Registered number: 11273164

EAGLE BIDCO 2018 LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors N Bedford

I B Bendelow

Registered number

11273164

Registered office

Herongate Charnham Park Hungerford Berkshire RG17 0YU

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

1st Floor One Valpy 20 Valpy Street Reading RG1 1AR

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for Eagle Bidco 2018 Limited (the Company) the year ended 30 September 2022.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is that of a holding company.

Results and dividends

The profit/(loss) for the year, after taxation, amounted to £269,000 (2021: £(307,000)).

The directors have recommended the payment of a dividend during the year of £600,000 (2021: £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

N Bedford I B Bendelow

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 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 and 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;
- 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis. The directors have prepared forecasts, including relevant sensitivity and downside scenario analyses, to assess the future financing requirements of the Company, and wider Group. The assumptions used in the forecast are based on current levels of contractual revenues, historical recurring contract renewal rates, non-recurring order run rates, current orders backlog, current sales pipeline, existing and expected employee costs and other operating costs. In arriving at reasonable 'base' case and sensitised cases of the forecasts the directors have adjusted assumptions to take into account the current global economic pressures, including inflation, interest and foreign exchange rates.

Subsequent Events

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

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Grant Thornton UK LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

Small companies note

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

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

N Bedford Director

Date: 20/3/2023

Bedford, Mal



Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Eagle Bidco 2018 Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 September 2022, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 September 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the Company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as the cost of living crisis, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.



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

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

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

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.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are
 prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.



Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
 regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and
 from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company
 and sector in which it operates through our commercial and sector experience; making enquiries of
 management and those charged with governance; and inspection of the company's relevant external
 correspondence. We corroborated our enquiries through inspection of board minutes and other relevant
 information obtained during the course of the audit.
- Through the understanding that we obtained, we determined the most significant legal and regulatory frameworks which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those related to the reporting frameworks including United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; the Companies Act 2006; and the relevant taxation legislation.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including
 how fraud might occur, by considering management's incentives and opportunities for manipulation of the
 financial statements. This included the evaluation of the risk of management override of controls. We
 determined that the principal risks were in relation to the estimation and judgemental areas with a risk of
 fraud including potential management bias through management override of controls.
- Our audit procedures included:
 - Gaining an understanding of the controls that management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
 - Journal entry testing, with a focus on journals indicating large or unusual transactions or account combinations based on our understanding of the business;
 - ° Gaining an understanding of and testing significant identified related party transactions; and
 - Performing audit procedures to consider the compliance of disclosures in the financial statements with the applicable financial reporting requirements.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.



- The engagement partner's assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:
 - Understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation;
 - ° Knowledge of the sector in which the company operates;
 - Ounderstanding of the relevant legal and regulatory frameworks specific to the company including, the provisions of the applicable legislation and the applicable statutory provisions.
- Communications within the audit team in respect of potential non-compliance with laws and regulations
 and fraud included the estimation and judgemental areas with a risk of fraud, including potential
 management bias through management override of controls in the preparation of the financial statements.

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

Grant Thumbon Utt Lico

Paul Holland BSc BFP FCA Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants Reading Date: 20/3/2023

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

		
	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Administrative expenses	(9)	-
Operating loss	(9)	-
Income from fixed assets investments	600	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	(322)	(307)
Profit/(loss) before tax	269	(307)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	269	(307)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2022 or 2021 other than those included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

EAGLE BIDCO 2018 LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:11273164

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Note		2022 £000		2021 £000
Fixed assets					
Investments	8		12,848		12,848
		_	12,848		12,848
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand	9	57		60	
	_	57		60	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(2,266)		(2,260)	
Net current liabilities	_		(2,209)		(2,200)
Total assets less current liabilities		-	10,639	<u></u>	10,648
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		(6,204)		(5,882)
		_	4,435	_	4,766
Net assets		_	4,435	_	4,766
Capital and reserves		=		=	
Other reserves	13		1,825		1,825
Profit and loss account	13		2,610		2,941
		_	4,435	_	4,766

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

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Bedford, Ngel

N Bedford Director

Date: 20/3/2023

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 October 2020	1,825	3,248	5,073
Comprehensive loss for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(307)	(307)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(307)	(307)
At 1 October 2021	1,825	2,941	4,766
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	269	269
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	269	269
Dividends: Equity capital	•	(600)	(600)
At 30 September 2022	1,825	2,610	4,435

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1. General information

Eagle Bidco 2018 Limited (the Company) is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. Registered number 11273164. Its registered head office is located at Herongate, Charnham Park, Hungerford, Berkshire, United Kingdom, RG17 0YU.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The Company is exempt from the requirement to prepare group accounts by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006, as such these financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. Details of the group are included in the consolidated financial statements of Kerridge Commercial Systems Group Limited as at 30 September 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (£000) except when otherwise stated.

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis. The directors have prepared forecasts, including relevant sensitivity and downside scenario analyses, to assess the future financing requirements of the Company, and wider Group. The assumptions used in the forecast are based on current levels of contractual revenues, historical recurring contract renewal rates, non-recurring order run rates, current orders backlog, current sales pipeline, existing and expected employee costs and other operating costs. In arriving at reasonable 'base' case and sensitised cases of the forecasts the directors have adjusted assumptions to take into account the current global economic pressures, including inflation, interest and foreign exchange rates.

Based on the work undertaken, the directors are satisfied that sufficient cash facilities are secured from cash on hand, available borrowing facilities and cash inflows from forecast trading to meet the Company's and Group's working capital requirements for a period ending at least 12 months after the signature of these financial statements. The directors therefore consider it appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.4 Finance costs

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

2.5 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.6 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

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

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

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

2.8 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.9 Debtors

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

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.11 Creditors

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

2.12 Financial instruments

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Estimates are based on historical experience and current knowledge to support assumptions that are considered reasonable in the circumstances. The actual amount or values may vary in certain instances from the assumptions and estimates made. Changes will be recorded, with corresponding effect in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, when, and if, better information is obtained.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in material adjustment within the next financial year are included below.

Estimated impairment of investment in subsidiaries

The Company tests, when there are indicators of impairment, whether investments have suffered any impairment, in accordance with its accounting policies. The recoverable amounts of cash generating units have been determined by discounting estimated future cash flows for the time value of money to arrive at estimates of value in use. Each of the components of the value in use calculation (the cash flow, the duration of the cash flow, the discount rate) requires the use of estimates. Because of this, in concluding upon the reasonableness of the final estimate of value in use, the directors use sensitivity analysis to consider the impact of variability in inputs to the calculation.

4. Auditor's remuneration

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent Company.

Fees in respect of audit were £2,000 (2021: £4,000).

5. Employees

The Company has no employees (2021: Nil).

6. Directors' remuneration

During the financial year, no directors received any emoluments and no pension contributions were made on behalf of the directors. The directors were remunerated through one of the wider group companies, Kerridge Commercial Systems (Bidco) Limited.

7. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Loans from group undertakings	322	307

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

8. Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiary companies £000

Cost or valuation

At 1 October 2021

12,848

At 30 September 2022

12,848

Net book value

At 30 September 2022

12,848

At 30 September 2021

12,848

Subsidiary undertaking

30 September 2022

All subsidiary undertakings are controlled by Kerridge Commercial Systems Group Limited and their results are fully consolidated within those financial statements.

Investments held directly by Eagle Bidco 2018 Limited with 100% voting rights. Capital comprises ordinary shares.

Name

Country of incorporation/ registered office address key⁽ⁱ⁾

Kerridge Commercial Systems (KSH) Limited

United Kingdom/A

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

8. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Investments held indirectly by Eagle Bidco 2018 Limited with 100% voting rights. Capital comprises ordinary shares.

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Name	registered office address key ⁽ⁱ⁾		
Vecta Sales Solutions Limited ^(a) BML (Office Computers) Limited ^(b) BCT Software Solutions Limited ^(b) Disys Associates Limited ^(b)	United Kingdom/A United Kingdom/B United Kingdom/B United Kingdom/B		

⁽a) Hived up into parent on 6 October 2021 (effective 30 September 2021)

A: 2a Herongate, Charnham Park, Hungerford, Berkshire, RG17 0YU

9. Cash and cash equivalents

		2022 £000	2021 £000
	Cash at bank and in hand	57	60
10.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2022 £000	2021 £000
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,200	2,200
	Other creditors	60	60
	Accruals and deferred income	6	-
		2,266	2,260
11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2022 £000	2021 £000
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	6,204	5,882

Amounts owed to group undertakings due in more than one year are formal loan agreements with the same terms and conditions as the Group's debt.

⁽b) Entered voluntary liquidation on 14 July 2020 as part of a group rationalisation project

⁽i) Registered office

B: C/O Milsted Langdon LLP Freshford House, Redcliffe Way, Bristol, BS1 6NL.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

12. Share capital

	2022	2021
Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on dividends and the repayment of capital.

13. Reserves

Capital contribution reserve

Intercompany loans from parent companies are required to be carried at present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of a similar loan. The measurement difference has been taken to this reserve.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior periods retained profits and losses.

14. Contingent liabilities

The Company is part of a Group cross guarantee in respect of bank loans held by Kerridge Commercial Systems (Bidco) Ltd and Kerridge Commercial Systems US holdco Inc. The total amount due at 30 September 2022 by the Group is £95,406,000, \$74,936,000 and €38,944,000 (2021: £104,189,000, \$76,936,000 and €41,252,000).

15. Related party transactions

In accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'section 33', the Company has taken advantage of the exemption for subsidiary undertakings, where all of the voting rights are controlled within a Group, not to disclose related party transactions within that Group.

16. Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent company is Kerridge Commercial Systems Limited, and the ultimate parent undertaking is Kerridge Commercial Systems Group Limited. Both companies are registered in England and Wales.

The largest and smallest company of which the Company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up is headed by Kerridge Commercial Systems Group Limited. Copies of the financial statements are available from Companies House.

The ultimate controlling party is considered to be funds managed by Accel - KKR Management Company LLC.