ALPHA CRC LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Amended - 06/03/2023

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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

St Andrews Road Cambridge CB4 1DL

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2 - 3
Directors' responsibilities statement	4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 7
Group statement of comprehensive income	8
Group balance sheet	9
Company balance sheet	10
Group statement of changes in equity	11
Company statement of changes in equity	12
Group statement of cash flows	13
Company statement of cash flows	14
Notes to the financial statements	15 - 35

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Fair review of the business

Alpha derives very little revenue from sectors that have been severely affected by Covid, and there has continued to be little effect on turnover due to the pandemic. For some larger clients, revenue growth increased during 2021, an effect which continued into 2022. Gross margin in 2021 continued to be held back by the adverse effects on efficiency of continued need for staff to work from home. The planned return to office working was delayed, ultimately until Q4 2022, when the company began a one-year trial of a mixed model, with three days per week in the office. This has had significant beneficial effects.

2021 ended with the balance sheet and cash flow much stronger, we were able to secure finance from Shawbrook Bank to enable us to complete a major acquisition midway through 2021, a translation company in Greece. This new subsidiary has fulfilled our expectations, and is now showing strong growth.

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. During the middle of 2022 the company felt the effects of extreme volatility in the currency markets bought about by the successive shocks of the Ukraine war and the economic policy chaos in the UK after the fall of Prime minister Boris Johnson.

Key performance indicators

Turnover

Group turnover for the year stands at £22,432,276 (2020: £16,883,662).

Gross margin

Gross margin is calculated as revenue less total cost of production, including project management costs. During 2021 this was approximately 29% of revenue (2020: 32%). 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.

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 and rate of staff turnover.

On behalf of the board

Mash
Director

Date: 29-12-2023

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

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.

Results and dividends

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

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £513,500. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

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

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

As noted in the strategic report, the group acquired a translation company in Greece in July 2021. The performance of this company was well up to expectations, and began to show significant growth in the latter part of 2022. In early 2022, the company acquired a small A/V localization company in London. Since then, A/V production has been concentrated there. Significant growth is expected from marketing this enhance capability to existing clients, and a number of new business opportunities have been generated.

Future developments

The next step in the group's growth plans is to find a PE partner to help fund further acquisitions. There are a number of acquisition targets under consideration, chosen fill strategic gaps in Alpha's current offering. Combined with enhanced marketing and sales effort across the existing divisions, the group is well placed to pursue its current goal of achieving £60m revenue and £10m EBITDA, to anchor it firmly in the top 25 language service providers.

The group's next-generation ERP system will be progressively rolled out, and projects are getting underway to enhance its operation by imaginative use of Al in its workflow management, resource allocation and quality control functions.

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.

Energy and carbon report

As the group has not consumed more than 40,000 kWh of energy in this reporting period, it qualifies as a low energy user under these regulations and is not required to report on its emissions, energy consumption or energy efficiency activities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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.

On behalf of the board

P Nash Director

4.

Date: 28-02 -2027

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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 2021 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, the company statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 2021 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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.

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

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 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 company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

Based on our understanding of the group and the industry in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the acts by the company, which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations including fraud, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to revenue recognition, and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to those identified risks, including non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) and fraud that are material to the financial statements. Our audit procedures included but were not limited to:

- Communicating identified laws and regulations throughout our engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the group which were contrary to the applicable laws and regulations, including fraud; and
- · Enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

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

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- · Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud;
- Making enquiries of management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
- · Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud; and
- Corroborating the basis for material accounting estimates; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing substantive and analytical journal testing; and
- Obtaining support and reasonable explanation for any manual journal postings.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's 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

Date: 2 March 2023

PO Box 501 The Nexus Building Broadway Letchworth Garden City Herts

SG6 9BL

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	22,432,276	16,883,662
Cost of sales		(15,885,150)	(11,553,332)
Gross profit		6,547,126	5,330,330
Administrative expenses		(4,641,228)	(3,824,197)
Other operating income		29,516	66,852
Operating profit		1,935,414	1,572,985
Interest receivable and similar income	8	18,008	19,513
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(395,332)	(96,123)
Amounts written off investments		(3,662)	(1,505)
Profit before taxation		1,554,428	1,494,870
Tax on profit	9	(252,806)	(199,137)
Profit for the financial year	24	1,301,622	1,295,733
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,301,622	1,295,733
•			

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

		20	21	2020		
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Goodwill	12		5,687,811		-	
Other intangible assets	12		2,832,141		2,723,244	
Tangible assets	13		367,979		169,252	
			8,887,931		2,892,496	
Current assets	•					
Debtors	16	4,983,502		4,190,180		
Cash at bank and in hand		2,552,243		1,520,785		
		7,535,745		5,710,965		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(6,700,484)		(5,958,552)		
Net current assets/(liabilities)			835,261		(247,587)	
Total assets less current liabilities			9,723,192		2,644,909	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		(6,643,499)		-	
Provisions for liabilities						
Deferred tax liability	20	140,142		73,480		
			(140,142)		(73,480)	
Net assets			2,939,551		2,571,429	
						
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	23		1,257		1,257	
Share premium account	24		49,889		49,889	
Revaluation reserve	24		542,341		1,210,244	
Capital redemption reserve	24		10,000		10,000	
Other reserves	24		759,894	•	759,894	
Profit and loss reserves	24		1,576,170		540,145	
Total equity			2,939,551		2,571,429	

Pta Nepa 28-02-2023

P Nash Director

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

		20	21	2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	12		2,697,017		2,303,244
Tangible assets	13		115,572		114,377
Investments	14		7,114,290		1,063,874
			9,926,879		3,481,495
Current assets					
Debtors	16	3,622,737		3,893,670	
Cash at bank and in hand		898,993		1,459,459	
		4,521,730		5,353,129	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	17	(6,897,113)		(7,237,965)	
year	17	(0,037,113)		(7,237,903)	
Net current liabilities			(2,375,383)		(1,884,836)
Total assets less current liabilities			7,551,496		1,596,659
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		(5,682,547)		-
Provisions for liabilities				,	
Deferred tax liability	20	148,575		-	
			(148,575)		-
			1,720,374		1,596,659
Net assets			1,720,074		======
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	23		1,257		1,257
Share premium account	24		49,889		49,889
Revaluation reserve	24		542,341		679,753
Other reserves	24		759,894		759,894
Profit and loss reserves	24		366,993		105,866
Total equity			1,720,374		1,596,659
ioui oquity			****		

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 £637,215 (2020 - £1,436,123 profit).

28/02/23

P Nash Director

Company Registration No. 02197452

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	Share capital £	Share I premium account £	Revaluation reserve £	Capital redemption reserve £	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2020		1,257	49,889	1,210,244	10,000	759,894	(755,588)	1,275,696
Year ended 31 December 2020: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year							1,295,733	1,295,733
Balance at 31 December 2020		1,257	49,889	1,210,244	10,000	759,894	540,145	2,571,429
Year ended 31 December 2021: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends Transfers Other movements in reserves	10	- - - -		(247,903) (420,000)		- - - -	1,301,622 (513,500) 247,903	1,301,622 (513,500) - (420,000)
Balance at 31 December 2021		1,257	49,889	542,341	10,000	759,894	1,576,170	2,939,551

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	Share capital £	Share R premium account £	Revaluation reserve £	Merger reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2020 as restated		1,257	49,889	679,753	759,894	(1,330,257)	160,536
Year ended 31 December 2020: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year						1,436,123	1,436,123
Balance at 31 December 2020		1,257	49,889	679,753	759,894	105,866	1,596,659
Year ended 31 December 2021: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends Transfers	10	:	:	- (137,412)		637,215 (513,500) 137,412	637,215 (513,500)
Balance at 31 December 2021		1,257	49,889	542,341	759,894	366,993	1,720,374

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	•	20	21	2020		
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Cash flows from operating activities						
Cash generated from operations	27		3,686,826		1,128,673	
Interest paid			(395,332)		(96,123)	
Income taxes paid			(120,936)		(15,811)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities			3,170,558		1,016,739	
Investing activities						
Purchase of intangible assets		(877,737)		(662,400)		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(70,452)		(14,901)		
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed						
assets		21,473		-		
Purchase of subsidiaries		(6,235,777)		-		
Interest received		14,346		18,008		
Net cash used in investing activities			(7,148,147)		(659,293)	
Financing activities						
Proceeds from other borrowings		960,952		-		
Proceeds of new bank loans		6,500,000		-		
Repayment of bank loans		(120,442)		(150,555)		
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(513,500)		-		
Net cash generated from/(used in)						
financing activities			6,827,010	•	(150,555)	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent	ts		2,849,421		206,891	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	year		(507,846)		(714,737)	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of yea	r		2,341,575		(507,846)	
	-		=======================================		=======	
Relating to:						
Cash at bank and in hand			2,552,243		1,520,785	
Bank overdrafts included in creditors					•	
payable within one year			(210,668)		(2,028,631)	
			=====			

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

		20	2021		20
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	28		3,151,942		1,051,330
Interest paid			(361,227)		(95,887)
Income taxes refunded/(paid)			2,126		
Net cash inflow from operating activities	•		2,792,841		955,443
Investing activities					
Purchase of intangible assets		(804,394)		(662,400)	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(31,683)		(10,173)	
Purchase of subsidiaries		(6,571,317)		-	•
Interest received		14,346		18,008	
Net cash used in investing activities			(7,393,048)		(654,565)
Financing activities			·		•
Proceeds of new bank loans		6,379,558		(150,555)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(513,500)		-	
Net cash generated from/(used in)					
financing activities			5,866,058		(150,555)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalen	ts		1,265,851		150,323
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	year		(569,172)		(719,495)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of yea	ır		696,679	•	(569,172)
•			-		
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand			898,993		1,459,459
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payab	le				
within one year			(202,314)		(2,028,631)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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.

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.

The consolidated group financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company Alpha CRC Limited together with all entities controlled by the parent company (its subsidiaries) and the group's share of its interests in joint ventures and associates.

All financial statements are made up to 31 December 2021. 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. A review of the impact of COVID-19 on the business is in the Directors' Report.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.5 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.

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-rata 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; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 **Accounting policies**

(Continued)

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

10% straight line

Software

10% straight line

1.8 Tangible fixed assets

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

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings

4% reducing balance

Leasehold land and buildings

over the period of the lease

Fixtures and fittings

10% straight line

Computers

25% - 33% straight line

Motor vehicles

25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

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

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

1.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.12 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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

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 through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the 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 Derivatives

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Hedge accounting

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, including derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives, as either fair value hedges or cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item along with risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. At the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the company documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item.

Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income.

The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line in this item.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item is recognised in the profit or loss in the same line as of the income statement as the recognised hedged item. However when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, the gains and losses previously accumulated in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the asset or liability concerned.

1.15 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.16 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.

1.17 Retirement benefits

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

1.18 Leases

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

1.19 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.20 Foreign exchange

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

1.21 Correction of parent company opening balance sheet

During the year it was found that one of the group entities had incorrectly been treated as a branch of the parent company rather than a subsidiary. We have therefore restated the balance sheet of the parent company for the prior year, with a decrease in the social security creditor and trade credit balances of £379,814 and £52,258 respectively. This was netted off by an increase in the intercompany creditor of £432,072. There was no impact on retained earnings or the consolidated accounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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 and 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

		2021 £	2020 £
	Other significant revenue	L	£
	Grants received	29,516 ————	66,852
		2021	2020
	Turnover analysed by geographical market	£	£
	UK	6,000,976	2,411,959
	Rest of the world	16,431,300	14,471,703
		22,432,276	16,883,662
4	Auditor's remuneration		
		2021	2020
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	61,363	24,058
	Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	3,104	2,120
		64,467	26,178

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5 Employees

6

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

year was.	Group 2021 Number	2020 Number	Company 2021 Number	2020 Number
Directors	15	18	2	2
Other staff	425	349	233	215
Total	440	367	235	<u>217</u>
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	_			
	Group 2021	2020	Company 2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Wages and salaries	9,980,838	7,356,875	5,621,737	5,241,005
Social security costs	1,585,738	1,348,827	859,755	744,801
Pension costs	88,735	83,097	88,735	83,097
	11,655,311	8,788,799	6,570,227	6,068,903
Directors' remuneration				
			2021	2020
			£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services			52,358 	20,248
Interest receivable and similar income				
			2021	2020
And and the same			£	£
Interest income Other interest income			18,008	19,513
Interest payable and similar expenses				
			2021	2020
Interest on financial liabilities measured at	amortised cost		£	£
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans			395,332	96,123

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9	Taxation			
			2021 £	2020 £
	Deferred tax		τ.	L
	Origination and reversal of timing differences		252,806	199,137
	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	d charge for th	ne year based on	the profit or
			2021	2020
			£	£
	Profit before taxation		1,554,428	1,494,870
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax	in the UK		
	of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)		295,341	284,025
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxab	ole profit	672	1,030
	Effect of change in corporation tax rate Effect of revaluations of investments		(35,659) 98,971	-
	Other timing differences		(106,519)	(85,918)
	Taxation charge		252,806	199,137
10	Dividends			
	Recognised as distributions to equity holders:		2021 £	2020 £
			_	-
	Final paid		513,500 ————	_
11	Impairments			
			2021	2020
		Notes	£	£
	In respect of: Intangible assets	12	420,000	_

	Amounts transferred from the revaluation reserve in respect of imp	pairment	400 000	
	losses on previously revalued assets.		420,000	_

There was a material impairment loss in the period in relation to the capitalised development costs. During the annual test for impairment, it was deemed that the assets would not generate future economic benefits through use or sale and therefore they were impaired fully to nil value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

12	Intangible fixed assets				
	Group	Goodwill	Development costs	Software	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 January 2021	2,430,764	3,442,689	861,320	6,734,773
	Additions - separately acquired		804,394		804,394
	Additions - business combinations	5,987,170		653,614	6,640,784
	At 31 December 2021	8,417,934	4,247,083	1,514,934	14,179,951
	Amortisation and impairment				
	At 1 January 2021	2,430,764	1,156,772	423,993	4,011,529
	Amortisation charged for the year	299,359	324,489	86,132	709,980
	Impairment losses	-	420,000	-	420,000
	Accumulated amortisation transferred - business combinations	-	-	518,490	518,490
	At 31 December 2021	2,730,123	1,901,261	1,028,615	5,659,999
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2021	5,687,811	2,345,822	486,319	8,519,952
	At 31 December 2020	-	2,285,917	437,327	2,723,244
	Company	Goodwill	Development costs	Software	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 January 2021	2,050,000	2,842,689	861,320	5,754,009
	Additions		804,394		804,394
	At 31 December 2021	2,050,000	3,647,083	861,320	6,558,403
	Amortisation and impairment				
	At 1 January 2021	2,050,000	976,772	423,993	3,450,765
	Amortisation charged for the year	-	324,489	86,132	410,621
	At 31 December 2021	2,050,000	1,301,261	510,125	3,861,386
	Carrying amount			_	
	At 31 December 2021	-	2,345,822	351,195	2,697,017
	At 31 December 2020	<u> </u>	1,865,917	437,327	2,303,244

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

12 Intangible fixed assets

(Continued)

Computer software was revalued during 2015, if the assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	Group		Company		
	2021	2021	2021	2021	
	£	£	£	£	
Cost	357,626	357,626	357,626	357,626	
Accumulated amortisation	357,626	357,626	357,626	357,626	
Carrying value	_	-	-		

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.

13 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Freehold land and buildings	Leasehold land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 January 2021	-	314,214	510,437	906,484	28,355	1,759,490
Additions	-	26,582	-	43,870	-	70,452
Business combinations	164,426	-	180,551	224,250	22,792	592,019
Disposals	-		(1,780)	(19,393)		(21,173)
At 31 December 2021	164,426	340,796	689,208	1,155,211	51,147	2,400,788
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 January 2021	-	197,234	488,347	876,302	28,355	1,590,238
Depreciation charged in the year	-	14,063	2,579	20,436	-	37,078
Eliminated in respect of disposals Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(926)	(11,937)	-	(12,863)
transferred - business						
combinations	43,801	-	157,962	196,212	20,381	418,356
At 31 December 2021	43,801	211,297	647,962	1,081,013	48,736	2,032,809
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2021	120,625	129,499	41,246	74,198	2,411	367,979
At 31 December 2020		116,980	22,090	30,182	-	169,252
						

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

13	Tangible fixed assets				(Continued)
	Company	Leasehold land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 January 2021	232,307	402,598	705,655	28,355	1,368,915
	Additions	26,582	-	5,101	<u>-</u>	31,683
	At 31 December 2021	258,889	402,598	710,756	28,355	1,400,598
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 January 2021	161,183	383,643	681,357	28,355	1,254,538
	Depreciation charged in the year	10,161	2,579	17,748	-	30,488
	At 31 December 2021	171,344	386,222	699,105	28,355	1,285,026
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 December 2021	87,545	16,376	11,651	-	115,572
	At 31 December 2020	71,124	18,955	24,298	-	114,377
						=======================================

Tangible fixed assets with a carrying value of £115,572 (2020: £114,377) are pledged as security for the company's overdraft.

14 Fixed asset investments

Tived asset investments		Group		Company	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	15	-	-	7,114,290	1,063,874
				····	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

14	Fixed asset investments	(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments Company	Shares in group undertakings £
	Cost or valuation	~
	At 1 January 2021	1,063,874
	Additions	6,571,317
	At 31 December 2021	7,635,191
	Impairment	
	At 1 January 2021	-
	Impairment losses	520,901
	At 31 December 2021	520,901
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 December 2021	7,114,290
	At 31 December 2020	1,063,874
		

15 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Alpha CRC Sarl	France	Ordinary	100.00
Alpha CRC GmbH	Germany	Ordinary	100.00
Tradnet Snc	Italy	Ordinary	100.00
Alpha Estonia	Estonia	Ordinary	100.00
Language Technology Centre Ltd	England	Ordinary	100.00
Agile Web Solutions Limited	England	Ordinary	100.00
Coronel Gold SL	Spain	Ordinary	100.00
Intertranslations	Greece	Ordinary	100.00

Intertranslations was acquired during the period. The net assets acquired were represented by tangible fixed assets (£176,663), intangible fixed assets (£135,214), long term loans (-£1,059,551), net current assets of £1,256,147, and goodwill of £5,987,170.

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 2021

16	Debtors					
			Group		Company	
			2021	2020	2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year	:	£	£	£	£
	Trade debtors		2,703,850	2,555,981	2,117,738	2,364,499
	Corporation tax recoverable		54,483	15,460	365	2,491
	Other debtors		1,561,617	953,850	851,248	917,557
	Prepayments and accrued income		663,552	563,651	653,386	507,885
			4,983,502 	4,088,942 ======	3,622,737 =========	3,792,432
	Amounts falling due after more than	one year:				
	Deferred tax asset (note 20)		-	101,238	-	101,238
	,		***************************************	=	***************************************	
	Total debtors		4,983,502	4,190,180	3,622,737	3,893,670
17	Creditors: amounts falling due within	n one year				
			Group		Company	
		•	2021	2020	2021	2020
						as restated
				•	_	•
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	Notes 19	£ 907,679	£ 2,028,631	£ 899,325	£ 2,028,631
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors					
			907,679	2,028,631	899,325	2,028,631
	Trade creditors		907,679	2,028,631	899,325 1,994,651	2,028,631 1,809,525
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax payable Other taxation and social security	19	907,679 2,726,180 - 17,295 910,952	2,028,631 1,962,639 - 14,302 1,072,145	899,325 1,994,651 2,053,219 - 232,110	2,028,631 1,809,525
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax payable Other taxation and social security Deferred income		907,679 2,726,180 - 17,295 910,952 356,405	2,028,631 1,962,639 - 14,302 1,072,145 137,500	899,325 1,994,651 2,053,219 - 232,110 234,746	2,028,631 1,809,525 2,403,457 - 458,160
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax payable Other taxation and social security Deferred income Other creditors	19	907,679 2,726,180 - 17,295 910,952	2,028,631 1,962,639 - 14,302 1,072,145 137,500 441,319	899,325 1,994,651 2,053,219 - 232,110	2,028,631 1,809,525 2,403,457 - 458,160 - 313,905
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax payable Other taxation and social security Deferred income	19	907,679 2,726,180 - 17,295 910,952 356,405	2,028,631 1,962,639 - 14,302 1,072,145 137,500	899,325 1,994,651 2,053,219 - 232,110 234,746	2,028,631 1,809,525 2,403,457 - 458,160
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax payable Other taxation and social security Deferred income Other creditors	19	907,679 2,726,180 - 17,295 910,952 356,405 1,466,072	2,028,631 1,962,639 - 14,302 1,072,145 137,500 441,319	899,325 1,994,651 2,053,219 - 232,110 234,746 1,291,117	2,028,631 1,809,525 2,403,457 - 458,160 - 313,905
18	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax payable Other taxation and social security Deferred income Other creditors	19	907,679 2,726,180 17,295 910,952 356,405 1,466,072 315,901 6,700,484 mone year	2,028,631 1,962,639 - 14,302 1,072,145 137,500 441,319 302,016	899,325 1,994,651 2,053,219 232,110 234,746 1,291,117 191,945 6,897,113	2,028,631 1,809,525 2,403,457 - 458,160 - 313,905 224,287
18	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax payable Other taxation and social security Deferred income Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	19	907,679 2,726,180 17,295 910,952 356,405 1,466,072 315,901 6,700,484 mone year Group	2,028,631 1,962,639 - 14,302 1,072,145 137,500 441,319 302,016 5,958,552	899,325 1,994,651 2,053,219 232,110 234,746 1,291,117 191,945 6,897,113 Company	2,028,631 1,809,525 2,403,457 - 458,160 - 313,905 224,287
18	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax payable Other taxation and social security Deferred income Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	19 21 more than	907,679 2,726,180 17,295 910,952 356,405 1,466,072 315,901 6,700,484 ——————————————————————————————————	2,028,631 1,962,639 - 14,302 1,072,145 137,500 441,319 302,016	899,325 1,994,651 2,053,219 232,110 234,746 1,291,117 191,945 6,897,113 Company 2021	2,028,631 1,809,525 2,403,457 - 458,160 - 313,905 224,287 - 7,237,965
18	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax payable Other taxation and social security Deferred income Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	19	907,679 2,726,180 17,295 910,952 356,405 1,466,072 315,901 6,700,484 mone year Group	2,028,631 1,962,639 - 14,302 1,072,145 137,500 441,319 302,016 5,958,552	899,325 1,994,651 2,053,219 232,110 234,746 1,291,117 191,945 6,897,113 Company	2,028,631 1,809,525 2,403,457 - 458,160 - 313,905 224,287
18	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax payable Other taxation and social security Deferred income Other creditors Accruals and deferred income Creditors: amounts falling due after Bank loans and overdrafts	19 21 more than Notes 19	907,679 2,726,180 17,295 910,952 356,405 1,466,072 315,901 6,700,484 cone year Group 2021 £ 5,682,547	2,028,631 1,962,639 - 14,302 1,072,145 137,500 441,319 302,016 - 5,958,552	899,325 1,994,651 2,053,219 232,110 234,746 1,291,117 191,945 6,897,113 Company 2021	2,028,631 1,809,525 2,403,457 - 458,160 - 313,905 224,287 - 7,237,965
18	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax payable Other taxation and social security Deferred income Other creditors Accruals and deferred income Creditors: amounts falling due after	19 21 more than Notes	907,679 2,726,180 17,295 910,952 356,405 1,466,072 315,901 6,700,484 one year Group 2021 £	2,028,631 1,962,639 - 14,302 1,072,145 137,500 441,319 302,016 - 5,958,552	899,325 1,994,651 2,053,219 232,110 234,746 1,291,117 191,945 6,897,113 Company 2021 £	2,028,631 1,809,525 2,403,457 - 458,160 - 313,905 224,287 - 7,237,965
18	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax payable Other taxation and social security Deferred income Other creditors Accruals and deferred income Creditors: amounts falling due after Bank loans and overdrafts	19 21 more than Notes 19	907,679 2,726,180 17,295 910,952 356,405 1,466,072 315,901 6,700,484 cone year Group 2021 £ 5,682,547	2,028,631 1,962,639 - 14,302 1,072,145 137,500 441,319 302,016 - 5,958,552	899,325 1,994,651 2,053,219 232,110 234,746 1,291,117 191,945 6,897,113 Company 2021 £	2,028,631 1,809,525 2,403,457 - 458,160 - 313,905 224,287 - 7,237,965

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

19	Loans and overdrafts				
		Group		Company	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
		£	£	£	£
	Bank loans	6,379,558	-	6,379,558	-
	Bank overdrafts	210,668	2,028,631	202,314	2,028,631
	Other loans	960,952	-	-	-
		7,551,178	2,028,631	6,581,872	2,028,631
					====
	Payable within one year	907,679	2,028,631	899,325	2,028,631
	Payable after one year	6,643,499	-	5,682,547	-

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

During the year, the parent company borrowed funds from its bankers under two term loans of £2,700,000 and £3,800,000 respectively. The first is repayable in full in July 2025 and the second is repayable over a four year period ending in July 2025 and it accrues interest at a variable rate. The loans are secured by way of a personal guarantee from the directors.

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

20 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2021	Liabilities 2020	Assets 2021	Assets 2020
Group	£	£	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	202,049	-	-	(122,779)
Tax losses	(61,907)	-	-	224,017
Foreign taxation	-	73,480	-	-
	140,142	73,480	-	101,238
	Liabilities 2021	Liabilities 2020	Assets 2021	Assets 2020
Company	£	£	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	210,482	-	-	(122,779)
Tax losses	(61,907)	-	-	224,017
	148,575	-	-	101,238
				=====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Deferred taxation				(Continued)
	·			Group	Company
				2021	2021
	Movements in the year:			£	£
	Asset at 1 January 2021			(27,758)	(101,238
	Charge to profit or loss			249,813	249,813
	Other			(81,913)	
	Liability at 31 December 2021			140,142	148,575
	Deferred tax is recognised in respect of tax they will be recovered against future taxable		020: £1,179,03	9) on the basis	it is probable
:1	Deferred income				
		Group		Company	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
		£	£	£	£
	Arising from government grants	121,659	£ 137,500	-	3
	Arising from government grants Other deferred income			234,746	- -
		121,659	137,500 - - 137,500	-	- - -
		121,659 234,746 ———	137,500	234,746	- - - -
2		121,659 234,746 ————————————————————————————————————	137,500 - - 137,500	234,746	-
2	Other deferred income Retirement benefit schemes	121,659 234,746 ————————————————————————————————————	137,500 - - 137,500	234,746 234,746 ————————————————————————————————————	2020
2	Other deferred income	121,659 234,746 ————————————————————————————————————	137,500 - - 137,500	234,746	2020
2	Other deferred income Retirement benefit schemes	121,659 234,746 ————————————————————————————————————	137,500 - - 137,500	234,746 234,746 ————————————————————————————————————	2020 £
2	Other deferred income Retirement benefit schemes Defined contribution schemes	121,659 234,746 356,405 contribution schemes	137,500 	234,746 234,746 2021 £ 88,735	2020 £ 83,097
	Other deferred income Retirement benefit schemes Defined contribution schemes Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined A defined contribution pension scheme is op	121,659 234,746 356,405 contribution schemes	137,500 	234,746 234,746 2021 £ 88,735	2020 £ 83,097
	Other deferred income Retirement benefit schemes Defined contribution schemes Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined A defined contribution pension scheme is opheld separately from those of the group in a	121,659 234,746 356,405 contribution schemes	137,500 	234,746 234,746 2021 £ 88,735	2020 £ 83,097 ————————————————————————————————————
:2	Other deferred income Retirement benefit schemes Defined contribution schemes Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined A defined contribution pension scheme is opheld separately from those of the group in a	121,659 234,746 356,405 contribution schemes perated for all qualifying independently admini	137,500 	234,746 234,746 2021 £ 88,735 ————————————————————————————————————	2020 £ 83,097

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

24 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.

25 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	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	385,033	356,873	385,033	356,873
Between two and five years	613,562	951,661	613,562	951,661
	998,595	1,308,534	998,595	1,308,534
	***************************************		***************************************	

26 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	56,048	20,248

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

26 Related party transactions

(Continued)

Other information

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 support of bank borrowings. They have also given an additional personal guarantee of £600,000 in support of the loan facilities taken out in the year.

At the balance sheet date a balance of £106,823 was owed by P Nash to the company, in 2020 a balance of £45,237 was owed to P Nash. A balance of £353,043 (2020: £185,976) was owed to I Weiss by the company. There are no terms relating to the payment of interest or repayment of balances.

Included in other debtors is a balance owed to the company by Spectrum Building Services of £332,624 (2020: £350,165). This balance is guaranteed in full by P Nash in the event the debtor is irrecoverable and he has committed to assuming the debt in January 2022.

27 Cash generated from group operations

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit for the year after tax	1,301,622	1,295,733
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	252,806	199,137
Finance costs	395,332	96,123
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	709,980	363,327
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	37,078	63,252
Interest receivable	(14,346)	(18,008)
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in debtors	(825,343)	(476,136)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	1,610,792	(532,255)
Increase in deferred income	218,905	137,500
Cash generated from operations	3,686,826	1,128,673

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

28	Cash generated from operations - company			
			2021	2020
			£	£
	Profit for the year after tax		637,215	1,436,123
	Adjustments for:			
	Taxation charged		249,813	199,137
	Finance costs		361,227	95,887
	Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets		931,522	303,327
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets		30,488	53,126
	Interest receivable		(14,346)	(18,008)
	Movements in working capital:			
	Decrease/(increase) in debtors		167,569	(776,255)
	Increase/(decrease) in creditors		553,708	(242,007)
	Increase in deferred income		234,746	-
	Cash generated from operations		3,151,942	1,051,330

29	Analysis of changes in net debt - group			
	·	1 January 2021	Cash flows	31 December 2021
		£	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,520,785	1,031,458	2,552,243
	Bank overdrafts	(2,028,631)	1,817,963	(210,668)
				
		(507,846)	2,849,421	2,341,575
	Borrowings excluding overdrafts		(7,340,510)	(7,340,510)
		(507,846)	(4,491,089)	(4,998,935)

30	Analysis of changes in net debt - company			
		1 January 2021	Cash flows	31 December 2021
		£	£	£
		== .==	/=aa .aa\	
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,459,459	(560,466)	
	Bank overdrafts	(2,028,631)	1,826,317	(202,314)
		(569,172)	1,265,851	696,679
	Borrowings excluding overdrafts	-	(6,379,558)	(6,379,558)
		(569,172)	(5,113,707)	(5,682,879)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

31 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)