclude that, at the date of signing these accounts, the company is a going concern.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 5 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.5 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:

Leasehold improvements	23% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
Computers	25% straight line/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.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.9 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.

MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Taxation

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

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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 Share-based payments

The company participates in a share-based payment arrangement granted to its employees from the parent company MTech Analytics Limited.

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted using the Black Scholes Option Pricing model. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of shares that will eventually vest. A corresponding adjustment is recognised as a capital contribution, and represents an increase in the parent's investment in the company.

MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.16 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	57	39

4 Taxation

	2021 £	2020 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	507,251	380,501
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(36,030)
Total current tax	507,251	344,471
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	4,367	534
Total tax charge	511,618	345,005

MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

5 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	99,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2020	18,150
Amortisation charged for the year	19,800
At 31 March 2021	37,950
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2021	61,050
At 31 March 2020	80,850

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2020	20,291	85,339	105,630
Additions	-	52,480	52,480
At 31 March 2021	20,291	137,819	158,110
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2020	5,056	34,895	39,951
Depreciation charged in the year	4,667	22,082	26,749
At 31 March 2021	9,723	56,977	66,700
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2021	10,568	80,842	91,410
At 31 March 2020	15,235	50,444	65,679

MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

7 Fixed asset investments

	2021 £	2020 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	-	1,500

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in subsidiaries £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2020	1,500
Disposals	(1,500)
At 31 March 2021	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2021	-
At 31 March 2020	1,500

8 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	860,016	1,060,602
Other debtors	39,994	50,654
	900,010	1,111,256
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	9,732	-
Total debtors	909,742	1,111,256

MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors		44,508	54,795
Corporation tax		238,202	231,488
Other taxation and social security		414,815	299,343
Deferred income		447,340	102,134
Director loans		364	364
Other creditors		133,469	143,357
Accruals		325,980	53,336
		<u>1,604,678</u>	<u>884,817</u>

10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Other creditors	-	20,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>20,000</u>

11 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2021 £	Liabilities 2020 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	16,645	11,437
Retirement benefit obligations	(2,588)	(1,747)
	<u>14,057</u>	<u>9,690</u>
Movements in the year:		2021 £
Liability at 1 April 2020		9,690
Charge to profit or loss		4,367
		<u>14,057</u>
Liability at 31 March 2021		<u>14,057</u>

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 48 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

12 Share-based payment transactions

The parent company, MTech Analytics Limited, operates an employee share option plan for employees of the group, including those of MTech Access Limited.

The share option plan is an equity settled plan, which gives the option to purchase ordinary shares in the parent company. This plan is only available to group employees. The option may only be exercised if the employee remains employed by the group. The option will terminate in the event of the employee leaving employment, death or termination for cause.

The options vest in the event of an exit such as a share sale, an asset sale, a public listing, a capital raise which the board determines should be treated as an exit or a change of control which the board determines should be treated as an exit.

Options expire if unexercised on the tenth anniversary of grant.

During the year, MTech Analytics Limited gifted employee expenses totalling £24 (2020: £nil) which related to equity settled share based payment transactions. This has not been accounted for in these financial statements as it is not considered material.

	Number of share options		Weighted average exercise price	
	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £	2020 £
Outstanding at 1 April 2020	-	-	-	-
Granted	2,290	-	11.91	-
	<u>2,290</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11.91</u>	<u>-</u>
Outstanding at 31 March 2021	<u>2,290</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11.91</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>2,290</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>11.91</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
Exercisable at 31 March 2021	-	-	-	-
	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

The options outstanding at 31 March 2021 had an exercise price of £11.91 per share and a remaining contractual life of 9 years and 9 months.

MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

12 Share-based payment transactions

(Continued)

The weighted average fair value of options granted in the year was determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing model.

The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effect of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

Non-vesting conditions and market conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of the option at grant date. Service conditions and non-market performance conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of options expected to vest at each reporting date.

Inputs were as follows:

	2021	2020
Weighted average share price	11.91	-
Weighted average exercise price	11.91	-
Expected volatility	16.77	-
Expected life	10.00	-
Risk free rate	0.08	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

13 Called up share capital

	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £	2020 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

14 Retirement benefit schemes

	2021 £	2020 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	141,343	91,815
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

At the balance sheet the date the company had a pension commitment totalling £28,794, (2020: £18,732)

15 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Land & buildings	36,198	125,596
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

16 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available per paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

17 Directors' transactions

The company has loaned the directors £53 (2020 - £53). There is no interest charged on this loan and no defined repayment terms.

One director owes the company £416 (2020: £416). The other directors are owed £364 collectively (2020: £364).

18 Post balance sheet event

After the reporting date but before the date of signing these accounts, the 'company' / 'group' entered into operating lease contracts for land and buildings. The total commitment is £361,210 payable over 3 years.

19 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Mr D Niziol by virtue of his majority shareholding in the ultimate Parent Company, Mtech Analytics Limited a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

Mtech Access Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mtech Analytics Limited and the results of Mtech Access Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Mtech Analytics Limited which are available from Suite 2 30 Murdock Road, Bicester, Oxfordshire, England, OX26 4PP.

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.