Company Registration No. 12903543 (England and Wales)

Condor Holdco Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Company information

Directors

David Rai

Robin Senivassen

Company number

12903543

Registered office

125 London Wall

London EC2Y 5AS

Accountants

Saffery LLP

71 Queen Victoria Street

London EC4V 4BE

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Directors' report For the year ended 31 December 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of holding group investments.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 2.

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

Directors

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

David Rai

Robin Senivassen

On behalf of the board

Docusigned by:

D28E0935C5254E

David Rai

Director
25 April 2024

Date:

Income statement For the year ended 31 December 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Administrative expenses		(7,350)	(3,400)
Investment income	4	4,893,753	4,433,499
Finance costs	5	(4,893,774)	(4,433,518)
Loss before taxation		(7,371)	(3,419)
Tax on loss	6	-	49,542
(Loss)/profit and total comprehensive income			
for the financial year		(7,371)	46,123

Condor Holdco Limited

Statement of financial position As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	202 £	3 £	2022 £	2 £
Non-current assets Investments	7		1		1
Current assets Trade and other receivables falling due after more than one year	9	22,029,585		19,957,719	
Trade and other receivables falling due within one year	9	30,054,393		27,198,555	
Current liabilities	10	52,083,978 (947,556)		47,156,274 (824,263)	
Net current assets			51,136,422		46,332,011
Total assets less current liabilities			51,136,423		46,332,012
Non-current liabilities	10		(51,162,355)		(46,350,573)
Net lìabilities			(25,932)		(18,561)
Equity Called up share capital Retained earnings	13		1 (25,933)		1 (18,562)
Total equity			(25,932)		(18,561)

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Statement of financial position (continued) As at 31 December 2023

25 April 2024

--- DocuSigned by:

David Rai

David Rai

Director

Company Registration No.12903543

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2022	1	(64,685)	(64,684)
Year ended 31 December 2022:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	46,123	46,123
Balance at 31 December 2022	1	(18,562)	(18,561)
Year ended 31 December 2023:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(7,371)	(7,371)
Balance at 31 December 2023	1	(25,933)	(25,932)
	====	====	_==

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Condor Holdco Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 125 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5AS. .

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions from the requirements of IFRS:

- · presentation of a statement of cash flows and related notes;
- disclosure of the objectives, policies and processes for managing capital;
- · disclosure of key management personnel compensation;
- disclosure of the categories of financial instrument and the nature and extent of risks arising on these financial instruments;
- disclosure of the future impact of new International Financial Reporting Standards in issue but not yet effective at the reporting date;
- · related party disclosures for transactions with the parent or wholly owned members of the group.

In addition, and in accordance with FRS 101, further disclosure exemptions have been applied because equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of Condor Topco Limited.

These financial statements do not include certain disclosures in respect of:

• Financial Instrument disclosures as required by IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of Condor Topco Limited. The group accounts of Condor Topco Limited are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 14.

1.2 Going concern

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company and the group that it is part of has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. There is no intention that loans due to fellow group undertakings will be repayable within 12 months of approving the financial statements. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Non-current investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2023

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are classified into specified categories, depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets.

Financial assets held at amortised cost

Financial instruments are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (eg trade receivables). They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment where necessary.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

The expected credit losses associated with these assets are estimated on a forward-looking basis. A broad range of information is considered when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

1.5 Financial liabilities

The company recognises financial debt when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are classified as either 'financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2023

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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 company'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 is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary 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 income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to 'other comprehensive income', in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in 'other comprehensive income'. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has 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.

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company'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, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Recoverability of intercompany balances

At the end of each reporting period, entities are required to assess whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired (ie carrying amount exceeds recoverable amount). Where an indication exists, the entity is required to estimate the recoverable amount. The directors assess the on-going performance of the investments with reference to profit and cashflow.

The fair value measurement of the company's financial assets also utilises market observable inputs and data as far as possible along with internal data as noted above. Company comparable analysis can be use to form a judgement based on measurable data such as revenue and EBITDA to form an expectation of value.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2023

3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Directors	2	2

During the current year, statutory directors of the company were remunerated through another group entity and as a result no remuneration was recognised in Condor Holdco Limited.

4 Investment income

5

:	2023	2022
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest receivable from group companies 4,893	3,753	4,433,499
==	==	===
Finance costs		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest payable to group undertakings 2,153	3,858	1,951,291
Interest on other loans 2,739	9,916	2,482,227
4,893	3,774	4,433,518

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2023

6	Taxation				
				2023	2022
				£	£
	Current tax				
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods				(49,542) ———
	The charge for the year can be reconciled to the	e loss per the income	e statement as	follows:	
				2023	2022
				£	£
	Loss before taxation			(7,371)	(3,419)
					
	Expected tax credit based on a corporation tax	rate of 23.52% (202	2:		
	19.00%)			(1,734)	(650)
	Effect of expenses not deductible in determini	ng taxable profit		500,242	355,127
	Group relief			(642,721)	(354,477)
	Under/(over) provided in prior years			-	(49,542)
	Amounts not recognised			144,213	-
	Taxation charge/(credit) for the year			-	(49,542)
7	Investments				
		Current		Non-curr	ent
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		£	£	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	1	1

Fair value of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Except as detailed below the directors believe that the carrying amounts of financial assets carried at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate to their fair values.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2023

8 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Name of undertaking Registered office		% Held	
			Direct	Not direct
Condor Midco Limited	125 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5AS	Ordinary	100	0
Condor Bidco Limited	125 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5AS	Ordinary	0	100
Sparta Global Group Limited	125 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5AS	Ordinary	0	100
Sparta Global Limited	125 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5AS	Ordinary	0	100
Testing Circle Limited	125 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5AS	Ordinary	0	100
Sparta Global Technology Services AB	Norriandsgatan 16 111 43, Stockholm, Sweden	Ordinary	0	100
Sparta Global Inc	Corporation Trust Centre, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, DE 19801, USA	Ordinary	0	100

9 Trade and other receivables

	Current		Non-current	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£	£	£	£
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	30,052,893	27,195,255	22,029,585	19,957,719
Prepayments and accrued income	1,500	3,300	-	-
	30,054,393	27,198,555	22,029,585	19,957,719

Amounts owed by group undertakings presented within current assets are considered repayable on demand while amounts owed by group undertakings presented within non-current assets are repayable in November 2026 and have an interest rate of 10%.

10 Liabilities

Ziao inics		Curre	ent	Non-cui	rrent
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Borrowings	11	946,056	822,763	51,162,355	46,350,573
Trade and other payables	12	1,500	1,500	•	
		947,556	824,263	51,162,355	46,350,573
		====	=======================================		=======================================

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2023

Curren	t	Non-cur	rent
2023	2022	2023	2022
£	£	£	£
-	-	29,132,770	26,392,854
946,056	822,763	22,029,585	19,957,719
946,056	822,763	51,162,355	46,350,573
	2023 £ 946,056	946,056 822,763	2023 2022 2023 £ £ £ 29,132,770 946,056 822,763 22,029,585

Other loans presented within non-current liabilities represent loan notes secured by a fixed and floating charge over of the assets of the company and the group, are repayable in November 2026 and interest is charged at a rate of 10%.

Loans from fellow group undertakings presented within current liabilities are repayable on demand, while loans from fellow group undertakings presented within non-current liabilities are repayable in November 2026 and have an interest rate of 10%.

Bank loans included within the liabilities of Condor Bidco Limited are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the group's assets, including the assets of Condor Holdco Limited.

12 Trade and other payables

				2023	2022
				£	£
	Trade payables			1,500	1,500
13	Share capital	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1

The shares have attached to them full voting, dividend and capital distribution (including on winding up) rights. They do not confer any rights of redemption.

14 Controlling party

The parent company of Condor Holdco Limited is Condor Topco Limited and its registered office is 125 London Wall, London, England, EC2Y 5AS.

The immediate parent company of Condor Holdco Limited, and the parent of the smallest and largest groups into which Condor Holdco Limited is consolidated, is Condor Topco Limited and its registered office is 125 London Wall, London, England, EC2Y 5AS.

The ultimate controlling party is Inflexion Enterprise V Investments LP, registered in Guernsey, which is controlled by institutional investors and funds managed by Inflexion.