

**CYGNET TEXKIMP LIMITED**

**Directors' Report and**

**Financial Statements**

**For the year ended**

**31 March 2022**



**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2022**

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**OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS**

**DIRECTORS**

M J Kimpton-Smith  
C P Smith  
J E Smith  
L D Vardy  
D G D Walker  
L M K Bailey (resigned 15<sup>th</sup> November 2021)  
S Kimpton-Smith  
A R Attwood (appointed 29<sup>th</sup> July 2022)

**SECRETARY**

K Kiyomi

**REGISTERED OFFICE**

Swan House  
Kimpton Drive  
Off Wincham Lane  
Wincham  
Northwich  
Cheshire  
CW9 6GG

**BANKERS**

Barclays PLC  
Level 11  
20 Chapel Street  
Liverpool  
L3 9AG

**AUDITOR**

MHA Moore and Smalley  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor  
80 Mosley Street  
Manchester  
M2 3FX

**STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

The Directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2022.

**PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES**

The principal activities of the Company are the design and manufacture of engineering solutions for the handling and processing of technical fibres.

**STRATEGIC REVIEW AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

The Company is a principal subsidiary of Cygnet Group Limited ('the Group'). Further information on the performance of the Group, together with a detailed commentary on its future prospects, can be found in the strategic report prepared by the Directors of Cygnet Group Limited.

**Markets, People and Infrastructure**

The primary business focus of the Company is on delivering process machinery, automation and turnkey plant solutions for the processing of technical fibres. The Company targets global technical fibre markets that are currently experiencing growth and those that are forecast to continue to grow in the medium to long term. Carbon fibre remains the largest technical fibre growth area and this is expected to accelerate, for the foreseeable future, despite the impacts of the global pandemic and economic crises.

Driven by a global need, and often regulatory requirement, to reduce emissions and to improve fuel efficiency, the 'light weighting' agenda continues to gather momentum and brings with it a number of challenges and opportunities that Cygnet Textkimp is well-positioned to meet. Light weighting is widening the use of technical fibres and advanced materials in the aerospace, automotive, wind, industrial, defence and space industries; these provide significant opportunities for growth into new sectors not currently served by Cygnet Textkimp. The demand for innovative solutions in the handling of these fibres and materials in these different sectors also gives scope for the spread of risk. This has formed a significant part of the Company's strategy for the future.

The Company has worked closely with its Local Enterprise Partnership and has successfully undertaken a number of key projects to improve the business' carbon footprint, these projects range from LED lighting throughout our facilities to developing new green technologies to complement our existing product portfolio.

The Company continues to recover from the global pandemic yet still continues to be impacted by global events in two ways; firstly, travel restrictions have prevented some projects from being installed more specifically in the Far East, resulting in delays in commissioning equipment, but also diluting the impact of our sales team, and secondly, significantly fewer trade exhibitions occurred reducing our interaction with the industry, increasing the time to convert 'expressions of interest' to orders. By working together with our global customers and suppliers, we have adopted new working practices which have reduced the requirement for extensive travel. Whilst this has been a challenge, it has also strengthened our relationships with our customers and suppliers, and we emerge from the pandemic stronger for this. We have also been pleased to return to the new wave of trade exhibitions and have been encouraged by the enthusiasm and innovation we have witnessed to date.

The Company continues to look inwardly assessing our performance, our operational structure and ensuring efficiency throughout. Overheads are continually monitored and adapted, whilst maintaining service levels and R&D, and we continue to invest in our sales and technical teams.

The ongoing effects of the pandemic and the Ukraine conflict continue to be monitored carefully with the biggest impacts being;- cost of living increase and supply chain - both availability and costs. To address supply availability issues we have undertaken a strategic review of our sales pipeline and procured key items to mitigate risks to project delivery and in turn, protect delivery of revenue throughout the year.

The Company has continued to invest in its staff and general infrastructure, including IT and IP. We continue to undertake collaborative R&D projects utilising both the Innovate UK and European grant funding platforms, to accelerate our internal R&D and build key relationship with some of the biggest brands in the sectors we operate.

**Future Developments**

We have continued to invest heavily in R&D with Innovate UK and European grant funded projects contributing to the scope of investment whilst also supporting our overheads by optimising our utilisation of overhead. These projects are focused on future technologies, supporting the UK and global aspirations for greener processes and outputs that will be used in improving the green credentials of the end users.

## STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (CONTINUED)

## STRATEGIC REVIEW AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS (CONTINUED)

## Future Developments (Continued)

The Directors have considered the impact of the current global situations, being COVID-19 and the War in Ukraine on the Company's ability to trade and are confident that operations can continue safely and successfully, as they have done during the previous twelve months. The Company continues to focus on the markets and sectors utilising its global network of agents and engineers allowed the Company to operate with flexibility and to move from being travel dependent, to making better use of global partners.

The Company's customers are also developing new ways of working remotely, which has improved the quality and speed of some communications by reducing time taken to meet with customer and technical partners. The importance of automation and innovation is more critical now than ever and the Directors are confident the Company is well positioned to successfully address the ongoing challenges presented throughout the globe.

The Company intends to further capitalise on its restructured cost base, enhanced information systems and product innovation. The pandemic has also provided an opportunity to re-engineer the business and to identify further opportunities for efficiencies. Strategic plans are being continually reviewed, cascaded and adapted with a clear view of the main drivers of growth and profitability.

Research and development remain at the forefront of what we do. Our focus on expanding our product portfolio through innovation underpins our future strategy for growth and profitability.

## FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Board monitors the progress of the Company strategy and its individual elements by reference to certain financial and non-financial key performance indicators. The key performance indicators used by the Board include:

	2022	2021	Change	% Change
Turnover (£m)	14.9	8.3	6.6	79.4%
Gross margin (£m)	3.2	1.3	1.9	146.4%
Gross profit margin (%)	21.5%	15.8%	5.7%	
R&D Expenditure (£m)	(1.1)	(1.2)	0.1	8.3%
Exceptional costs (£m)	-	(0.1)	0.1	
EBITDA incl exceptionals (£m)	1.4	(0.2)	1.6	
Net current assets (£m)	4.2	3.6	0.5	15.0%
Net assets (£m)	5.2	3.2	1.9	60.8%
Projects with order value >£0.5 million (No.)	26	21	5	23.8%
Cash in hand (£m)	3.7	2.6	1.1	41.8%

\*Earnings before interest tax, depreciation and amortisation

In 2022 we have seen a bounce back in performance to pre-covid levels. Revenue increased by 79% from £8.3m to £14.9m. Gross margin and gross margin % have both increased on the previous financial year, from £1.3m (15.8%) to £3.2m (21.5%).

The Company took the strategic decision to continue R&D investment in line with prior year at £1.1m (2021: £1.2m), supported by securing a number of Innovate UK grant funded projects during the last financial year. This ensures resources were committed to developing products which will drive future growth and profitable return on this investment.

EBITDA was a £1.4m profit (2021: loss of £0.2m), Directors believe this to be a strong performance for the financial year and a recovery from the impact COVID-19 had on the prior year's results.

Cash balances increased by £1.1m in the financial year to £3.7m (2021: £2.6m) in line with EBITDA net of a build in working capital. Net current assets have increased from £3.6m to £4.2m which illustrates the short-term liquidity of the Company. Net assets have increased from £3.2m to £5.2m, as a direct result of the profit made during the current financial year. The orders over £0.5m have increased from 21 to 26, which illustrates the recovery in winning orders in the financial year.

**STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (CONTINUED)**

**PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES**

The Company remains exposed to macro market risk due to the instability in the credit markets and ongoing uncertainty in both the Euro zone and US. A significant number of the Company's contracts are denominated in US Dollars or Euros and the Company has a robust policy for the use of forward contracts in place to mitigate exchange rate risk. The Directors continually seeks to capitalise upon available opportunities, recognising the importance of avoiding reliance on any one customer, geographical area or market sector.

The Company is committed to research and development, recognising that commitment to innovation is essential to maintaining its position at the forefront of its markets. The Company mitigates the risk of an individual or combination of projects having an adverse impact on the Company's profit or cash flows by ensuring a suitable mix is maintained between contracts with low, medium and high technical readiness levels.

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk as the profile of receipts under long-term contracts may not be timed to coincide with corresponding outflows. In order to mitigate liquidity risk, the Company ensures a mixture of long-term and short-term debt facilities are available, including £2.6m of short and medium-term debt facilities and subsequently, a £1.04m Government backed coronavirus business interruption loan which provides a more long-term debt facility.

The Company is exposed to credit risk on the carrying value of its assets, principally receivables. The Directors believe that as the counter parties are mainly major corporations, the credit risk is minimal. Controls around customer credit are being tightened due to the current crisis, however the Directors believe there is no significant change in the ability of core customers to meet their obligations in this matter.

The Company recognises its obligations relating to health and safety and the risk to its reputation of any incident affecting the health and safety of its customers or employees. The Directors are mindful of their responsibilities to maintain a safe environment. Regular reviews are conducted to ensure that a safe environment is maintained in the Company's operations.

The global pandemic has created uncertainty across the world. Aside from the £2.6m facilities and £1.04m loan noted above, the Company maintains a strong order book. As a global export business, travel is an important part of how business is conducted, however, the Company has built up a network of both agents and contractors across the globe who act on its behalf with customers, whether in the installation and commissioning of equipment, or through face-to-face sales negotiations. Current travel restrictions are expected to delay the installation and completion of some projects, which will delay project cashflows, however the Company has sufficient cash and facilities to navigate this period of uncertainty. See note 22 for further details.

The Company continues to invest in robust IT systems and adopted a more flexible approach to working practices than previously, with remote working being offered across the business where possible and flexible hours to support a healthy work life balance.

The Company believes it is well placed to respond to the current global uncertainty and to continue to build on the progress made in the financial year.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board



L D Vardy  
Director  
26 September 2022

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

The Directors present their directors' report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

### **DIRECTORS**

The Directors of the Company who served during the period and thereafter are listed on page 1.

### **DIVIDENDS**

Dividends of £167,821 were distributed in the year ended 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: £Nil).

### **GOING CONCERN**

The Directors are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements. Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the statement of accounting policies in the financial statements.

The business continues to bounce back to pre-pandemic turnover levels as the markets recover from impact of the COVID-19 yet remains cautious to accelerate recruitment and increase its overhead. The company secured a £1,042,000 Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan to support the Company and the Directors believe the Company is securely positioned to navigate through these uncertain times as cash is managed across the Group as necessary.

### **RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

The Company undertakes research and development expenditure and, in the opinion of the Directors, continuity of investment in this area is essential for the maintenance of the Company's market position and for future growth.

### **MATTERS OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE**

The future developments section; R&D and information on financial information required by schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 have been included in a separate strategic report in accordance with section 414c (ii) of the Companies Act 2006.

### **STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report and 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). 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 those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)**

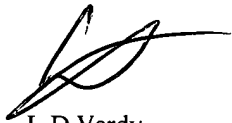
**STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE TO AUDITORS**

So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the Directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

**AUDITOR**

The auditor, MHA Moore and Smalley is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board



L D Vardy  
Director  
26 September 2022



# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CYGNET TEXTKIMP LIMITED**

## ***Opinion***

We have audited the financial statements of Cygnet Textkimp Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 which comprise of the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 31<sup>st</sup> March 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***

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the entity's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included: the review of management's going concern assessment including the cashflow forecasts prepared by management and the terms of the key finance facilities in place, performing sensitivity analysis on the key assumptions embedded within management's going concern assessment, and reviewing sector specific market information that may inform our assessment.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

## ***Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006***

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of 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.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CYGNET TEXKIMP LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

### ***Matters on which we are required to report by exception***

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 strategic report and the directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, 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.

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. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Enquiries with management, about any known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their key accounting estimates, in particular in relation to judgements in long-term contract accounting; and
- Auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness.
- Reviewing board minutes and legal and professional expenditure to identify any evidence of ongoing litigation or enquiries.
- Addressed risk of fraud in revenue recognition through testing revenue transactions and contract revenue back to supporting evidence.

Because of the field in which the client operates we identified that health and safety legislation, employment law, and compliance with the UK Companies Act are the areas most likely to have a material impact on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CYGNET TEXKIMP LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-and-guidance-for-auditors/Auditors-responsibilities-for-audit/Description-of-auditors-responsibilities-for-audit.aspx>. 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.

*MHA Moore and Smalley*

Alexander Kelly  
Senior Statutory Auditor  
For and on behalf of MHA Moore and Smalley  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor  
80 Mosley Street  
Manchester  
M2 3FX  
26 September 2022

**INCOME STATEMENT****For the year ended 31 March 2022**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022 £'000</b>	<b>2021 £'000</b>
<b>TURNOVER</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14,890</b>	<b>8,340</b>
Cost of sales		(11,687)	(7,021)
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>		<b>3,203</b>	<b>1,319</b>
Administrative expenses		(2,600)	(2,334)
Other operating income		495	610
<b>OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>		<b>1,098</b>	<b>(405)</b>
Exceptional items	<b>5</b>	-	(82)
Interest payable and similar charges	<b>7</b>	(40)	(46)
Interest receivable and similar income	<b>8</b>	18	43
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION</b>		<b>1,076</b>	<b>(490)</b>
Taxation	<b>9</b>	(42)	314
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAXATION AND PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>		<b>1,034</b>	<b>(176)</b>

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**As at 31 March 2022**

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Intangible assets	11	329	482
Tangible assets	12	677	430
		<u>1,006</u>	<u>912</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Stock	13	439	590
Debtors	15	5,511	4,692
Cash at bank and in hand		3,686	2,586
		<u>9,636</u>	<u>7,868</u>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(5,476)	(4,314)
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<u>4,160</u>	<u>3,554</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		5,166	4,466
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	17	(792)	(1,042)
Provisions for liabilities	18	(303)	(219)
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u>4,071</u>	<u>3,205</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Called up share capital	20	1	1
Share premium		23	23
Profit and loss account		4,047	3,181
		<u>4,071</u>	<u>3,205</u>

The financial statements on pages 10 to 29 were approved by the board of Directors and authorised for issue on 26 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:



L D Vardy  
Director

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

	Note	Share Capital £'000	Share Premium £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
<b>Balance at 1 April 2020</b>		1	-	3,357	3,358
Profit for the year		-	-	(176)	(176)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		-	-	(176)	(176)
Transactions with owners:-					
Issue of share capital		-	23	-	23
Dividends paid	10	-	-	-	-
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>		-	23	-	23
<b>Balance at 31 March 2021</b>		1	23	3,181	3,205
Profit for the year		-	-	1,034	1,034
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		-	-	1,034	1,034
Transactions with owners:-					
Issue of share capital		-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	10	-	-	(168)	(168)
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>		-	-	(168)	(168)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022</b>		1	23	4,047	4,071

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022****1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES****General information**

Cygnat Textkimp Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares and registered, domiciled and incorporated in England.

The address of the Company's registered office and principal place of business is included on page 1.

The Company's principal activities are included in the Strategic Report.

**Basis of accounting**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102) and the requirements of Companies Act 2006, including the provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, and under historic cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value.

Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest whole £1,000, except where otherwise indicated.

**Going concern**

In considering the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation, the Directors have considered current trading performance, the availability of bank facilities and forecasts for the next twelve months from the date of signing the 2022 financial statements.

The Company has a cross guarantee and debenture agreement relating to any monies owing to Barclays PLC by other Group undertakings. The Company has £2.6m of debt facilities with no associated covenants.

The global pandemic known as 'COVID-19' took effect at the start of 2020, impacting all aspects of the global economy. The effect on the Group's business included reduced customer demand, surplus capacity in production and disrupted supply chain. The executive management team took prompt action to address the negative impact of COVID-19 on the business by furloughing staff, arranging remote working and social distance at work measures, obtaining additional funding lines, as well as managing and mitigating consequent risks to customer and supply chain delivery. The Group has been agile in adapting to, and meeting the challenges of, the travel restrictions imposed upon the business and its customers, whilst continuing to deliver on projects in progress. The scenarios under which forecasts have been stress-tested have, however, taken a prudent review of the easing of these restrictions, in arriving at the overall conclusion on going concern. The Directors believe the Company and Group are now securely positioned to navigate through these uncertain times as cash is managed across the Group as necessary.

A £1,250,000 CBIL (Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan) was secured from Barclays PLC on 24 April 2020 to the Cygnat Textkimp Limited. The loan is repayable over 6 years at an interest rate of 3.29% with an interest and repayment holiday for the first 12 months. Debt cover covenants will come into force on this loan from December 2021 onwards.

To address the rising energy prices, the Company signed a fixed term contract until 30 May 2024 to mitigate the impact.

The latest trading forecasts indicates that the Company and Group will continue to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable future. The latest forecasts are based on only secured orders and some prudent assumptions built in for delays in travel due to the pandemic. Additionally, there are a number of sizeable projects which could materialise, that have not been included in the prudent forecast used as well as some new projects already won. To support the cash position, if required, we have the facilities, noted above, plus the availability of working capital funding through UK Export Finance (UKEF). After making detailed enquiries and completing robust scenario-based forecasting, the Directors have formed a judgment, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a strong expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements of both the Group and the Company.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****For the year ended 31 March 2022****1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****Reduced disclosures**

As permitted by the reduced disclosure regime within FRS 102, the Company has taken advantage of the exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a Statement of Cash Flow and related notes and disclosures ;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' & Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts; interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income; and
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the Company are consolidated in the financial statements of Cygnet Group Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Cygnet Group Limited are available from its registered office, which is the same as this Company, and detailed on page 1.

**Functional and presentational currencies**

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is also the functional currency of the Company.

**Intangible fixed assets***Research and development*

The Company capitalises development expenditure as an intangible asset when it is able to demonstrate all of the following:

- The technical feasibility of completing the development so the intangible asset will be available for use or sale.
- Its intention to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- Its ability to use or sell the intangible asset.
- How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits.
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- Its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Capitalised development expenditure is initially recognised at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Capitalised development expenditure is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life, which is between 3 and 5 years. The Directors consider these useful lives to be appropriate because that is the period over which economic benefit is anticipated. Amortisation of these assets, on the same basis as other assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

All research expenditure and development expenditure that does not meet the above conditions is expensed as incurred.

Amortisation in respect of development costs recognised in profit or loss for the year is recognised within administrative expenses.

On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset is recognised in profit or loss.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### For the year ended 31 March 2022

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

##### Intangible fixed assets (continued)

###### *Software*

Software is capitalised at cost and amortised to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over its useful life, at the rate of 33% per annum.

Amortisation in respect of intangible fixed assets recognised in profit or loss for the year is recognised within administration expenses.

###### *Patents*

Patent costs are capitalised at cost and amortised to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over their useful life, at the rate of 5% per annum.

Amortisation in respect of intangible fixed assets recognised in profit or loss for the year is recognised within administration expenses.

###### *Assets under Construction*

Assets in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the company's accounting policy. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

##### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, excluding capital work in progress, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value of each asset as follows:

- Plant and machinery at rate 15% per annum on a straight line basis;
- Fixtures and fittings at rates varying between 15% and 33% per annum on a straight line basis;
- Motor vehicles at a rate of 25% on a reduce balance basis per annum.

Residual value is calculated using prices prevailing at the reporting date, after estimated cost of disposal, for the asset as if it were at the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

##### Impairments of fixed assets

An assessment is made at each reporting date of whether there are indications that a fixed asset may be impaired or that an impairment loss previously recognised has fully or partially reversed. If such indications exist, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or, for goodwill, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill belongs.

Shortfalls between the carrying value of fixed assets and their recoverable amounts, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use, are recognised as impairment losses. Impairments of revalued assets are treated as a revaluation loss. All other impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Any impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed. For fixed asset other than goodwill, recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss or, for revalued assets, as a revaluation gain. On reversal of an impairment loss, the depreciation or amortisation is adjusted to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount (less any residual value) over its remaining useful life.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### For the year ended 31 March 2022

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

##### Government grants

Income from government grants is presented within other operating income at the fair value of the asset received or receivable.

The Company recognises grant income when the grant's performance-related conditions are met. A grant that does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient is recognised as income when the grant proceeds are receivable. A grant that imposes specified future performance conditions on the recipient is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions are met. Grants received before the revenue recognition criteria are satisfied are recognised as a liability.

##### Exceptional items

The Company classifies certain one-off charges or credits that have a material impact on the Company's financial results as 'exceptional items'. These are disclosed separately to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company.

##### Stock

Stock and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost of finished goods and work in progress includes overheads appropriate to the stage of manufacture. Estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is based upon estimated selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Provision is made for obsolete and slow-moving items.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether stocks are impaired or if an impairment loss recognised in prior periods has reversed. Any excess of the carrying amount of stock over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

##### Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from total comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is not discounted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements.

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

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited in profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### Turnover

Turnover arises from the sales of goods and services. It is stated at the fair value of the consideration receivable, net of value added tax, rebates and discounts. Turnover from the sale of goods and services is recognised when the significant risks and benefits of ownership of the product have transferred to the buyer or the service has been discharged, which may be upon shipment, completion of the product or the product being ready for delivery, based on specific contract terms.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### For the year ended 31 March 2022

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

##### Turnover (continued)

Contract turnover reflects the contract activity during the period and is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

##### Long-term contracts

Long-term contracts are assessed on a contract-by-contract basis and are reflected in the profit and loss account by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is ascertained in a manner appropriate to the stage of completion of the contract, and credit is taken for profit earned to date when the outcome of the contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The amount by which turnover exceeds payments on account is classified as "amounts recoverable on contracts" and included in debtors; to the extent that payments on account exceed relevant turnover and long-term contract balances, the excess is included as a creditor. The amount of long-term contracts, at cost net of amounts transferred to cost of sales, less provision for payments on account not matched with turnover, is included within stock.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract turnover, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract turnover is recognised only to the extent of contract costs that are recoverable and the contract costs are expensed as incurred.

##### Operating leases

Operating leases are those which do not meet the definition of a finance lease. Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

##### Retirement Benefits

###### *Defined contribution plans*

Certain employees are eligible to join a Group Personal Pension Plan. The contributions are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they become payable. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

##### Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss.

##### Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or are capitalised as an intangible fixed asset or a tangible fixed asset.

##### Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event which it is probable will result in the transfer of economic benefits and that obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation.

###### *Warranty obligations*

When turnover is recognised for long-term contracts, a provision is made for the estimated cost of the warranty obligation. The provision is measured based on the probability weighting of all possible outcomes and is included within accruals.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### For the year ended 31 March 2022

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

##### Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102, in full, to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### *Financial assets*

###### *Trade, Group and other debtors*

Trade, Group and other debtors which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price. Trade debtors are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the trade debtor over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

##### *Financial liabilities and equity*

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

###### *Equity instruments*

Financial instruments classified as equity instruments are recorded at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct costs of issuing the equity instruments.

###### *Trade, Group and other creditors*

Trade, Group and other creditors payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Where the arrangement with a creditor constitutes a financing transaction, the creditor is initially measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar instrument and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

##### *Derivatives*

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to fair value, at each reporting date. Fair value gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

##### *Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities*

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

**2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND AREAS OF JUDGEMENT**

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

*Critical accounting estimates and assumptions*

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates and assumptions will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

*Critical estimates*

*Stage of completion*

In order to assess the recognition of turnover and profits generated on contracts, management consider the stage of completion of the contracts ongoing at the year-end by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of expected total costs. This assessment includes an estimate of expected costs to complete, which includes an element of judgement as projects can change and result in either additional or less costs depending on the outcome of work performed. Additionally, the technical risk of the project is taken into consideration with projects categorised as red (high technical risk), amber (medium technical risk) and green (low technical risk). Revenue and profit recognition occur earlier on green projects, with revenue and profit recognition being deferred to later stages of the project to some extent for amber projects and to a greater extent for red projects, as higher risk projects often result in additional costs towards the end of the project.

*Stock Provision*

In order to assess the carrying value of stock and, therefore, the resulting stock provision, management review the historical level stock provision levels (which are based on the ageing of the stock), levels of stock write-offs over the past 3 years and the general recoverability of stock. These combined, provide a basis for the stock provision estimate. Stock is also reviewed by management on a line by line basis to determine whether any additional provisions, which would sit outside of the policy detailed, are required. Any outliers would be provided for specifically irrespective of its age.

*Warranty*

When turnover is recognised for long-term contracts, a provision is made for the estimated cost of the warranty obligation. The provision is measured based on the probability weighting of all possible outcomes and is included within accruals. The estimated cost for warranty is 0.5% of the full order value for all live projects and those which have been completed within the last twelve months. Contracts which customers include a twelve-month warranty period after completion of the project. At the end of the twelve-month period the provision is released.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****For the year ended 31 March 2022****3. TURNOVER**

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
United Kingdom	409	237
Rest of World	13,675	6,654
EU	806	1,449
	<u>14,890</u>	<u>8,340</u>

An analysis of turnover by product is given below:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Capital equipment	14,227	7,843
Spares	663	497
	<u>14,890</u>	<u>8,340</u>

**4. STAFF COSTS**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Wages and salaries	3,100	2,801
Social security costs	319	268
Defined contribution pension costs	140	148
	<u>3,559</u>	<u>3,217</u>

The average monthly number of employees (including Directors) during the year was as follows:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Sales and marketing	5	3
Operations	48	51
Other	9	10
Directors	5	5
	<u>67</u>	<u>69</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

**4. STAFF COSTS (CONTINUED)**

**Directors**

In respect of the Directors of Cygnet Textkimp Limited:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Emoluments	299	332
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	15	21
	<u>314</u>	<u>353</u>

The number of Directors to whom retirement benefits are accruing under money purchase schemes was three (2021: three).

**Highest Paid Director**

Directors emoluments disclosed above include the following payment:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Emoluments	173	134
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	11	15
	<u>184</u>	<u>149</u>

**5. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS**

Costs were incurred in the year as part of a restructuring of the Company:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Redundancy costs	-	78
Bad debt write off on disposed group company	-	4
	<u>-</u>	<u>82</u>

A Group restructure was carried out during the prior year which resulted in a number of redundancies.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

**6. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION**

The profit/(loss) before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Depreciation of tangible assets - owned assets	174	185
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	155	150
Auditors' remuneration	25	23
Hire of other assets under operating leases	251	267
Research and development expenditure	13	21
Fair value loss/(gain) on forward contracts	23	(74)
Loss on foreign exchange	21	90
Stock: impairment recognised in cost of sales	24	10
Government grant income	(312)	(451)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

In the year ended 31 March 2022, the Company received a grant from Innovate UK as part of a consortium working on the innovation and development of new technologies relevant to the aerospace industry. The grant is unconditional and has been recognised as earned on the Company's progression through our section of the consortium's project.

**7. INTEREST CHARGES AND SIMILAR CHARGES**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	40	42
Other interest	-	4
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<u>40</u>	<u>46</u>

**8. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Interest on loans to Group undertakings	11	1
Other interest	7	42
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<u>18</u>	<u>43</u>



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

**9. TAXATION**

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
<b>Current tax:</b>		
UK corporation tax	36	(188)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(51)	(85)
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u>(15)</u>	<u>(273)</u>
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	19	(41)
Effect of tax rate change in opening balance	38	-
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<u>57</u>	<u>(41)</u>
<b>Total tax on profit (2021: loss) on ordinary activities</b>	<u>42</u>	<u>(314)</u>

**Factors affecting the tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the period is lower (2021: lower) than that arising from applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	<u>1,076</u>	<u>(490)</u>
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)	204	(93)
Effects of:		
Enhanced deduction for research and development expenditure	(121)	(198)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1	6
Fixed asset differences	(14)	3
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(51)	(85)
Adjust closing deferred tax for changes in tax rates	42	-
Deferred tax not recognised	-	(6)
Group relief carried forward claimed	(19)	-
Payment of group relief	-	-
Surrender of tax losses for R&D tax refund	-	59
<b>Tax charge/(credit)</b>	<u>42</u>	<u>(314)</u>

**10. EQUITY DIVIDENDS**

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Interim ordinary dividends of £132.77 per share (2021: £nil per share)	<u>168</u>	<u>-</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

**11. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Assets Under Construction £'000	Patents £'000	Software £'000	Development Costs £'000	Totals £'000
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 April 2021	122	16	275	576	989
Additions	2	-	-	-	2
Transfers	(112)	-	-	112	-
	<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>688</u>	<u>991</u>
At 31 March 2022					
<b>Amortisation</b>					
At 1 April 2021	-	4	172	331	507
Charge for period	-	1	67	87	155
	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>418</u>	<u>662</u>
At 31 March 2022					
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 31 March 2022	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>329</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>122</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>482</u>

At 31 March 2022 development costs of £1,000 (2021: £112,000), software costs of £nil (2021: £nil) and patent costs of £11,000 (2021: £10,000) were under construction.

**12. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Assets Under Construction £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Motor Vehicles £'000	Totals £'000
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 April 2021	3	1,166	363	6	1,538
Additions	349	7	34	35	425
Disposals	(3)	-	(32)	-	(35)
	<u>349</u>	<u>1,173</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>1,928</u>
At 31 March 2022					
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 April 2021	-	828	278	2	1,108
Charge for period	-	132	40	2	174
On disposals	-	-	(31)	-	(31)
	<u>-</u>	<u>960</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1,251</u>
At 31 March 2021					
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 31 March 2022	<u>349</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>677</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>3</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>430</u>

At 31 March 2022 plant and machinery costs of £349,000 (2021: £3,000) were under construction.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 13. STOCK

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Raw materials and consumables	133	207
Work in progress	306	383
	<u>439</u>	<u>590</u>

During the year, a stock impairment reversal of £24,000 (2021: impairment reversal of £10,000) was recognised within cost of sales.

## 14. LONG TERM CONTRACTS

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
<b>Contracts in progress at the reporting date</b>		
Gross amounts due from contract customers	3,193	1,975
Gross amounts due to contract customers	<u>918</u>	<u>1,610</u>
	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Contract turnover recognised during the year	<u>14,227</u>	<u>7,750</u>

## 15. DEBTORS

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	532	638
Amounts recoverable on contracts	3,193	1,975
Other debtors	40	41
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	862	1,190
Prepayments and accrued income	438	271
Corporation tax	12	318
VAT debtor	434	259
	<u>5,511</u>	<u>4,692</u>

Trade debtors are stated net of a provision of £14,977 (2021: £18,732). A bad debt debit of £3,000 was charged in the prior year due to the classification of irrecoverable debts.

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand. No interest is charged on trading balances. Interest is charged at 3.80% (2021: 5.25%) on short-term loans.

Included in other debtors is an overdrawn Directors loan account of £15,195 and £28. This balance is the consideration of the shares issue in the prior year and is detailed in note 20.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

**16. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Trade creditors	981	577
Payments received on account	918	1,610
Other creditors	33	-
Other taxation and social security	81	94
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	25	51
Bank loans and overdrafts	584	208
Accruals and deferred income	2,854	1,774
	<u>5,476</u>	<u>4,314</u>

**17. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER ONE YEAR**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Bank loans	<u>792</u>	<u>1,042</u>
Bank loans are repayable as follows:		
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Within one year	250	208
Between one to two years	250	250
Between two to five years	542	750
More than five years	-	42
	<u>1,042</u>	<u>1,250</u>

The company has a loan with Barclays PLC of £1,042,000 (2021 £1,250,000), the loan is a Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan 80% guaranteed by the government. The loan is repayable over the period until May 2026. The interest rate on the loan is LIBOR plus 3.29%.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

**18. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Warranty	126	100
Deferred tax	177	119
	<u>303</u>	<u>219</u>

**Warranties**

A provision of £126,000 (2021: £100,000, included in accruals) has been recognised for expected warranty claims on goods sold during the last two years.

The warranty provision represents the Company's liability in respect of 12-month warranties granted on projects. The amount provided represents management's best estimate of the future cash outflows in respect of those products still within the warranty period at the year end.

	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£'000</b>
At 1 April 2021	100
Additional warranty provisions	137
Amounts charged against warranty provision in year	(63)
Unused amounts reversed in the year	(48)
	<u>126</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>126</u>

<b>Deferred tax</b>	<b>£'000</b>
At 1 April 2021	(119)
Movement in provision in year	(58)
	<u>(177)</u>
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<u>(177)</u>

Provision for deferred tax has been made as follows:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Accelerated capital allowances	(180)	(122)
Short term timing differences	3	3
	<u>(177)</u>	<u>(119)</u>
<b>Net position</b>	<u>(177)</u>	<u>(119)</u>

Of the deferred tax liability of £177,000 (2021: £119,000), £41,000 is expected to reverse in the next 12 months and relates to fixed asset timing differences.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

**19. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES**

The Company as a lessee has total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases of:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts due:		
- within one year	244	249
- between two and five years	923	901
- after five years	1,714	1,937
	<u>2,881</u>	<u>3,087</u>

**20. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES**

**Share capital**

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Allotted, issued and fully paid</b>		
1,264 ordinary A shares of £1 each	1,264	1,264
10 ordinary B shares of £1 each	10	10
	<u>1,274</u>	<u>1,274</u>

**Ordinary share rights**

The Company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the Company.

**Profit and loss account**

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

**21. RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees in the United Kingdom. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The contributions payable by the Company charged to profit or loss amounted to £140,000 (2021: £148,000). Contributions totalling £10,000 (2021: £12,000) were payable to the fund at the year end and are included in creditors.

**22. OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS, GUARANTEES AND CONTINGENCIES**

The Company has a cross guarantee and debenture agreement relating to any monies owing to Barclays PLC by other Group undertakings. At 31 March 2022 there was a liability with Barclays Plc across the Group of £1,041,667 (2021: £1,250,000).

At 31 March 2022, the Group had access to an debt facility of £2,600,000 (2021: £1,750,000) of which £1,858,992 (2021: £1,075,926) was undrawn. At 31 March 2022, £407,319 (2021: £674,074) was attributable to bank guarantees.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

**23. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

The Company is required to disclose transactions and balances with related parties where 100% of their voting rights are not controlled within the same group.

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
<b>Transactions during the period</b>		
Expenses charged by Group companies	49	2
Expenses charged to Group companies	(14)	(98)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Balances at end of the period</b>		
Owed to Group companies	11	-
Owed by Group companies	(8)	(11)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

During the year rental payments of £103,500 (2021: £103,500) were paid to the self-invested personal pension of M J Kimpton-Smith. There were no balances outstanding at the end of the period.

**24. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING**

The Directors regard Cygnet Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, as the ultimate parent company.

Cygnet Group Limited is the immediate parent and is the smallest and largest company for which consolidated accounts including Cygnet Textkimp Limited are prepared. The consolidated accounts of Cygnet Group Limited are available from its registered office, which is the same as this company and is detailed on page 1.

**25. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY**

By virtue of combined controlling interest in Cygnet Group Limited, the Company considers M J Kimpton-Smith and S Kimpton-Smith to be the ultimate controlling parties.