

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
FOR
CYGNUS AUTOMOTIVE LIMITED

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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CYGNUS AUTOMOTIVE LIMITED

**COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

DIRECTORS:

W J Paton
W J Paton
Miss J Paton
A D Whiteford

SECRETARY:

Mrs G McKendrick

REGISTERED OFFICE:

84 Lister Street
Glasgow
G4 0BY

REGISTERED NUMBER:

SC112860 (Scotland)

AUDITORS:

Bannerman Johnstone Maclay
Chartered Accountants
and Statutory Auditor
213 St Vincent Street
Glasgow
G2 5QY

BANKERS:

HSBC plc
2 Buchanan Street
Glasgow
G1 3LB

BALANCE SHEET
31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		1,332,201		541,641
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		21,004		66,503	
Debtors	5	267,676		291,358	
Cash at bank		-		1,952	
		<u>288,680</u>		<u>359,813</u>	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>2,557,060</u>		<u>1,826,911</u>	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(2,268,380)</u>		<u>(1,467,098)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			(936,179)		(925,457)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>139,879</u>		<u>14,354</u>
NET LIABILITIES			<u>(1,076,058)</u>		<u>(939,811)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Retained earnings			<u>(1,077,058)</u>		<u>(940,811)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>(1,076,058)</u>		<u>(939,811)</u>

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 22 December 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

W J Paton - Director

Cygnus Automotive Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The directors are required to prepare the statutory financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business. In satisfaction of this responsibility the directors have considered the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The company's going concern assessment considers its principal risks and is dependent on a number of factors including financial performance.

Following this review, the directors are confident that the company has sufficient resources to continue to operate for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs.

Plant and machinery etc	- 33% on cost and 20% on cost
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Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

2. 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 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include certain debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transactions costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including certain creditors and loans from related undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Taxation

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

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**Deferred tax**

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

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

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

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 7 (2022 - 8) .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc £
COST	
At 1 April 2022	960,014
Additions	1,258,510
At 31 March 2023	<u>2,218,524</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 April 2022	418,373
Charge for year	467,950
At 31 March 2023	<u>886,323</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2023	<u>1,332,201</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>541,641</u>

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	62,124	66,347
Other debtors	<u>205,552</u>	<u>225,011</u>
	<u>267,676</u>	<u>291,358</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	460,748	986,771
Trade creditors	37,441	33,594
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,897,457	742,037
Taxation and social security	111,370	-
Other creditors	50,044	64,509
	<u>2,557,060</u>	<u>1,826,911</u>

7. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	<u>460,748</u>	<u>986,771</u>

The bank overdraft and loan are secured by a floating charge over the assets of the company and a composite multilateral company guarantee given by related companies.

8. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Douglas Paton BSc CA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Bannerman Johnstone Maclay

9. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

10. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is John Paton & Son Group Limited.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.