Registered number: 00154271

# THE MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES ASSOCIATION

**(A company limited by guarantee)**

## ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

**THE MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES ASSOCIATION**
**(A company limited by guarantee)**

## CONTENTS


| | Page |
|---|---|
| **MTA Board** | 1 |
| **Directors' report** | 2 - 3 |
| **Independent auditors' report** | 4 - 7 |
| **Statement of comprehensive income** | 8 |
| **Balance sheet** | 9 - 10 |
| **Statement of changes in equity** | 11 |
| **Notes to the financial statements** | 12 - 23 |

**THE MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES ASSOCIATION**

**(A company limited by guarantee)**

**MTA BOARD**
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

## BOARD MEMBERS

Mr Stewart Lane (President)
Mr Thomas Bouchier (Vice President)
Mr Tony Bowkett (Immediate Past President)
Mr Phil Townend (Exhibition Committee Chair)
Mr Dave Burley (Board Member) (resigned 24 July 2025)
Mr Marcus Burton MBE (Board Member)
Mr Simon Pollard (Honorary Treasurer)
Mr Mark Ridgway OBE, DL (Board Member)
Mr Mike Wilson (Board Member) (resigned 4 November 2025)
Mr Christopher Pockett (Board Member) (resigned 14 May 2026)
Ms Rosa Wilkinson (Board Member)
Ms Lynn Kerfoot (ESCUK, formerly EIA, Chair)
Mr Kevin Gilbert (Board Member)
Mr James Selka DL (Chief Executive Officer)
Ms Sarah Black-Smith (Board Member) (resigned 19 November 2025)
Mr Stephen Totty (Board Member)
Mr Craig Pyser (AMUK Committee Chair) (appointed 16 October 2025)
Mr Richard Kingsbury (Board Member) (appointed 15 January 2026)
Mr Robin Scott (Board Member) (appointed 15 January 2026)

# DIRECTORS' REPORT
# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026.

## Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 to 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.

## Business review

During the year, The Manufacturing Technologies Association continued to support and represent the UK manufacturing technologies sector through industry representation, market intelligence, technical support, education and skills initiatives, and engagement with Government and key stakeholders. MACH 2026 was successfully delivered at the NEC Birmingham, attracting strong participation from industry, education and policymakers, reinforcing its position as the UK's leading manufacturing technologies exhibition.

The Association continued to expand its activities through AMUK and strengthened collaboration across the wider MTA cluster. During the year, the Engineering Industries Association was renamed Engineering Supply Chain UK, reflecting its evolving focus and commitment to supporting the wider manufacturing supply chain.

The Association also completed a significant refurbishment of its property at 62 Bayswater Road, to enhance the quality and flexibility of the asset and support its strategy of increasing occupancy and maximising long-term rental income.

Despite ongoing economic uncertainty and geopolitical challenges, the Directors remain confident in the Association's future prospects. The Association is well positioned to continue supporting its members and the wider manufacturing community while benefiting from opportunities arising from automation, digitalisation, artificial intelligence and advanced manufacturing technologies.

## Directors

The board members are directors of the company.

## DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

### Status of the association

The Association is a company limited by guarantee without share capital. The guarantee of the members is limited to a contribution of £1 each in the event of the Company being wound up.

### Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

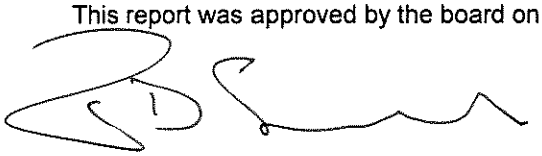
### Auditors

The auditors, Barnes Roffe Audit Limited, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

### Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 17 November 2026 and signed on its behalf.



**J D Selka DL**
Chief Executive Officer

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES ASSOCIATION

## Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Manufacturing Technologies Association (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 June 2026, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2026 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

## Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES ASSOCIATION (CONTINUED)

### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' 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.

### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, 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.

**Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' 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:

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- The engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- We identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the relevant sector;
- We focused on specific laws and regulations, which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006 and ISO standards;
- We assessed the extent of compliance with laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence and identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company’s financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- Making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual suspected and alleged fraud; and
- Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

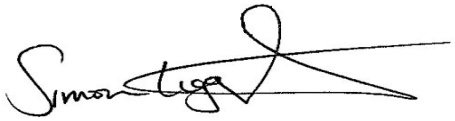
- Performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- Tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- Assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- Investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

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.

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

**Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' 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 members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Simon Liggins (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of
**Barnes Roffe Audit Limited**
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Leytonstone House
3 Hanbury Drive
London
E11 1GA
Date: 17 November 2026

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

| | 2026<br>£ | *2025*<br>*£* |
|---|---|---|
| Turnover | **9,441,774** | *939,893* |
| Cost of sales | **(6,730,546)** | *-* |
| **Gross profit** | **2,711,228** | *939,893* |
| Administrative expenses | **(1,558,159)** | *(1,635,775)* |
| Fair value movements | **285,412** | *39,315* |
| Exceptional other operating charges | **(75,000)** | *(75,000)* |
| **Operating profit/(loss)** | **1,363,481** | *(731,567)* |
| Income from fixed assets investments | **119,444** | *53,629* |
| Interest receivable and similar income | **3,744** | *3,473* |
| **Profit/(loss) before tax** | **1,486,669** | *(674,465)* |
| Tax on profit/(loss) | **(175,428)** | *-* |
| **Profit/(loss) for the financial year** | **1,311,241** | *(674,465)* |

The notes on pages 12 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

**THE MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES ASSOCIATION**

**(A company limited by guarantee)**
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 00154271**

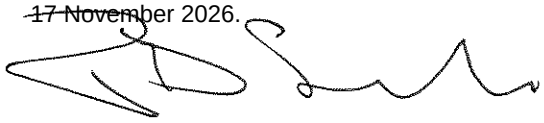
## BALANCE SHEET
## AS AT 30 JUNE 2026

| | Note | | 2026 £ | | *2025 £* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fixed assets** | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 5 | | **4,888,292** | | *4,781,082* |
| Investments | 6 | | **2,282,545** | | *1,926,162* |
| | | | **7,170,837** | | *6,707,244* |
| **Current assets** | | | | | |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year | 7 | **2,908,847** | | *4,441,921* | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 8 | **677,315** | | *2,082,516* | |
| | | **3,586,162** | | *6,524,437* | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 9 | **(2,580,348)** | | *(6,464,234)* | |
| **Net current assets** | | | **1,005,814** | | *60,203* |
| **Total assets less current liabilities** | | | **8,176,651** | | *6,767,447* |
| **Provisions for liabilities** | | | | | |
| Deferred tax | 10 | | **(623,355)** | | *(525,392)* |
| **Net assets** | | | **7,553,296** | | *6,242,055* |
| **Capital and reserves** | | | | | |
| Property revaluation reserve | 11 | | **3,521,437** | | *3,555,408* |
| Investment revaluation reserve | 11 | | **388,789** | | *197,981* |
| Profit and loss account | 11 | | **3,643,070** | | *2,488,666* |
| | | | **7,553,296** | | *6,242,055* |

## BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
## AS AT 30 JUNE 2026

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

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 17 November 2026.





**J D Selka DL**
Chief Executive Officer

**S J Pollard**
Honorary Treasurer

The notes on pages 12 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

| | Property revaluation reserve | Investment revaluation reserve | Profit and loss account | Total equity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **At 1 July 2024** | **3,630,408** | **188,779** | **3,097,333** | **6,916,520** |
| Loss for the year | **-** | **-** | **(674,465)** | **(674,465)** |
| Depreciation on property revaluation transfer | **(75,000)** | **-** | **75,000** | **-** |
| Investment revaluation movement not yet realised | **-** | **42,382** | **(42,382)** | **-** |
| Investment revaluation now realised | **-** | **(30,113)** | **30,113** | **-** |
| Release/(addition) of deferred tax liability | **-** | **(3,067)** | **3,067** | **-** |
| **At 1 July 2025** | **3,555,408** | **197,981** | **2,488,666** | **6,242,055** |
| Profit for the year | **-** | **-** | **1,311,241** | **1,311,241** |
| Depreciation on property revaluation transfer | **(75,000)** | **-** | **75,000** | **-** |
| Investment revaluation movement not yet realised | **-** | **309,378** | **(309,378)** | **-** |
| Investment revaluation now realised | **-** | **(54,967)** | **54,967** | **-** |
| Release/(addition) of deferred tax liability | **41,029** | **(63,603)** | **22,574** | **-** |
| **At 30 June 2026** | **3,521,437** | **388,789** | **3,643,070** | **7,553,296** |

The notes on pages 12 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

### 1. General information

The Manufacturing Technologies Association is a private company, limited by guarantee, domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 00154271. The registered office is 62 Bayswater Road, London,United Kingdom, W2 3PS.

### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006. 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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

The directors have considered the ability of the Company to continue as a Going Concern. In making their assessment, the Board have prepared and critically reviewed the Company's cash flow forecast for the next 12 months and beyond and ensured that this forecast is modelled on a suitably cautious basis. Taking those forecasts into account and given the relative strength of the Company’s Balance Sheet and the level of its liquid and other reserves, the Board have concluded that the Company remains a Going Concern and have accordingly prepared the accounts on that basis.

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the contract can be measured reliably.

The Company generates revenue by charging subscription fees to its members, by organising a MACH exhibition every other year, receiving property rental income and receiving investment income from a portfolio of investments.

**Subscription revenue**

Subscription revenue is charged to the members on 1 April annually. If a member decides not to renew their subscription a credit note is issued. The subscriptions year runs from 1 April to 31 March with an appropriate adjustment for deferred income at 30 June. For any member subscribing for less than 12 months then their subscription is charged on a pro-rata basis.

**MACH exhibition revenue and expenditure**

MACH revenue and expenditure is recognised in the year the exhibition takes place. Any revenue collected and expenses incurred before the exhibition takes place is appropriately deferred in the Balance Sheet. Deferred income and expenditure is then reversed in the year the MACH exhibition takes place to the statement of comprehensive income.

**Rental income**

Rental income is invoiced in advance on a monthly basis based on the contract and deferred where appropriate.

**Income from fixed asset investments**

Income received from fixed asset investments is accounted for when received.

### 2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### 2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### 2.6 Interest income

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

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.7 Pensions

**Defined benefit pension plan**

The Company operates a defined benefit plan for certain employees. A defined benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including but not limited to age, length of service and remuneration. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

The funding method used for this valuation is the “Defined Accrued Benefit Method”.

Under this funding method, liabilities are calculated at the valuation date on the assumption that the Scheme will be discontinued on that date. When assessing the benefits, it is assumed that all members will be entitled to the discontinuance benefits which are specified in the Rules of the Scheme, before reduction of benefits under the application of any priority rules resulting from a shortfall in assets.

The method used to calculate the liabilities uses discounted cashflow techniques to assess the liabilities for each individual member, and then totals these. These liabilities are compared with the assets. Where benefits can be taken unreduced before the member’s Normal Retirement Age, each tranche of benefit is valued as if it comes into payment at the earliest age at which it could be taken without reduction.

The fair value of plan assets is measured in accordance with the FRS 102 fair value hierarchy and in accordance with the Company's policy for similarly held assets. This includes the use of appropriate valuation techniques.

The cost of the defined benefit plan is recognised in Statement of comprehensive income as employee costs within administrative expenses.

**Defined contribution pension plan**

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

### 2.9 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

### 2.10 Tangible fixed assets

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

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.10 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as described below.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

| | |
|---|---|
| Freehold property | - 2% straight line |
| Office fixtures & equipment | - 10 - 33% straight line |

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

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

### 2.11 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Freehold property is held at its revalued amount less subsequent depreciation and impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Balance sheet date. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is reversed against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

### 2.12 Investments

Stock exchange investments are treated as a single income generating unit and are included in the accounts at the middle market value excluding net interest accrued on fixed interest securities, with unrealised gains and losses arising on revaluation included in the Statement of comprehensive income, and then transferred to the investment revaluation reserve. Realised gains and losses arising from the disposal of investments are then transferred to retained profit. Any overall net deficit in the investment revaluation reserve are included in the Statement of comprehensive income

### 2.13 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

### 2.14 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

### 2.16 Financial instruments

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

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

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

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

## 3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

### Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

### Property valuations

The Company has a freehold property which has been previously revalued on an open market basis by a reputable firm of Chartered Surveyors. However, there are a number of estimates and external factors which influence the valuation of property and management have reviewed the accuracy of these estimates and reviewed other external factors when determining the value of the freehold property shown within the financial statements. It is management's view that the accuracy of these estimates has a significant impact on the overall property valuation shown within these financial statements.

### Defined benefit pension scheme

The Company has obligations to pay pension benefits to certain employees. The cost of these benefits and the present value of the obligation depend on a number of factors, including; life expectancy, salary increases, asset valuations and the discount rate on corporate bonds. Management estimates these factors in determining the net pension obligation in the Balance Sheet. The assumptions reflect historical experience and current trends. It is management's view that the accuracy of these estimates have a significant impact on the overall pension scheme surplus/deficit reported in these financial statements. See note 13 for further information.

## 4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 19 *(2025 - 19)*.

## 5. Tangible fixed assets

| | Freehold property £ | Office fixtures & equipment £ | Total £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost or valuation** | | | |
| At 1 July 2025 | **4,949,124** | **280,019** | **5,229,143** |
| Additions | **205,490** | **10,156** | **215,646** |
| At 30 June 2026 | **5,154,614** | **290,175** | **5,444,789** |
| **Depreciation** | | | |
| At 1 July 2025 | **194,400** | **253,661** | **448,061** |
| Charge for the year on owned assets | **103,092** | **5,344** | **108,436** |
| At 30 June 2026 | **297,492** | **259,005** | **556,497** |
| **Net book value** | | | |
| At 30 June 2026 | **4,857,122** | **31,170** | **4,888,292** |
| *At 30 June 2025* | *4,754,724* | *26,358* | *4,781,082* |

The freehold property at 62 Bayswater Road, London W2 3PS was valued by Glenny LLP, Chartered Surveyors, in June 2023 at £4,860,000 on an open market basis. The property was previously revalued in August 2016 at £4,310,000. No further valuation has been completed as the directors have concluded the value has not materially changed based on their assessment of current property market conditions.

Cost or valuation at 30 June 2026 is as follows:

| | Land and buildings £ |
|---|---|
| **At cost** | **1,404,601** |
| **At valuation:** | |
| Valuations | **3,750,013** |
| | **5,154,614** |

## 5. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

If the land and buildings had not been included at valuation they would have been included under the historical cost convention as follows:

| | 2026<br>£ | *2025*<br>*£* |
|---|---|---|
| Cost | **1,404,601** | *1,199,111* |
| Accumulated depreciation | **(468,645)** | *(440,553)* |
| **Net book value** | **935,956** | *758,558* |

## 6. Investments

| | Listed investments<br>£ |
|---|---|
| **Cost or valuation** | |
| At 1 July 2025 | **1,926,162** |
| Additions | **815,952** |
| Disposals | **(744,951)** |
| Revaluations | **285,382** |
| At 30 June 2026 | **2,282,545** |

The cost of listed investments at 30 June 2026 was £1,772,235 *(2025 - £1,662,190)*.

## 7. Debtors

| | 2026<br>£ | *2025*<br>*£* |
|---|---|---|
| Trade debtors | **2,257,551** | *2,943,663* |
| Other debtors | **125,931** | *46,315* |
| Prepayments and accrued income | **306,407** | *231,419* |
| Prepaid exhibition costs | **218,958** | *1,220,524* |
| | **2,908,847** | *4,441,921* |

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

### 8. Cash and cash equivalents

| | 2026 £ | *2025 £* |
|---|---|---|
| Cash at bank and in hand | **677,315** | *2,082,516* |

### 9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

| | 2026 £ | *2025 £* |
|---|---|---|
| Trade creditors | **126,562** | *89,204* |
| Exhibition income received in advance | **1,451,017** | *5,627,214* |
| Corporation tax | **77,465** | - |
| Other taxation and social security | **252,659** | *96,480* |
| Other creditors | **10,211** | *10,211* |
| Accruals and deferred income | **662,434** | *641,125* |
| | **2,580,348** | *6,464,234* |

### 10. Deferred taxation

| | 2026 £ |
|---|---|
| At beginning of year | **(525,392)** |
| Charged to profit or loss and other comprehensive income | **(97,963)** |
| **At end of year** | **(623,355)** |

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

| | 2026 £ | *2025 £* |
|---|---|---|
| Deferred tax on investment portfolio held at market value | **(129,596)** | *(65,993)* |
| Deferred tax on revalued properties | **(385,026)** | *(459,399)* |
| Deferred tax on accelerated capital allowances | **(108,733)** | - |
| | **(623,355)** | *(525,392)* |

## 11. Reserves

### Property revaluation reserve

Included in the property revaluation reserve are the accumulated revaluation uplifts of freehold property, less deferred tax.

### Investment revaluation reserve

Included in the investment revaluation reserve are the accumulated revaluation uplifts of listed investments, less deferred tax.

### Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account contains accumulated retained earnings.

## 12. Pension commitments: Defined contribution scheme

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions made by the Company to the scheme during the year totalled £52,634 *(2025 - £50,201)*.

At the year end there were no contributions outstanding to pay (*2025 - £Nil*).

## 13. Pension commitments: Defined benefits scheme

The Company operates a defined benefit pension scheme, providing benefits based on final pensionable salary. The assets of the Scheme are held separately from those of the Company, in an independently administered insured fund. The Scheme is closed to new entrants. Contributions to the Scheme are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income. The contributions are determined by a qualified actuary using appropriate actuarial standards.

On the proposed assumptions, the Scheme has a surplus of £357,000. The Association does not have an unconditional right to realise the surplus.

None of the fair values of the assets shown below include any of the Company's own financial instruments or any property occupied by, or other assets used by the Company.

| | **2026** | *2025* |
|---|---|---|
| | **£** | *£* |
| Fair value of plan assets | **1,132,000** | *1,180,000* |
| Present value of plan liabilities | **(775,000)** | *(822,000)* |
| **Net pension scheme asset** | **357,000** | *358,000* |

## 14. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 June 2026 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

| | **2026** | *2025* |
|---|---|---|
| | **£** | *£* |
| Not later than 1 year | **452** | *5,317* |
| Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years | **-** | *452* |
| | **452** | *5,769* |