ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Ms I Weiss

P Nash

Company secretary

P Nash

Registered number

2197452

Registered office

St Andrews House St Andrews Road Cambridge CB4 1DL

Independent auditors

The Young Company Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

2 B Vantage Park Washingley Road Huntingdon Cambridgeshire PE29 6SR

CONTENTS

	Page
Group strategic report	1 - 3
Directors' report	4 - 5
Independent auditors' report	6 - 8
Consolidated profit and loss account	9 - 10
Consolidated balance sheet	10
Company balance sheet	11
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	12 - 13
Company statement of changes in equity	14 - 15
Consolidated Statement of cash flows	16 - 17
Notes to the financial statements	18 - 42

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Introduction

The company provides technical translation services and also provides machine translation software to third parties under licence.

Business review

By mid-2016, poor trading and losses in the preceding periods had left Alpha financially weak. During the second half of 2016, continuing into 2017, steps were taken to improve profitability by increased efficiency and the elimination of unprofitable business. After an independent review of these measures and the status of the company, the company's bank entered into a refinancing arrangement in April 2017 whereby a £1.3m overdraft facility was replaced by a new term loan of \$1.4m (£1.1m) and overdraft facility of £0.7m. Separately, the directors provided further loans totalling £0.5m, so that overall the working capital of the company was increased by £1m. Trading was profitable throughout 2017, so that by the end of the year the company was in a much better position financially.

During 2017, we have continued to focus strongly on four business areas: IT, brand and fashion, auto and technical and games. New opportunities were established in all four areas. Among global names with whom we are now engaged are Porsche, Bentley, Next, Formula 1, Diesel, Netease, Ali Baba and VoxGamer. A new automated lead generation system was developed, and the salesforce increased to cover the opportunities generated by that. This started to bear fruit late in the year, and a number of new clients have come by that route and are now on stream.

Our objective for 2018 is to replicate the revenue and profit of 2017. The first half of the year has largely achieved that and, if normal seasonalities apply, the remainder of the year will follow suit. Even so, it is expected that it will take until mid-2019 for the company's finances to be fully normalized.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial and accounting risks, including foreign currency, liquidity, interest rate and credit. The principal financial and accounting risks are summarised below. The company'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.

Trading conditions

Economic uncertainty persisted throughout 2017. This environment, including the response of our key customers to it, widens the possible budgeted outcomes of the company's performance in respect of sales, cost of sales, profit and cash generation. Significant cost savings have been made and further opportunities for cost savings are being evaluated and considered, while at the same time ensuring that there is no compromise on the quality of staff employed, or subcontract translators engaged on projects.

The move towards agile development in the IT industry has had a marked effect on the flow of work reaching the company. Average size of translation tasks has fallen dramatically, even though overall volumes are rising. The effect is that we now process many more individual tasks than in previous years. This adversely affects production efficiency, and the company is actively pursuing process improvements to counter this trend.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in currency rates will affect the company's results. The company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar and the Euro.

The company has subsidiary operations outside the UK whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk. The company's UK business is also exposed to foreign currency risk on purchases that are denominated in a currency other than their local currency, principally US dollars and the Euro.

During the year ended 31 December 2017, approximately 68% of the company's revenue and operating profits were earned in currencies other than UK sterling. Any strengthening of UK sterling against all the currencies in which the company does business, would reduce the operating profit achieved, as a result of currency translation.

Currency exposures also arise from the net assets of the company's subsidiary foreign operations. Similarly, any strengthening of UK sterling against all the non-UK sterling capital employed would lead to a reduction in shareholders' funds.

In an attempt to manage it's foreign currency exposure and risk, the company has periodically used forward foreign exchange contracts for hedging purposes.

The EU referendum result

Alpha has production offices in many EU countries, while a large number of clients are in the US. Obviously, travel and interchange between the various offices may be made less convenient by the eventual conditions of the UK's future relationship with the EU, however we do not at this stage see a serious risk there. To the contrary, as almost the only large company with the majority of its cost base in the UK, the exchange rate changes following the referendum are helping to improve margins for us, perhaps more than for many others in the sector.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Financial key performance indicators

Turnover

Turnover for the year stands at £16,686,417 (2016: £17,329,426, 2015: £19,008,758).

Gross margin

Gross margin is calculated as revenue less total cost of production, including project management costs. During 2017 this was approximately 28.0% of revenue (2016: 24.4%, 2015: 18.3%,). It is primarily influenced by two factors: productivity of internal production and the ability of recruitment to keep pace with revenue, this 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 company continues to make strenuous efforts to develop methodologies to mitigate this effect, and expects to improve current gross margins in 2018.

Net margin

The company is seeking to improve this by streamlining non-production operations. The company also expects the gross to net position to improve with continued revenue growth, as there is currently sufficient space and infrastructure to support substantial growth without an increase in overhead costs.

Other key performance indicators

Given the nature of the company'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. Client retention rates are very high - no significant client has been lost in 2017. Nonetheless, the company engaged in a reorganization designed to increase client focus throughout the production teams. New client acquisition has slowed, and in light of this the company launched a new brand and marketing strategy and this is starting to bear fruit. Staff turnover rose in the wake of cost cutting.

This report was approved by the board on 19 October 2018

ha Nyly

and signed on its behalf.

P Nash Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Group strategic report, the Directors' report and the consolidated 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 the Group 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 for the Group's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 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 the Group 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 the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £451,087 (2016 - loss £639,680).

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Ms I Weiss P Nash

Employee involvement

Alpha has always had a policy of non-discrimination in regard to disabled persons. In pursuance of this, steps have been taken in the past to render the offices accessible to the disabled and to provide appropriate emergency facilities.

Alpha publishes information about company performance on line on its intranet system, and frequent meetings are held to discuss company performance, group and individual performance and to ensure individuals are aware of the effect on the company and of external factors affecting Alpha

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Matters covered in the strategic report

The company has chosen to set out the business review, principal risks and uncertainties, and financial risk management objectives in the Strategic Report. They are not shown in the Directors' report

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 and the Group'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 and the Group's auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

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

Auditors

The auditors, The Young Company, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 19 October 2018

But North

and signed on its behalf.

P Nash Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS 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 2017, which comprise the Group Statement of comprehensive income, the Group and Company Balance sheets, the Group Statement of cash flows, the Group and Company 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 Group's and of the parent Company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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

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 Auditors' 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ALPHA CRC LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 Group 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 Group 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 Group strategic report or 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 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 on page 4, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ALPHA CRC LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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.

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.

R A Young (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of The Young Company

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors

2 B Vantage Park Washingley Road Huntingdon Cambridgeshire PE29 6SR

Date: 19 October 2018

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Note		2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	4	16,686,417	17,329,476
Cost of sales		(12,022,456)	(13,096,514)
Gross profit		4,663,961	4,232,962
Distribution costs		(4,997)	(40,837)
Administrative expenses		(3,979,965)	(4,915,395)
Operating profit/(loss)	5	678,999	(723,270)
Interest receivable and similar income	9	11,112	4,416
Interest payable and expenses	10	(222,516)	(108,150)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		467,595	(827,004)
Tax on profit/(loss)	11	(16,508)	187,324
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		451,087	(639,680)
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of intangible assets		86,440	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		86,440	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		537,527	(639,680)
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent Company		451,087	(639,680)
		451,087	(639,680)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2017 or 2016 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

Note			2017 £		As restated 2016 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	12		1,402,442		1,404,852
Tangible assets	13		978,968		1,186,523
			2,381,410		2,591,375
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	4,247,036		4,313,784	
Cash at bank and in hand	16	280,746		822,542	
		4,527,782	•	5,136,326	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(6,484,094)		(8,268,169)	
Net current liabilities		<u> </u>	(1,956,312)		(3,131,843)
Total assets less current liabilities			425,098		(540,468)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		(493,380)		(87,401)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred taxation	21	616,163		632,671	
			616,163		632,671
Net assets			547,881		4,802
Capital and reserves		•			
Called up share capital	22		1,257		1,257
Share premium account	23		49,889		49,889
Revaluation reserve	23		1,210,244		1,118,252
Merger reserve	23		759,894		759,894
Profit and loss account	23		(1,473,403)		(1,924,490)
		•	547,881		4,802

P Nash
Director

ALPHA CRC LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 2197452

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

				
		2017 £		As restated 2016 £
		-		-
12		713,215		726,501
13		899,878		1,108,239
14		1,063,874		1,063,874
		2,676,967		2,898,614
15	3,060,200		3,467,832	
16	146,228		748,430	
	3,206,428	•	4,216,262	
17	(5,583,861)		(7,496,346)	
		(2,377,433)		(3,280,084)
	,	299,534		(381,470)
18		(493,380)		(87,401)
21	579,608		597,580	
		579,608		597,580
	•	385,762	•	128,709
	•		·	
22		1,257		1,257
23		49,889		49,889
23		679,753		725,557
23		759,894		759,894
23		(1,105,031)		(1,407,888)
	13 14 15 16 17 18 21 22 23 23 23 23	13 14 15 3,060,200 16 146,228 3,206,428 17 (5,583,861) 18 21 579,608 22 23 23 23 23 23	£ 12	£ 12

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 19/10/2018

P Nash Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve	Merger reserve £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 January 2017 (restated)	1,257	49,889	1,118,252	759,894	(1,924,490)	4,802
Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	451,087	451,087
Surplus on revaluation of other fixed assets	-	-	137,796	-	-	137,796
Other comprehensive income						
for the year	-	-	137,796	-	-	137,796
Total comprehensive income for the year	-		137,796		451,087	588,883
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	-	(45,804)	-	_	(45,804)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(45,804)	-		(45,804)
At 31 December 2017	1,257	49,889	1,210,244	759,894	(1,473,403)	547,881

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve	Merger reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2016 (restated)	1,257	49,889	1,207,688	759,894	(1,284,810)	733,918
Comprehensive income for the year						
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(639,680)	(639,680)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-			-
Total comprehensive income for the year					(639,680)	(639,680)
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	-	(89,436)	-	-	(89,436)
Total transactions with owners			(89,436)	•		(89,436)
At 31 December 2016 (restated)	1,257	49,889	1,118,252	759,894	(1,924,490)	4,802

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve	Merger reserve £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 January 2017 (restated)	1,257	49,889	725,557	759,894	(1,407,888)	128,709
Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	302,857	302,857
Other comprehensive income						
for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-		-	-	302,857	302,857
Contributions by and distributions to owners						
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	-	(45,804)	-	-	(45,804)
Total transactions with					•	
owners	-	-	(45,804)	-	-	(45,804)
At 31 December 2017	1,257	49,889	679,753	759,894	(1,105,031)	385,762

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve £	Merger reserve £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 January 2016 (restated)	1,257	49,889	771,361	759,894	(901,553)	680,848
Comprehensive income for the year						
Loss for the year	•	-	-	-	(506,335)	(506,335)
				<u> </u>		
Other comprehensive income for the year				-		
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-			(506,335)	(506,335)
Contributions by and distributions to owners						
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	-	(45,804)	-	-	(45,804)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(45,804)	-		(45,804)
At 31 December 2016 (restated)	1,257	49,889	725,557	759,894	(1,407,888)	128,709

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash flows from operating activities	_	~
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	451,087	(639,680)
Adjustments for:		, ,
Amortisation of intangible assets	244,245	205,655
Depreciation of tangible assets	136,410	143,071
Impairments of fixed assets	38,661	38,661
Interest paid	222,516	108,150
Interest received	(11,112)	(4,416)
Taxation charge	16,508	(187,324)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	94,613	(326,115)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(773,225)	1,143,458
Corporation tax (paid)	(48,672)	(12,273)
Net cash generated from operating activities	371,031	469,187
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(104,038)	(552,391)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(13,322)	(7,538)
Interest received	11,112	4,416
Investment in derivative financial instruments	(313,705)	251,403
Net cash from investing activities	(419,953)	(304,110)
Cash flows from financing activities		
New secured loans	1,119,994	-
Repayment of loans	(173,655)	(100,328)
Other new loans	-	95,748
Repayment of other loans	(33,829)	-
Interest paid	(222,516)	(108,150)
Net cash used in financing activities	689,994	(112,730)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	641,072	52,347
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	(1,043,071)	(1,095,418)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	(401,999)	(1,043,071)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 2017 £ £ £

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:

Cash at bank and in hand	280,746	822,542
Bank overdrafts	(888,902)	(1,865,613)
	(608,156)	(1,043,071)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. General information

Alpha CRC Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled in England and Wales, registered number 2197452. Its registered office and principal place of business is St Andrews House, St Andrews Street, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire CB4 1DL.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of comprehensive income in these financial statements.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the Company and its own subsidiaries ("the Group") as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Balance sheet, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

In accordance with the transitional exemption available in FRS 102, the group has chosen not to retrospectively apply the standard to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to FRS 102, being 01 January 2015.

2.3 Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis. The company continues to rely on the support of the bank, its creditors and the 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. On that basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

On consolidation, the results of overseas operations are translated into Sterling at rates approximating to those ruling when the transactions took place. All assets and liabilities of overseas operations are translated at the rate ruling at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translating the opening net assets at opening rate and the results of overseas operations at actual rate are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group 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:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Group will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Operating leases: the Group as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Group has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 January 2016 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

2.7 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. 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 lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.8 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.11 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Consolidated 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 Group in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income, 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 and the Group operate and generate 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.

2.13 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the Group's share of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the revaluation model, intangible assets shall be carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent impairment losses - provided that the fair value can be determined by reference to an active market.

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the balance sheet date.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long term Leasehold Property - over the period of the lease

Fixtures & fittings - 10% Motor vehicles - 25% Office equipment - 10%

Computer equipment - 25-33% at varying rates straight line

Computer software - 10%

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 the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

2.15 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Computer software held and used in the company's own activities for rendering of 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 accumulated.

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.

2.16 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Group shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each Balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2.18 Stocks

Work in progress at the year end is valued at selling price and included in other debtors as accrued income.

2.19 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.20 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

2.21 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.22 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.23 Financial instruments

The Group only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.23 Financial instruments (continued)

assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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 Consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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 Group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

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 income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and and underlying 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 if the revision only affects that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below.

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.

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	£	2010 £
Rendering of services	16,686,417	17,329,476
	16,686,417	17,329,476
		

2017

2016

74% of the group's turnover (2016 - 88%) is attributable to geographical markets outside the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit/(loss)

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Exchange differences	175,821	1,172,256
Other operating lease rentals	911,528	1,029,623

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Auditors' remuneration				
				2017 £	2016 £
	Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its assannual financial statements	sociates for the audit of	the Group's	27,000	18,200
	Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its	associates in respect	of:		
	All other services			22,760	15,000
				22,760	15,000
7.	Employees				
	Staff costs, including directors' remuneration,	were as follows:			
		Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
	Wages and salaries	8,524,404	9,509,861	5,924,382	6,922,157
	Social security costs	1,500,859	1,393,860	730,129	693,433
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	32,438	28,037	4,671	8,430
		10,057,701	10,931,758	6,659,182	7,624,020
	The average monthly number of employees, in	ncluding the directors, d	luring the year v	as as follows:	
				2017 No.	2016
				140.	No.
	Directors			2	No.
	Directors Other staff				No. 2
				2	No. 2 426
8.				394	No. 2 426
8.	Other staff			394	No. 2 426
8.	Other staff			2 394 396 2017	No. 2 426 428 2016

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

9.	Interest receivable		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Other Common Control		
	Other interest receivable	11,112	4,416
		11,112	4,416
10.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Bank interest payable	156,393	28,422
	Other interest payable	66,123	79,728
		222,516	108,150
11.	Taxation		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Foreign tax		
	Foreign tax on income for the year	-	32,246
		-	32,246
	Total current tax		32,246
	Deferred tax	 	
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	16,508	(219,570)
	Total deferred tax	16,508	(219,570)
	Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	16,508	(187,324)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

11. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	467,595	(827,004)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2016 - 20%) Effects of:	88,843	(165,401)
Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment	22,291	264,197
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	3,163	3,064
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	9,583	(17,786)
Utilisation of tax losses	(44,281)	-
Short term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	-	(219,570)
Adjustment in research and development tax credit leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	(25,697)	(94,891)
Taxable implication of prior year adjustment	(26,296)	-
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	(27,469)	43,063
Group relief	(137)	-
Deferred tax movement	16,508	-
Total tax charge for the year	16,508	(187,324)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The company has tax losses of £3,081,460 available to offset against taxable profits in future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

12. Intangible assets

Group

	Development costs £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2017	1,582,761	2,437,946	4,020,707
Additions - internal	104,038	-	104,038
Revaluation surplus	86,440	-	86,440
At 31 December 2017	1,773,239	2,437,946	4,211,185
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2017	394,055	2,221,800	2,615,855
Charge for the year	117,324	126,921	244,245
Impairment losses written back	(51,356)	-	(51,356)
At 31 December 2017	460,023	2,348,721	2,808,744
Net book value			
At 31 December 2017	1,313,216	89,225	1,402,441
At 31 December 2016	1,188,706	216,146	1,404,852

Goodwill relates to the purchase of Linguanet and SQA Partners and has been fully amortised.

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.

The development costs included within the accounts of one of the subsidiaries, and included in these consolidated accounts, have been revalued at 31 December 2017 and are based on an internal valuation by the directors, using the anticipated revenuew generated by the sales of the software.

Amortisation expense on revalued assets is transferred to revaluation reserve. Otherwise it is included in administrative expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

12. Intangible assets (continued)

Company

	Development costs	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2017	1,069,200	2,050,000	3,119,200
Additions - internal	104,038	-	104,038
At 31 December 2017	1,173,238	2,050,000	3,223,238
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2017	342,699	2,050,000	2,392,699
Charge for the year	117,324	-	117,324
At 31 December 2017	460,023	2,050,000	2,510,023
Net book value			
At 31 December 2017	713,215	.	713,215
At 31 December 2016	726,501	<u>-</u>	726,501

Goodwill relates to the purchase of Linguanet and SQA Partners and has been fully amortised.

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.

Amortisation expense for the year and prior year are included in administrative expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

13. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Long Term Leasehold Property £	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment	Computer software £	Total £
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2017	314,214	403,636	28,355	779,447	844,654	2,370,306
Additions	-	-	-	13,322	-	13,322
At 31 December 2017	314,214	403,636	28,355	792,769	844,654	2,383,628
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2017	130,087	261,368	28,355	679,507	84,465	1,183,782
Charge for the year on owned assets	18,036	30,874	_	87,501	38,661	175,072
On revalued assets	-	-	-	•	45,804	45,804
At 31 December 2017	148,123	292,242	28,355	767,008	168,930	1,404,658
Net book value						
At 31 December 2017	166,091	111,394		25,761	675,724	978,970
At 31 December 2016	184,126	142,268	<u>-</u>	99,940	760,189	1,186,523
The net book value of lar	nd and buildings	s may be further a	analysed as fol	lows:		
					2017 £	2016 £
Long leasehold					166,091	184,126
				_	166,091	184,126

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Cost or valuation at 31 December 2017 is as follows:

	Other fixed assets £
At cost	357,626
At valuation: 31 December 2015 on replacement cost basis	487,028
	844,654

If the other fixed assets had not been included at valuation they would have been included under the historical cost convention as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Group		
Cost	357,626	357,626
Accumulated depreciation	(71,526)	(35,763)
Net book value	286,100	321,863

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

13. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Company

	Long Term Leasehold Property £	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment	Computer software £	Total £
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2017	232,307	402,598	28,355	666,126	844,654	2,174,040
At 31 December 2017	232,307	402,598	28,355	666,126	844,654	2,174,040
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2017	110,646	260,648	28,355	581,687	84,465	1,065,801
Charge for the year on owned assets	14,023	30,874	-	78,999	38,661	162,557
On revalued assets	•	-	-	-	45,804	45,804
At 31 December 2017	124,669	291,522	28,355	660,686	168,930	1,274,162
Net book value						
At 31 December 2017	107,638	111,076	_	5,440	675,724	899,878
At 31 December 2016	121,661	141,950	-	84,439	760,189	1,108,239

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Long leasehold	107,638	121,661
	107,638	121,661

Tangible fixed assets with a carrying value of £899,876 (2016: £1,108,237) are pledged as security for the company's bank loan and overdraft.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Cost or valuation at 31 December 2017 is as follows:

	Other fixed assets £
At cost	166,605
At valuation:	
1 December 2015 on replacement cost basis	678,049
	844,654

If the other fixed assets had not been included at valuation they would have been included under the historical cost convention as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Group		
Cost	357,626	357,626
Accumulated depreciation	(71,526)	(35,726)
Net book value	286,100	321,900

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

14. Fixed asset investments

Company

Company	
	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2017	1,063,874
At 31 December 2017	1,063,874
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	1,063,874
At 31 December 2016	1,063,874

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

15.	Debtors				
		Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
	Trade debtors	2,476,956	2,637,005	1,629,950	2,026,741
	Other debtors	988,105	909,810	890,255	821,834
	Prepayments and accrued income	781,975	766,969	539,995	619,257
		4,247,036	4,313,784	3,060,200	3,467,832
16.	Cash and cash equivalents				
		Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	280,746	822,542	146,228	~ 748,430
	Less: bank overdrafts	(888,903)	(1,865,614)	(855,960)	(1,847,962)
		(608,157)	(1,043,072)	(709,732)	(1,099,532)
17.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year				
		Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
	Bank overdrafts	888,903	1,865,614	855,960	1,847,962
	Bank loans	397,914	103,410	397,914	103,410
	Other loans	49,536	43,665	49,536	43,665
	Trade creditors	2,766,655	3,668,247	2,523,868	3,422,009
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	159,920	196,029
	Corporation tax	1,518	22,327	-	20,784
	Other taxation and social security	1,038,059	1,289,634	677,825	948,157
	Other creditors	944,551	487,719	629,657	247,599
	Accruals and deferred income	396,958	473,847	289,181	353,025
	Financial instruments	-	313,705	-	313,705
		6,484,094	8,268,168	5,583,861	7,496,345

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
Bank loans	480,997	35,318	480,997	35,318
Other loans	12,383	52,083	12,383	52,083
	493,380	87,401	493,380	87,401

Secured loans

The bank loan and overdraft of £1,734,871 (2016: £1,986,690) are secured by way of a mortgage debenture held by the company's bankers and by personal guarantees of the directors.

19. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year				
Bank loans	397,914	103,410	397,914	103,410
Other loans	49,536	43,665	49,536	43,665
	447,450	147,075	447,450	147,075
Amounts falling due 1-2 years				
Bank loans	362,748	35,318	362,748	35,318
Other loans	12,383	41,667	12,383	41,667
	375,131	76,985	375,131	76,985
Amounts falling due 2-5 years				
Bank loans	118,249	-	118,249	-
Other loans	-	10,416	-	10,416
	118,249	10,416	118,249	10,416
	940,830	234,476	940,830	234,476
				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20. Financial instruments

	Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
Financial assets				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	280,746	822,542	146,228	748,430
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	3,465,061	3,546,816	2,520,207	2,848,575
• •	3,745,807	4,369,358	2,666,435	3,597,005
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss held as part of a				
trading portfolio	-	(313,705)	-	(313,705)
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	5,540,939	(6,478,294)	(6,056,136)	(5,618,892)
	5,540,939	(6,791,999)	(6,056,136)	(5,932,597)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand held by the company.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings and other debtors.

Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss held as part of a trading portfolio comprise forward foreign currency contracts.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, bank loans and overdraft, other loans, amounts owed to group companies and other creditors.

21. Deferred taxation

Group

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	632,671	386,329
Charged to profit or loss	(16,508)	250,372
Utilised in year	-	(4,030)
At end of year	616,163	632,671

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

21.	Deferred taxation (continued)				
	Company				
				2017 £	2016 £
	At beginning of year			597,580	373,980
	Charged to profit or loss			(17,972)	223,600
	At end of year		- -	579,608	597,580
		Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	20,379	(24,113)	(5,869)	(23,475)
	Tax losses carried forward	595,784	656,784	585,477	621,055
		616,163	632,671	579,608	597,580
	Comprising:				 =

616,163

616,163

632,671

632,671

579,608

579,608

597,580

597,580

Liability

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

22. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
12,570 (2016 - 12,570) Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	1,257	1,257

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the company's residual assets.

23. Reserves

Share premium

This reserve includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

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.

24. Prior year adjustment

During the year, it was discovered that there had been a material overstatement of trade creditors in the year ended 31 December 2015 following acquisition of a subsidiary. A correction of £138,398 has ben made to the opening balances of the comparative period figures which is the earliest prior period presented.

25. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2017 the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Group 2017 £	Group 2016 £	Company 2017 £	Company 2016 £
Not later than 1 year	9,785	9,785	9,785	9,785
Later than 5 years	2,099,253	2,519,104	2,099,253	2,519,104
	2,109,038	2,528,889	2,109,038	2,528,889

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

26. Transactions with directors

The directors P Nash and Ms I Weiss have given personal guarantees to the company's bankers in support of bank borrowings.

Included within other debtors due within one year is a loan to P Nash, a director, amounting to £nil (2016 - £98,329). Amounts repaid during the year totalled £98,329. There are no conditions attached to the loan, no interest is being charged and there are no repayment terms.

27. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions available under section 33.1A of FRS102 not to disclose intragroup transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries.

The French subsidiary, Alpha CRC sarl paid a charge of £90,420 on a commercial basis, to Alpha PNIW SCI, a French company in which the company's directors P Nash and Ms I Weiss are the shareholders. There are no amounts outstanding at the Balance Sheet date.

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel amounted to £19,040 (2016 - £18,744).

28. Prior period reclassification

In the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2016, costs of £1,400,042 have been reclasiified from translation costs to wages and salaries to better reflect the nature of the expense. This has no impact on the reported profits and losses for the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

29. Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Direct subsidiary undertakings

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity Technical
Alpha CRC Sarl	Ordinary	100 %	translation services Technical
Alpha CRC GmbH	Ordinary	100 %	translation services Technical
Tradnet snc	Ordinary	100 %	translation services Technical
Alpha Estonia	Ordinary	100 %	translation services Holding
Star Holding Ltd	Ordinary	100 %	company

Star Holding Limited was struck off after the Balance Sheet date.

Indirect Subsidiary undertakings

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity Technical
Language Technology Centre Ltd	Ordinary	100 %	translation services Technical
Agile Web Solutions Limited	Ordinary	100 %	translation services

30. Subsidiary Audit Exemption

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:

Star Holding Limited (Company Number 06837757)
Language Technology Centre Limited (Company Number 02748678)
Agile Web Solutions Limited (Company Number 04043680)