Company Registration No. 02197452 (England and Wales)

ALPHA CRC LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

I Weiss

P Nash

Secretary

P Nash

Company number

02197452

Registered office

St Andrews House

1st Floor

St Andrews Road Cambridge CB4 1DL

Auditor

UHY Hacker Young (East) Limited

PO Box 501 The Nexus Building

Broadway

Letchworth Garden City

Herts SG6 9BL

Business address

St Andrews House

1st Floor

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Fair review of the business

During 2018, the group maintained its strategic focus on four major vertical markets: IT, motor and technical; Games and fashion and lifestyle. Together with action to improve margins generally and to eliminate very low margin business led to a small drop in revenue and an increase in gross margin. A significant new engagement in the last part of 2018 established a foundation for increased revenue in 2019.

During the year, the group reduced its bank borrowings while improving its overall liquidity. The rate of improvement in liquidity increased as profits increased in Q4, and this has continued into 2019, with revenue and margins continuing to increase. It is expected that working capital will reach a comfortable position early in 2020.

The group is in a position to absorb up to £10m of further sales without significant increase in overhead, while increased automation of workflows will help to further improve margins. To achieve this revenue growth, the group will focus on increasing business with existing clients and increasing new client acquisition by improved marketing, and by increasing the range of verticals that it addresses by adding another specialist group based around a number of existing clients. It also intends to make at least one further acquisition during 2019-20.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The group's activities expose it to a variety of financial and accounting risks, including foreign currency, liquidity, interest rate and credit. The group's overall management of these risks is carried out by the board of directors under agreed policies and procedures. The directors identify, evaluate and where appropriate, hedge financial risks.

Key performance indicators

Turnover

Group tumover for the year stands at £15,262,395 (2017: £16,686,417).

Gross margin

Gross margin is calculated as revenue less total cost of production, including project management costs. During 2018 this was approximately 29% of revenue (2017; 28%). It is primarily influenced by two factors: productivity of internal production and the ability of recruitment to keep pace with revenue, the latter because internal production is cheaper at the margin than outsourcing. There is a current threat to productivity caused by the tendency of modern workflow management tools and agile working to create a degraded environment for the translator. The group continues to make strenuous efforts to develop methodologies to mitigate this effect, and expects to improve current gross margins in 2018.

Other performance indicators

Given the nature of the group's business, there are three main KPI's that are important: rate of client retention, rate of acquisition of new clients; rate of staff turnover.

On behalf of the board

P Nash

Director /2/201

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company and group continued to be that of the provision of technical translation services and the provision of machine translation software to third parties under licence.

Directors

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

I Weiss

P Nash

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the group continues and that the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the group that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employee involvement

The group's policy is to consult and discuss with employees, through unions, staff councils and at meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests.

Information about matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the group's performance.

There is no employee share scheme at present, but the directors are considering the introduction of such a scheme as a means of further encouraging the involvement of employees in the company's performance.

Post reporting date events

There have been no significant events affecting the Group since the year end.

Auditor

UHY Hacker Young (East) Limited were appointed as auditor to the group 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 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 auditor of the company 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 auditor of the company is aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

On behalf of the board

P Nash
Director
Date: 5/12/2014

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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 group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALPHA CRC LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Alpha CRC Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the group statement of comprehensive income, the group balance sheet, the company balance sheet, the group statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the group statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, 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 FRS 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 group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of the group's 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 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going
 concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial
 statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ALPHA CRC LIMITED

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, In our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the parent company 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 group's and the parent 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 group or the parent 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.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ALPHA CRC LIMITED

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 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

James Price FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young (East) Limited

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

9/12/19

PO Box 501
The Nexus Building
Broadway
Letchworth Garden City
Herts
SG6 9BL

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

		2018	2017 as restated
	Notes	£	as restated £
		_	_
Turnover	3	15,269,395	16,686,417
Cost of sales		(10,901,262)	(12,022,456)
Gross profit		4,368,133	4,663,961
Administrative expenses		(3,995,395)	(3,984,959)
Exceptional item		•	(283,393)
Operating profit		372,738	395,609
Interest receivable and similar income	7	•	11,112
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(212,399)	(222,516)
Profit before taxation		160,339	184,205
Tax on profit	9	(82,422)	(16,508)
Profit for the financial year	22	77,917	167,697
Total comprehensive income for the year is			
attributable to:		.=	
- Owners of the parent company		47,820	117,467
- Non-controlling interests		30,097	50,230
		77,917	167,697

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

		20	18	2017		
				as resta	ted	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Goodwill	10		-		89,225	
Other intangible assets	10		1,936,393		1,988,939	
Total intangible assets			1,936,393		2,078,164	
Tangible assets	11		257,734		303,244	
			2,194,127		2,381,408	
Current assets						
Debtors	15	5,276,262		4,629,549		
Cash at bank and in hand		447,018		300,290		
		5,723,280		4,929,839		
Creditors: amounts falling due within	40	. (7.004.004)		/0 550 070\		
one year	16	(7,331,201)		(6,553,378)		
Net current liabilities			(1,607,921)		(1,623,539)	
Total assets less current liabilities			586,206	•	757,869	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(164,403)		(493,380)	
Provisions for liabilities	19		(79,397)		-	
Net assets			342,406		264,489	
1461 922612		κ.	=====		=====	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	21		1,257		1,257	
Share premium account	22		49,889		49,889	
Revaluation reserve	22		1,210,244		1,210,244	
Capital redemption reserve	22		10,000		10,000	
Other reserves	22		759,894		759,894	
Profit and loss reserves	22		(1,688,878)		(1,766,795)	
Total equity			342,406		264,489	
					=	

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{5/12/2019}{2019}$ and are signed on its behalf by:

P Nash Director

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

		20	18		2017
				as resta	ted
	Notes	Ě	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	10		1,396,393		1,388,939
Tangible assets	11		189,516		224,152
Investments	12		1,063,874		1,063,874
			2,649,783		2,676,965
Current assets					
Debtors	15	3,608,293		3,405,782	
Cash at bank and in hand		424,019		146,228	
		4,032,312		3,552,010	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	16	(6,293,284)		(5,633,227)	
Net current liabilities			(2,260,972)		(2,081,217)
Total assets less current liabilities			388,811		595,748
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(164,403)		(493,380)
Net assets			224,408		102,368
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		1,257		1,257
Share premium account	22		49,889		49,889
Revaluation reserve	22		679,753		679,753
Other reserves	22		759,894		759,894
Profit and loss reserves	22		(1,266,385)		(1,388,425)
Total equity			224,408		102,368

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £122,040 (2017 - £19,463 profit).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{5}{12}$ 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

P Nash Director

Company Registration No. 2197452

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Share capital			aluation Capital reserve redemption reserve		Other Profit and reserves loss reserves	Total
	Æ	£	£	£	£	€ .	£
As restated for the period ended 31 December 2017:							
Balance at 1 January 2017	1,257	49,889	1,256,048	10,000	759,894	(1,934,492)	142,596
Year ended 31 December 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Transfers	· -	-	(45,804)	-	-	167,697	167,697 (45,804)
Balance at 31 December 2017	1,257	49,889	1,210,244	10,000	759,894	(1,766,795)	264,489
Year ended 31 December 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	77,917	77,917
Balance at 31 December 2018	1,257	49,889	1,210,244	10,000	759,894	(1,688,878)	342,406

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Share	Share Share Revaluation		Merger	Profit and	Total
•	capital	premium account	reserve	reserve	loss	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
As restated for the period ended 31 December 2017:						
Balance at 1 January 2017	1,257	49,889	725,557	759,894	(1,407,888)	128,709
Year ended 31 December 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Transfers	:	. :	(45,804)	-	19,463	19,463 (45,804)
Balance at 31 December 2017	1,257	49,889	679,753	759,894	(1,388,425)	102,368
Year ended 31 December 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year			-	-	122,040	122,040
Balance at 31 December 2018	1;257	49,889	679,753	759,894	(1,266,385)	224,408

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

		20	18		2017
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	25		549,460		179,718
Interest paid			(212,399)		(222,516
Income taxes refunded/(paid)			104,526		(48,672
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operati activities	ng		441,587		(91,470)
Investing activities					
Purchase of intangible assets		(209,243)		(104,038)	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(14,020)		(13,322)	
Interest received		-		11,112	
Net cash used in investing activities			(223,263)	<u></u>	(106,248
Financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings		-		1,119,994	
Repayment of bank loans		(387,259)		(173,655)	
Purchase of derivatives		-		(313,705)	
Net cash (used in)/generated from					
financing activities			(387,259)		632,634
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cequivalents	ash		(168,935)		434,916
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning	of year		(608,155)		(1,043,071
Cash and cash equivalents at end of	year		(777,090)		(608,155
·	-				
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand			447,018		300,290
Bank overdrafts included in creditors					_
payable within one year			(1,224,108)		(908,445
payable within one year			(1,227,100)		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Alpha CRC Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is St Andrews House, 1st Floor, St Andrews Road, Cambridge, CB4 1DL.

The group consists of Alpha CRC Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include Investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconcillation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Alpha CRC Limited and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 31 December 2018. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

1.3 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors are mindful the the company continues to rely on the support of the bank, its suppliers and its directors. The directors have considered the 12 month period from the date of approval of the financial statements, and are confident this support will be maintained.

1.4 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 companing 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.

1.5 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic life of 10 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business 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 10 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-rate on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.7 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets comprise primarily software and technology which are either separately acquired or internally generated. Such assets are defined as having finite useful lives and the costs are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives of 10 years. Intangible assets are stated at cost less amortisation and are reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the carrying value may be impaired.

Amortisation 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:

Development costs
Software

10% straight line 10% straight line

Computer software held and used in the company's own activities for rendering services or for administrative purposes are stated in the balance sheet at their revalued amounts. The revalued amounts equate to the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any depreciation or impairment losses subsequently

Revaluations are carried out regularly so that the carrying amounts do not materially differ from using the fair value at the balance sheet date. Any revaluation increase or decrease is credited to the revaluation reserve.

1.8 Tangible fixed assets

accumulated.

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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 land and buildings

over the period of the lease

Fixtures and fittings

10% straight line

Computers * Motor vehicles

25% - 33% straight line

25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sate proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.9 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

1.10 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group 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.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.12 Financial Instruments

The group 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 group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

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 group 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 group after deducting all of its 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.

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 though 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 group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.13 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group 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 group.

1.14 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 group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 if, and only if, there is 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.

1.15 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.

1.16 Retirement benefits

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

1.17 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

1.18 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group'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.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Depreciation and amortisation on assets

Depreciation and amortisation rates are estimated by the directors based on the economic life and likely residual value of the assets concerned.

Revenue recognition

Revenue includes estimates in relation to accrued income arising from work in progress. This includes amounts which are yet to be invoiced but where work has been carried out in respect of projects.

3 Turnover and other revenue

		2018	2017
		£	£
	Other significant revenue		
	Interest income	-	11,112
			
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Turnover analysed by geographical market	_	~
	UK	1,579,673	4,338,466
	Rest of the world	13,689,722	12,347,951
		15,269,395	16,686,417
4	Auditor's remuneration		
		2018	2017
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	27,000	27,000
	Audit of the financial statements of the	2 524	
	company's subsidiaries	3,531	
		30,531	27,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5 Employees

6

8

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

	the year was:	Group 2018 Number	2017 Number	Company 2018 Number	2017 Number
	Directors	14	14	2	2
	Other staff	362	394	193	233
		376	408	195	235
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:				
		Group	2247	Company	0047
		2018 £	2017 £	2018 £	2017 £
		7 450 504	0.504.405	4.045.000	5.004.000
	Wages and salaries	7,158,584	8,524,405	4,815,360	5,924,382 730,129
	Social security costs Pension costs	1,441,269	1,500,859 32,437	775,101 45,528	4,670
	rension costs	50,143	32,437	45,526	
		8,649,996	10,057,701	5,635,989	6,659,181
ì	Directors' remuneration			2018	2017 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services			19,471	19,040
,	Interest receivable and similar income			2018	2017
				2018 £	£
	Interest income				
	Interest on bank deposits			-	11,112
3	Interest payable and similar expenses				
				2018 £	2017 £
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans			101,863	156,393
	Other interest on financial liabilities			110,536	66,123
	Total finance costs			212,399	222,516
					=====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Taxation		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax		
JK corporation tax on profits for the current period	14,302	
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	42,612	16,508
djustment in respect of prior periods	25,508	•
otal deferred tax	68,120	16,508
	=====	=====
otal tax charge	82,422	16,508
ia ia dia go	====	====
	ed on the profit	or loss and
	ed on the profit	or loss and 2017
	•	
e standard rate of tax as follows:	2018	2017 £
he standard rate of tax as follows:	2018 £	2017
ne standard rate of tax as follows:	2018 £	2017 £
rofit before taxation expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.00%)	2018 £ 160,339	2017 £ 184,205
refit before taxation xpected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK f 19.00% (2017: 19.00%) ax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	2018 £ 160,339	2017 £ 184,205 34,999
Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.00%) Fax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Group relief	2018 £ 160,339	2017 £ 184,205 34,999 6,326
Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Group relief Research and development tax credit	2018 £ 160,339	2017 £ 184,205 34,999 6,326 (137
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge bas the standard rate of tax as follows: Profit before taxation Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Group relief Research and development tax credit Under/(over) provided in prior years Other timing differences	2018 £ 160,339 =	2017 £ 184,205 34,999 6,326 (137

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

10	Intangible fixed assets				
	Group	Goodwill	Development costs	Software	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2018	2,430,764	1,773,239	844,654	5,048,657
	Additions - separately acquired	-	200,910	8,333	209,243
	At 31 December 2018	2,430,764	1,974,149	852,987	5,257,900
	Amortisation and impairment				
	At 1 January 2018	2,341,741	460,023	168,931	2,970,695
	Amortisation charged for the year	89,023	177,324	84,465	350,812
	At 31 December 2018	2,430,764	637,347	253,396	3,321,507
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2018		1,336,802	599,591 ======	1,936,393
	At 31 December 2017	89,225 ———	1,313,215	675,724 ======	2,078,164
	Company	Goodwill	Development costs	Software	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2018	2,050,000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	844,654	4,067,893
	Additions - separately acquired		200,910	8,333	209,243
	At 31 December 2018	2,050,000	1,374,149	852,987	4,277,136
	Amortisation and impairment				
	At 1 January 2018	2,050,000	460,023	168,931	2,678,954
	Amortisation charged for the year	-	117,324	84,465	201,789
	At 31 December 2018	2,050,000	577,347	253,396	2,880,743
	Carrying amount		<u></u>		
	At 31 December 2018		796,802	599,591	1,396,393
	At 31 December 2017	•	713,215	675,724	1,388,939
				=======================================	

Development costs represent the cost of designing technology being used by the company in rendering its services. The expenditure is amortised on a straight line basis over a period of 10 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

11	Tangible fixed assets					
	Group	Leasehold land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£.	£
	Cost					
	At 1 January 2018	314,214	506,419	958,538	28,355	1,807,526
	Additions	-	-	14,020	-	14,020
	At 31 December 2018	314,214	506,419	972,558	28,355	1,821,546
	Depreciation and impairment		,			
	At 1 January 2018	148,123	394,161	931,357	28,355	1,501,996
	Depreciation charged in the year	18,335	31,256	12,225	-	61,816
	At 31 December 2018	166,458	425,417	943,582	28,355	1,563,812
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 December 2018	147,756	81,002	28,976		257,734
	At 31 December 2017	166,092	112,258	24,894	-	303,244
	Company	Leasehold land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 January 2018	232,307	402,598	666,126	28,355	1,329,386
	Additions		-	14,020		14,020
	At 31 December 2018	232,307	402,598	680,146	28,355	1,343,406
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 January 2018	124,670	291,523	658,400	28,355	1,102,948
	Depreciation charged in the year	14,023	30,845	6,074	-	50,942
	At 31 December 2018	138,693	322,368	664,474	28,355	1,153,890
	Carrying amount	·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	At 31 December 2018	93,614	80,230	15,672		189,516
	At 31 December 2017	107,638	111,075	5,439		224,152

Tangible fixed assets with a carrying value of £189,516 (2017: £224,152) are pledged as security for the company's bank loan and overdraft.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

12	Fixed asset investments					
			Group		Company	
			2018	2017	2018	2017
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries	13	-	-	1,063,874	1,063,874
	Movements in fixed asset inves Company	etments				Shares In group undertakings £
	Cost or valuation					
	At 1 January 2018 and 31 Decem	ber 2018				1,063,874
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 December 2018					1,063,874
	At 31 December 2017					1,063,874

13 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2018 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
Alpha CRC Sarl	France	Technical translation services	Ordinary	100.00
Alpha CRC GmbH	Germany	Technical translation services	Ordinary	100.00
Tradnet Snc	Italy	Technical translation services	Ordinary	100.00
Alpha Estonia	Estonia	Technical translation services	7	100.00
Language Technology	England	Technical translation services	Ordinary	
Centre Ltd			•	100.00
Agile Web Solutions Limit	ed England	Technical translation services	Ordinary	100.00

All of the above subsidiaries are accounted for in these consolidated group accounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

14	Financial instruments				
		Group		Company	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
		£	£	£	£
	Carrying amount of financial assets				
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	3,892,692	3,158,948	n/a	n/a
		=====			==
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities				
	Measured at amortised cost	6,425,566	6,007,179	n/a	n/a
					

As permitted by the reduced disclosure framework within FRS 102, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing the carrying amount of certain classes of financial instruments, denoted by 'n/a' above.

15 Debtors

Debtors	C		Commons	
	Group	2047	Company	0047
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	2,222,609	2,479,009	1,724,920	1,629,950
Corporation tax recoverable	42,738	58,135	2,491	365
Amounts owed by group undertakings	685,321	-	-	-
Other debtors	1,001,793	694,268	828,756	655,864
Prepayments and accrued income	786,805	781,974	515,130	539,995
	4,739,266	4,013,386	3,071,297	2,826,174
Deferred tax asset (note 19)	· · ·	9,783	-	•
	4,739,266	4,023,169	3,071,297	2,826,174
	=======================================			
Amounts falling due after more than one y	ear:			
Deferred tax asset (note 19)	536,996	606,380	536,996	579,608
			=====	
Total debtors	5,276,262	4,629,549	3,608,293	3,405,782

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

16	Creditors: amounts falling due with	in one vea	ır			
		,	Group		Company	
			2018	2017	2018	2017
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	18	1,569,175	1,306,359	1,522,533	1,253,874
	Other borrowings	18	12,384	-	12,384	
	Trade creditors		2,817,470	2,766,654	2,711,523	2,523,868
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		685,321	-	521,022	159,920
	Corporation tax payable		14,302	1,518	-	-
	Other taxation and social security		1,055,736	1,038,061	696,165	677,825
	Other creditors		879,040	994,464	627,052	679,194
	Accruals and deferred income		297,773	446,322	202,605	338,546
			7,331,201	6,553,378	6,293,284	5,633,227
17	Creditors: amounts falling due after	more tha	n one year			
• •			Group		Company	
			2018	2017		2017
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	18	164,403	480,997	164,403	480,997
	Other borrowings	18	-	12,383	-	12,383
				400.000	404.400	400,000
			164,403	493,380	164,403 ====================================	493,380 ————
18	Loans and overdrafts					
			Group		Company	
			2018	2017	2018	2017
			£	£	£	£
	Bank loans		509,470	878,911	509,470	878,911
	Bank overdrafts		1,224,108	908,445	1,177,466	855,960
	Other loans		12,384	12,383	12,384	12,383
			1,745,962	1,799,739	1,699,320	1,747,254
	Payable within one year		1,581,559	1,306,359	1,534,917	1,253,874
	Payable after one year		164,403	493,380	164,403 —————	493,380

The bank loan and overdraft are secured by way of a mortgage debenture held by the company's bankers and by personal guarantees of the directors.

A cross guarantee exists between Alpha CRC Limited and Language Technology Centre Limited.

The bank loan is a variable floating rate term loan denominated in US Dollars and translated to Sterling for the purpose of reporting. The loan is due to mature in May 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

19 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2018	Liabilities 2017	Assets 2018	Assets 2017
Group	£	£	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	-	-	(4,243)	(5,869)
Tax losses	(9,783)	-	541,239	585,477
Foreign taxation	89,180		<u>-</u>	36,555
	79,397	_	536,996	616,163
	===	===	===	====
	Liabilities	Liabilities	Assets	Assets
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Company	£	£	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	-	•	(4,243)	(5,869)
Tax losses	-		541,239	585,477
	-	-	536,996	579,608
				
			Group	Company
			2018	2018
Movements in the year:			£	£
Liability/(asset) at 1 January 2018			(616,163)	(579,608)
Charge to profit or loss			7,670	7,670
Liability/(asset) at 31 December 2018			(608,493)	(571,938)
				===

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of tax losses of £2,848,627 (2017: £3,080,738) on the basis it is probable they will be recovered against future taxable profits.

20 Retirement benefit schemes

	2018	2017
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	50,143	32,437

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

21	Share capital	Group and	company
		2018	2017
	Ordinary share capital	£	£
	Issued and fully paid		
	12,570 Ordinary of 10p each	1,257	1,257

22 Reserves

Share premium

This reserve includes any premiums received on issue of share capital.

Revaluation reserve

This reserve includes all current and prior period surpluses and deficits on the revaluation of fixed assets.

Merger reserve

This reserve includes any premiums received on acquisition of subsidiary companies.

Profit and loss account

This reserve includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

23 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	314,888	9,785	314,888	9,785
Between two and five years	1,259,552	1,784,365	1,259,552	1,784,365
In over five years	-	314,888	-	314,888
	1,574,440	2.109.038	1,574,440	2,109,038
	1,574,770	2,103,030	1,077,770	2,105,050

24 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2018 £	2017 £
Aggregate compensation 19	,471	19,041
		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

24 Related party transactions

(Continued)

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions available under Section 33.1A of FRS 102 not to disclose intra-group transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries.

The directors P Nash and I Weiss have given personal guarantees to the company's bankers of £650,000 in aggregate in support of bank borrowings.

At the balance sheet date £71,559 (2017: £46,330) was owed by P Nash to the company. A balance of £666,645 (2017: £440,452) was owed to I Weiss by the company. There are no terms relating to the payment of interest or repayment of balances. An agreement is in place to allow set off of balances between directors.

Included in other debtors is a balance owed to the company by Spectrum Building Services of £350,165 (2017: £350,165). This balance is guaranteed in full by P Nash in the event the debtor is deemed to be irrecoverable.

A subsidiary, Alpha CRC Sarl, paid a charge of £nil (2017: £90,420) on a commercial basis, to Alpha PNIW SCI, a company registered in France, in which the company's directors P Nash and I Weiss are the shareholders. There are no amounts outstanding at the balance sheet date.

25 Cash generated from group operations

	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	77,917	167,697
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	82,422	16,508
Finance costs	212,399	222,516
Investment income	-	(11,112)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	350,812	282,906
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	77,348	136,410
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(737,819)	882,137
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	486,381	(1,517,344)
Cash generated from operations	549,460	179,718

26 Subsidiary audit exemptions

The following subsidiary companies are exempt from being subject to audit by virtue of guarantees put in place under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006:

Language Technology Centre Limited (Company Number 02748678) Agile Web Solutions Limited (Company Number 04043680)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

27 Prior period adjustment

D 111 - 41		
Reconciliation	ot channes in	eallity = aroun

1 December 2017				
3				
547,882				
(283,393)				
264,489				
Reconciliation of changes in profit for the previous financial period 2017				
£				
451,090				
(000 000)				
(283,393)				
167,697				

Notes to reconciliation

(i) Valuation of prepayments

An amount of £49,365 was included in prepayments at the 31 December 2017 which was found to be incorrectly accounted for.

(ii) Other debtors

Other debtors of £234,028 were included at 31 December 2017 as a result of historical accounting with subsidiaries. These amounts were not recoverable and have been written off as a prior year adjustment.

(iii) Computer software

The net book value of computer software, being £675,724 at 31 December 2017, was reclassified from tangible fixed assets to intangible fixed assets to better reflect the nature of the item.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

27	Prior period adjustment			(Continued)
	Changes to the balance sheet - company			
		At 31 December 2017		
		As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
		£	£	£
	Fixed assets			
	Other intangibles	713,215	675,724	1,388,939
	Tangible assets	899,876	(675,724)	224,152
	Current assets			
	Debtors due within one year	3,639,810	(234,028)	3,405,782
	Creditors due within one year	*	*.	
	Other creditors	(3,258,041)	(49,365)	(3,307,406)
	Net assets	385,761	(283,393)	102,368
		<u></u>		
	Capital and reserves			
	Profit and loss	(1,105,032)	(283,393)	(1,388,425)
	Total equity	385,761	(283,393)	102,368
	Changes to the profit and loss account - company			
		Period ended 31 December 2017		
		As previously réported	Adjustment	As restated
		£	£	£
	Exceptional items	-	(283,393)	(283,393)
	Profit for the financial period	302,856	(283,393)	19,463
	·			