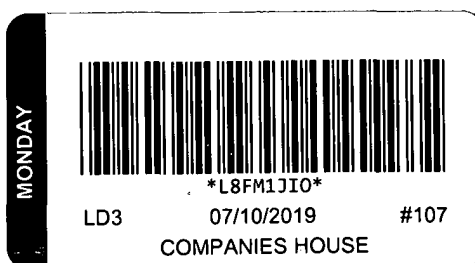


REGISTERED NUMBER: 02824494 (England and Wales)

STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018
FOR
CCA INTERNATIONAL (UK) LIMITED



**CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Page
Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Report of the Directors	3
Report of the Independent Auditors	4 to 5
Statement of Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9 to 16

CCA INTERNATIONAL (UK) LIMITED

**COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

DIRECTORS:

Comdata Holding France
S Litou

SECRETARY:

S J F Judd

REGISTERED OFFICE:

4-6 Dudley Road
Tunbridge Wells
Kent
TN1 1LF

REGISTERED NUMBER:

02824494 (England and Wales)

SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR:

Alex Legon FCA

AUDITORS:

Constantin
25 Hosier Lane
London
EC1A 9LQ

**STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

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

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The results for the year and the financial position at the year end were considered satisfactory by the directors given current market conditions.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The directors monitor the level of turnover, staff and other operating charges and the overall net operating profit on a contract by contract basis. These are the company's key performance indicators:

Turnover has increased by 11.3% (2017: 24.5%) to £16,160,328 (2017: £14,522,498). The gross profit margin increased to 23.0% (2017: decreased to 17.5%)

At the reporting date the company had net current assets of £154,005 (2017: net current assets of £397,019, as restated).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The directors address both the strategic and specific risks facing the company and connected to individual contracts (including, but not restricted to, the environmental and social responsibility risks) using thorough risk review and management procedures. These procedures consider all aspects of the business - the market sectors in which the company operates, the nature and quality of customers, the contracts it selects, and the suppliers and partners it uses in the performance of those contracts.

The principal risks facing the business are:

Credit risk

This is the risk that the company will suffer a bad debt. This is mitigated by strong credit control procedures including

- a) credit checks on prospective clients;
- b) clear and agreed written terms of payment; and
- c) regular contact with debtors.

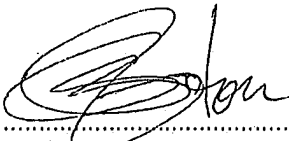
Cash flow and liquidity risk

The company mitigates this by preparing cash flow forecasts on a weekly basis covering the ensuing 6 weeks. In addition, should the need arise, the company would be able to take advantage of factoring.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The directors expect the general level of activity to increase in the forthcoming year.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



.....
S Litou - Director

30 SEP 2019

Date:

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of direct telephone marketing.

GOING CONCERN

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and not less than one year from the date of approval of these financial statements. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis preparing the annual financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in note 1 in the financial statements.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 December 2018.

DIRECTORS

The directors who served throughout the year were as follows:

S Litou

Comdata Holding France (appointed 4 March 2019)

CCA International SA (resigned 4 March 2019).

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors 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), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable 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 company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

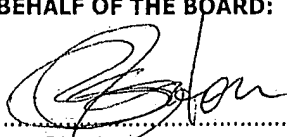
STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Constantin, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:


.....
S Litou - Director

30 SEP 2019

Date:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CCA INTERNATIONAL (UK) LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of CCA INTERNATIONAL (UK) LIMITED (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 18 which include the statement of 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).

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 8 of the financial statements, which describes the effects of prior year adjustments. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in 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 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CCA INTERNATIONAL (UK) LIMITED

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations; or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions 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 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.

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.

Alex Legon FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Constantin
Chartered Accountants
and Statutory Auditors
25 Hosier Lane
London
EC1A 9LQ

30 SEP 2019

Date:



CCA INTERNATIONAL (UK) LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 02824494)

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

		2018	2017
	Notes	£	as restated £
TURNOVER	3	16,160,328	14,522,498
Cost of sales		<u>(12,355,375)</u>	<u>(12,092,446)</u>
GROSS PROFIT		3,804,953	2,430,052
Administrative expenses		<u>(4,167,752)</u>	<u>(3,111,417)</u>
OPERATING LOSS	5	(362,799)	(681,365)
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	<u>(2,275)</u>	<u>(15,776)</u>
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(365,074)	(697,141)
Tax (charge)/credit on loss	7	<u>898</u>	<u>(149,285)</u>
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		(364,176)	(846,426)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		<u><u>(364,176)</u></u>	<u><u>(846,426)</u></u>

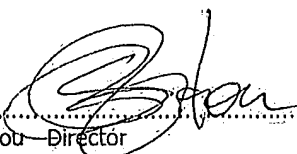
The notes form part of these financial statements

CCA INTERNATIONAL (UK) LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 02824494)

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Notes	2018 £	2017 as restated £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	9	11,063	29,891
Tangible assets	10	<u>1,065,462</u>	<u>1,189,183</u>
		<u>1,076,525</u>	<u>1,219,074</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors due after more than one year	11	356,561	356,561
Debtors due within one year	11	4,654,416	3,637,003
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>284,816</u>	<u>164,204</u>
		5,295,793	4,157,768
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(5,141,788)</u>	<u>(3,760,749)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>154,005</u>	<u>397,019</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,230,540	1,616,093
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	15	<u>(105,237)</u>	<u>(126,624)</u>
NET LIABILITIES		<u>(374,707)</u>	<u>(10,531)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	16	100	100
Share premium		69,998	69,998
Retained earnings		<u>(444,805)</u>	<u>(80,629)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>(374,707)</u>	<u>(10,531)</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on **30 SEP 2019** and were signed on its behalf by:


.....
S Litou — Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

CCA INTERNATIONAL (UK) LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 02824494)

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

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2017	100	765,797	69,998	835,895
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive loss	-	(785,017)	-	(785,017)
Balance at 31 December 2017	100	(19,220)	69,998	50,878
Prior year adjustment	-	(61,409)	-	(61,409)
As restated at 31 December 2017	100	(80,629)	69,998	(10,531)
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive loss	-	(364,176)	-	(364,176)
Balance at 31 December 2018	100	(444,805)	69,998	(374,707)

The notes form part of these financial statements

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

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

CCA International (UK) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 - the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102'), and with Companies Act 2006. There were no material departures from that standard.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below and have remained unchanged from the previous year, and also have been consistently applied within the same accounts. There are no changes to opening equity and profit for the comparative period.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirement of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirement of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

Going concern

In assessing whether the going concern basis is appropriate, the directors take into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which the directors believe to be appropriate. The directors continue to monitor the company's funding strategy and have prepared forecasts which underpin the going concern basis for the company.

At the date of approval of these financial statements the directors believe that the company will continue to operate successfully for the foreseeable future and be able to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

Significant judgements and estimates

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The directors believe that there are no critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors believe that there are no key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent it is probable that economic benefit will flow to the company, and that it can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, net of discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that consideration due will be received;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the reporting date can be measured reliably, and
- the costs incurred, or to be incurred, can be measured reliably.

Turnover recognised upon the provision of the service.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Patents and licences are being amortised evenly over their estimated useful life of three years.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Short leasehold	- Over the term of the lease
Improvements to property	- Over the term of the lease
Plant and machinery	- Straight line over 3-4 years
Fixtures and fittings	- Straight line over 4-6 years

Tangible fixed assets are held under the cost model, and are stated at their historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes directly attributable expenditure in bringing the asset into the location and condition necessary for operation.

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

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount, and are recognised in the statement of income statement.

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors; loans from banks and other third parties; loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments, other than those wholly payable or receivable within one year, including loans and other accounts receivable and payable are initially measured at the present value of future cash flows, and subsequently measured 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 at the undiscounted amount of consideration expected to be paid or received. 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 at a market rate, the financial asset or liability is initially measured at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument, and subsequently measured 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, and such impairments is recognised in total comprehensive income.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies

At each reporting date, 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. Non-monetary items 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 translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are recognised in the income statement.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

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

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over the useful economic life. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the term of the lease, or useful economic life if shorter.

Finance leases are those where substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors, net of finance charges allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the statement of income and retained earnings so as to produce a constant, periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. A defined contribution scheme is a plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate legal entity. Once the contributions have been paid, the company has no further payment obligations.

Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings in the period to which they fall due. Amounts not paid by the reporting date are shown within accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and bank current and short term deposit accounts.

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

3. TURNOVER

The turnover and loss before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2018	2017
	£	£
United Kingdom	8,901,430	10,034,251
Europe	6,757,227	4,488,247
United States of America	501,671	-
	<u>16,160,328</u>	<u>14,522,498</u>

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	9,604,257	8,226,006
Social security costs	726,285	643,041
Other pension costs	76,202	71,041
	<u>10,406,744</u>	<u>8,940,088</u>

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2018	2017
Directors	1	1
Management and administration	54	51
Operations staff	382	361
	<u>437</u>	<u>413</u>

	2018	2017
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

5. OPERATING LOSS

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

	2018	2017 as restated
	£	£
Operating lease rentals	661,537	657,098
Depreciation - owned assets (as restated)	268,296	260,998
Patents and licences amortisation	18,828	18,827
Auditors' remuneration	16,000	15,300
Foreign exchange differences	<u>181,613</u>	<u>(59,105)</u>

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

6. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank interest	2,275	4,056
Other loan interest	-	11,720
	<u>2,275</u>	<u>15,776</u>

7. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax (credit)/charge

The tax (credit)/charge on the loss for the year was as follows:

	2018	2017 as restated
	£	£
Current tax:		
Foreign tax	20,489	24,197
Deferred tax: origination and reversal of temporary differences	<u>(21,387)</u>	<u>125,088</u>
Tax on loss	<u>(898)</u>	<u>149,285</u>

UK corporation tax has been charged at 19%.

Reconciliation of total tax (credit)/charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2018	2017 as restated
	£	£
Loss before tax	<u>(365,074)</u>	<u>(697,141)</u>
Loss multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.250%)	(69,364)	(134,200)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,222	2,160
Movement in unrecognised deferred tax	46,755	257,128
Foreign tax	<u>20,489</u>	<u>24,197</u>
Total tax (credit)/charge	<u>(898)</u>	<u>149,285</u>

8. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS

A classification error was identified in respect of tangible fixed assets and trade creditors.

The amount of the correction in respect of the opening position is as follows:

A decrease in the net book value of improvements to property of £40,633.

A decrease in the carrying value of trade creditors of £50,043.

An increase in retained earnings of £9,410.*

*The increase in retained earnings is represented by £5,132 of depreciation overcharged in the year ended 31 December 2017 and £4,278 of depreciation overcharged in the year ended 31 December 2016.

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

8. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS

A further error was identified in calculating the deferred tax.

The amount of the correction in respect of the opening position is as follows:

An increase in the provisions for liabilities of £70,819.

A decrease in retained earnings of the same amount:

The impact on previously stated retained earnings is as follows:

31 December 2017

Retained earnings as previously stated	(19,220)
Restated accumulated depreciation	9,410
Restated deferred tax provision	<u>(70,819)</u>
Restated retained earnings	<u>(80,629)</u>

31 December 2016

Retained earnings as previously stated	761,520
Restated accumulated depreciation	<u>4,278</u>
Restated retained earnings	<u>765,798</u>

9. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Patents and licences £
COST	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	<u>231,631</u>
AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2018	201,740
Amortisation for year	<u>18,828</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>220,568</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2018	<u>11,063</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>29,891</u>

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

10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Short leasehold £	Improvements to property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 January 2018 as restated	77,735	1,169,340	432,809	307,424	1,987,308
Additions	-	7,491	111,202	25,882	144,575
At 31 December 2018	<u>77,735</u>	<u>1,176,831</u>	<u>544,011</u>	<u>333,306</u>	<u>2,131,883</u>
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2018 as restated	13,843	232,734	316,656	234,892	798,125
Charge for year	<u>8,071</u>	<u>119,045</u>	<u>82,755</u>	<u>58,425</u>	<u>268,296</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>21,914</u>	<u>351,779</u>	<u>399,411</u>	<u>293,317</u>	<u>1,066,421</u>
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 December 2018	<u>55,821</u>	<u>825,052</u>	<u>144,600</u>	<u>39,989</u>	<u>1,065,462</u>
At 31 December 2017 as restated	<u>63,892</u>	<u>936,606</u>	<u>116,153</u>	<u>72,532</u>	<u>1,189,183</u>

11. DEBTORS

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2,773,171	3,253,013
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,496,427	-
Other debtors	356,561	379,573
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>384,818</u>	<u>360,978</u>
	<u>5,010,977</u>	<u>3,993,564</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year included within:		
Other debtors	<u>356,561</u>	<u>356,561</u>

12. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018	2017 as restated
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	155,772	-
Trade creditors	1,067,449	1,492,266
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,073,967	29,391
Social security and other taxes	317,148	354,184
Other creditors	278,807	360,879
Deferred income	-	71,083
Accrued expenses	<u>2,242,250</u>	<u>1,452,946</u>
	<u>5,141,788</u>	<u>3,760,749</u>

The amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and interest free and have no fixed repayment terms.

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

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>

The amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and not due for a period of at least 12 months, but otherwise have no fixed repayment terms. The debts carry interest at Euribor 3 month + 0.80%.

14. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Within one year	805,625	809,117
Between one and five years	2,918,417	3,087,225
In more than five years	<u>1,507,489</u>	<u>1,424,800</u>
	<u>5,231,531</u>	<u>5,321,142</u>

15. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2018	2017 as restated
	£	£
Deferred tax		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>105,237</u>	<u>126,624</u>
		Deferred tax
		£
Balance at 1 January 2018 as restated		126,624
Credit to Statement of Comprehensive Income during year		<u>(21,387)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2018		<u>105,237</u>

16. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:
Number: Class:

	Nominal value:	2018	2017
		£	£
100 Ordinary	£1	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

17. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund, and amounted to £76,201 (2017: £71,041). At the reporting date, the company owed £26,917 (2017: £20,098) to the scheme.

18. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company's immediate parent undertaking and controlling party is Comdata Holding France, a company registered and incorporated in France. The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Carlyle Europe Partners IV, a company registered and incorporated in France.

The smallest and largest group for which group accounts are prepared which include the company is Comdata Holding France. Copies of group accounts can be obtained at Immeuble Euclide Technicolor, 1 rue Jeanne d'Arc, 92130 Issy-les-Moulineaux.