



Company registration number 09875447 (England and Wales)

MTECH ACCESS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023





MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr A Bentley Mr D Niziol Mr A Spencer
Company number	09875447
Registered office	Suite 2, 30 Murdock Road Bicester Oxfordshire United Kingdom OX26 4PP
Auditor	Ellacotts Audit Services Limited Countrywide House 23 West Bar Banbury Oxfordshire England OX16 9SA
Bankers	Santander UK Bridle Road Bootle Merseyside L30 4GB



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

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MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Overview and principal activity

Mtech Access' core business focuses on market access and health economics and outcomes research consultancy for global pharmaceutical companies. The business has continued year on year growth developing new services targeting the MedTech and direct to NHS markets. Over a third of the work is globally commissioned. The business has a strong collaborative culture and works hard to be a great place to work.

Review of the business

2022 saw a substantial investment in developing our commercial function and creating a new focused innovation team to maintain relevancy and accelerate our approach to service and market development. Continued investment in these areas alongside top-down corporate and bottom-up service-level business plans has resulted in double-digit % growth in revenue and headcount as we grow our core client base and expand further into our target markets. The NHS Associates group (access to >100 NHS employees) continues to provide a unique advantage for Mtech Access providing an integral part of the delivery of value for clients by bringing true clinical practice and customer insights to our UK project streams.

Regulatory

Mtech Access works to a number of regulatory frameworks, mirroring the requirements on its clients. Comprehensive training is provided to all staff on regulatory requirements. Service teams working with external regulators as part of the commercialisation of products and services are assessed on knowledge and skill. The business employs a full-time compliance director.

Future developments

The business is investing in the development of new products and services to address the growing needs of clients. Traditionally driven by requests for proposals Mtech Access has built on its strong relationship with repeat clients to develop a client centric approach for mutual growth. Our growth strategy continues to focus on developing our core business, investing in commercial capability and capacity as well as developing new services and markets.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The rapid emergence of AI provides an opportunity for further growth. It also brings an element of risk as some clients are considering taking in-house work that would be traditionally delivered by market access professionals in Mtech Access. New market entrants from businesses with technical skills and AI tools presents a disruptive risk to the market access industry. Because Mtech Access was established in 2015 as a digitally enabled business with a strong digital development team several services are already AI enabled with further work already underway to build partnerships within this emerging market place.

On behalf of the board

Mr D Niziol
Director

Date: 21/12/2023



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be the provision of consultancy services.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £405,120 (2022: £613,000). The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr A Bentley
Mr D Niziol
Mr A Spencer

Auditor

Ellacotts Audit Services Limited were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report 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 of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Medium-sized companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the medium-sized companies exemption.



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED
DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

On behalf of the board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Niziol', written over a dotted line.

Mr D Niziol
Director

Date: 21/12/2023



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

Qualified opinion

We were engaged to audit the financial statements of Mtech Access Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including 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, except for the effects of the matters described in the basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 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 qualified opinion

As a result of being appointed as auditors after the company year end date, the evidence available to us was limited in relation to the comparatives in the current years financial statements which are derived from the unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022. As the comparatives were not audited and we were appointed as auditors in July 2023 it was not possible for us to perform the auditing procedures necessary to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence concerning the comparative figures.

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 *Auditor's 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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.



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

Notwithstanding our qualified opinion on the financial statements, in our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Notwithstanding our qualified opinion on the financial statements, in the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit performed subject to the pervasive limitation described above, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Arising solely from the limitation on the scope of our work relating to the comparative figures, referred to above:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanation that we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit; and
- we were unable to determine whether adequate accounting records have been kept.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 is 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.

Auditor's 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 an auditor's report 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.

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.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also performed the following procedures:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims.
- Enquiry of entity staff in tax and compliance functions to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- Auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member those matters we are required to state to the member in an auditor's report 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 member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

David Stevens BA FCA
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Ellacotts Audit Services Limited

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Countrywide House
23 West Bar
Banbury
Oxfordshire
England
OX16 9SA

Date: 21 December 2023



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	as restated £
Turnover	3	8,220,854	7,491,397
Cost of sales		(4,910,133)	(3,785,016)
Gross profit		<u>3,310,721</u>	<u>3,706,381</u>
Administrative expenses		(1,663,902)	(1,902,876)
Operating profit	4	<u>1,646,819</u>	<u>1,803,505</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	7	8,430	1,848
Profit before taxation		<u>1,655,249</u>	<u>1,805,353</u>
Tax on profit	8	(338,749)	(299,355)
Profit for the financial year		<u><u>1,316,500</u></u>	<u><u>1,505,998</u></u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.



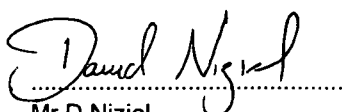
MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		2023		2022 as restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	11		-		41,250
Tangible assets	12		128,247		130,559
			<u>128,247</u>		<u>171,809</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	13	6,708,931		3,430,018	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,019,832		3,311,900	
		<u>7,728,763</u>		<u>6,741,918</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(2,621,954)		(2,600,943)	
Net current assets			<u>5,106,809</u>		<u>4,140,975</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>5,235,056</u>		<u>4,312,784</u>
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	15	31,372	(31,372)	20,480	(20,480)
Net assets			<u><u>5,203,684</u></u>		<u><u>4,292,304</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>5,203,584</u>		<u>4,292,204</u>
Total equity			<u><u>5,203,684</u></u>		<u><u>4,292,304</u></u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions relating to medium-sized companies.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21/12/23 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr D Niziol
Director

Company registration number 09875447 (England and Wales)



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
As restated for the period ended 31 March 2022:				
Balance at 1 April 2021		100	3,399,206	3,399,306
Year ended 31 March 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	1,505,998	1,505,998
Dividends	9	-	(613,000)	(613,000)
Balance at 31 March 2022		100	4,292,204	4,292,304
Year ended 31 March 2023:				
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	1,316,500	1,316,500
Dividends	9	-	(405,120)	(405,120)
Balance at 31 March 2023		100	5,203,584	5,203,684



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	21	1,545,793		909,774	
Income taxes paid		(220,165)		(152,189)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		<u>1,325,628</u>		<u>757,585</u>	
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(38,750)		(81,750)	
Proceeds from disposal of tangible fixed assets		-		788	
Short term loan to group company		(3,182,256)		-	
Repayment of loans		-		(417)	
Interest received		8,430		1,848	
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(3,212,576)</u>		<u>(79,531)</u>	
Financing activities					
Dividends paid		(405,120)		(613,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(405,120)</u>		<u>(613,000)</u>	
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(2,292,068)</u>		<u>65,054</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		3,311,900		-	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u><u>1,019,832</u></u>		<u><u>3,311,900</u></u>	



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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, United Kingdom, 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.

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

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

1.2 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. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

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.

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.



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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	25% 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 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.

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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.8 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.



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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.



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.9 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.

1.10 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.



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 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.

1.14 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 Turnover and other revenue

	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	5,715,537	5,155,698
Europe	891,633	1,310,188
Rest of world	1,613,684	1,025,511
	<u>8,220,854</u>	<u>7,491,397</u>
	2023 £	2022 £
Other revenue		
Interest income	<u>8,430</u>	<u>1,848</u>



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4 Operating profit

	2023 £	2022 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses	32,061	38,404
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	17,500	-
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	41,062	42,521
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(708)
Amortisation of intangible assets	19,800	19,800
Impairment of intangible assets	21,450	-
Operating lease charges	281,768	211,586
	<u>281,768</u>	<u>211,586</u>

5 Employees

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

2023 Number	2022 Number
84	74
<u>84</u>	<u>74</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	4,621,759	3,884,552
Social security costs	453,810	400,558
Pension costs	253,523	200,709
	<u>5,329,092</u>	<u>4,485,819</u>

6 Directors' remuneration

	2023 £	2022 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	36,944	29,549
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	1,982	1,599
	<u>38,926</u>	<u>31,148</u>



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2023 £	2022 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	8,234	1,535
Other interest income	196	313
Total income	8,430	1,848
	2023 £	2022 £
Investment income includes the following:		
Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	8,234	1,535

8 Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	327,857	342,921
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(49,989)
Total current tax	327,857	292,932
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	10,892	6,423
Total tax charge	338,749	299,355

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit before taxation	1,655,249	1,805,353
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2022: 19.00%)	314,497	343,017
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	2,600	-
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	-	(49,989)
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	10,760	(96)
Deferred tax movement	10,892	6,423
Taxation charge for the year	338,749	299,355



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

9 Dividends

	2023 £	2022 £
Interim paid	405,120	613,000

10 Impairments

Impairment tests have been carried out where appropriate and the following impairment losses have been recognised in profit or loss:

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
In respect of:			
Goodwill	11	21,450	-
Recognised in:			
Administrative expenses		21,450	-

11 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	99,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2022	57,750
Amortisation charged for the year	19,800
Impairment losses	21,450
At 31 March 2023	99,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023	-
At 31 March 2022	41,250

More information on impairment movements in the year is given in note 10.



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2022	22,618	55,153	161,340	239,111
Additions	-	6,716	32,034	38,750
At 31 March 2023	22,618	61,869	193,374	277,861
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2022	14,655	21,562	72,335	108,552
Depreciation charged in the year	5,202	9,448	26,412	41,062
At 31 March 2023	19,857	31,010	98,747	149,614
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2023	2,761	30,859	94,627	128,247
At 31 March 2022	7,963	33,591	89,005	130,559

13 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,102,094	993,984
Amounts owed by group undertakings	824,748	845,800
Other debtors	35,204	25,805
Prepayments and accrued income	1,564,629	1,560,129
	3,526,675	3,425,718
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	-	4,300
Total debtors	3,526,675	3,430,018



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2023 £	2022 as restated £
Trade creditors		73,285	62,426
Amounts owed to group undertakings		75,827	75,827
Corporation tax		234,378	126,686
Other taxation and social security		388,716	306,186
Deferred income	16	1,715,439	1,858,965
Other creditors		364	49,795
Accruals		133,945	121,058
		<u>2,621,954</u>	<u>2,600,943</u>

15 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2023 £	Liabilities 2022 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>31,372</u>	<u>20,480</u>
Movements in the year:		2023 £
Liability at 1 April 2022		20,480
Charge to profit or loss		10,892
Liability at 31 March 2023		<u>31,372</u>

16 Deferred income

	2023 £	2022 £
Other deferred income	<u>1,715,439</u>	<u>1,858,965</u>

17 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2023 £	2022 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>253,523</u>	<u>200,709</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.



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

18 Share capital

	2023 Number	2022 Number	2023 £	2022 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	100	100	100	100

19 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2023 £	2022 £
Within one year	86,816	96,908
Between two and five years	164,666	179,971
	<u>251,482</u>	<u>276,879</u>

20 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party remains unchanged and is Mr Niziol by virtue of his majority shareholding in the parent company, Mtech Access Holdings Limited.

21 Cash generated from operations

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit for the year after tax	1,316,500	1,505,998
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	338,749	299,355
Investment income	(8,430)	(1,848)
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(708)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	41,250	19,800
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	41,061	42,521
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in debtors	(96,657)	(3,429,601)
Increase in creditors	56,845	615,292
(Decrease)/increase in deferred income	(143,526)	1,858,965
Cash generated from operations	<u>1,545,792</u>	<u>909,774</u>



MTECH ACCESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

22 Analysis of changes in net funds

	1 April 2022 £	Cash flows £	31 March 2023 £
Cash at bank and in hand	3,311,900	(2,292,068)	1,019,832

23 Prior period adjustment

Reconciliation of changes in equity

The prior period adjustments do not give rise to any effect upon equity.

Reconciliation of changes in profit for the previous financial period

	2022 £
Total adjustments	-
Profit as previously reported	1,505,998
Profit as adjusted	1,505,998

Notes to reconciliation

Deferred income and accrued income

Accrued income and deferred income has been split out to correctly state the overall asset and liability position on the 2022 balance sheet. This adjustment is a balance sheet adjustment only and has no impact on the profit and loss account or overall net assets.

Wage costs

Wage costs for fee earning employees have been reclassified from overheads to a cost of sale to properly reflect the commercial trading of the business. This adjustment is a profit and loss adjustment only and has no impact on the balance sheet or overall net assets.