

**CIRCULOR LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

Circolor Ltd
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2021

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Circulor Ltd
Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2021

Registered number: 11067668

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	3		338,033		4,276
			<u>338,033</u>		<u>4,276</u>
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	4	383,672		194,436	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>5,047,197</u>		<u>2,160,699</u>	
		5,430,869		2,355,135	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	5	<u>(11,545,197)</u>		<u>(3,752,762)</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			<u>(6,114,328)</u>		<u>(1,397,627)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(5,776,295)</u>		<u>(1,393,351)</u>
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	6		<u>-</u>		<u>(4,452)</u>
NET LIABILITIES			<u>(5,776,295)</u>		<u>(1,397,803)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	7		1,000		1,000
Profit and Loss Account			<u>(5,777,295)</u>		<u>(1,398,803)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>(5,776,295)</u>		<u>(1,397,803)</u>

Circulor Ltd
Balance Sheet (continued)
As at 31 December 2021

For the year ending 31 December 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Douglas Johnson-Poensgen

Director

30/12/2022

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Circulor Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2021

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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.

1.2. Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery	33% Written down value
Fixtures & Fittings	20% Written down value and 50% Written down value
Computer Equipment	33% Written down value

The gain or loss on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Circolor Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2021

1.4. 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 debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction 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 creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.5. Foreign Currencies

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

Circolor Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2021

1.6. Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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 liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing 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 profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. 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.

1.7. Government Grant

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received.

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: 33 (2020: 15)

3. Tangible Assets

	Plant & Machinery	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 January 2021	-	-	4,623	4,623
Additions	76,498	161,739	146,258	384,495
As at 31 December 2021	76,498	161,739	150,881	389,118
Depreciation				
As at 1 January 2021	-	-	347	347
Provided during the period	17,548	10,449	22,741	50,738
As at 31 December 2021	17,548	10,449	23,088	51,085
Net Book Value				
As at 31 December 2021	58,950	151,290	127,793	338,033
As at 1 January 2021	-	-	4,276	4,276

Circulor Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2021

4. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	-	26,111
Prepayments and accrued income	248,205	57,881
Other debtors	135,467	-
Amounts owed by group companies	-	110,444
	<u>383,672</u>	<u>194,436</u>

5. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	278,775	51,220
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	50,000
Other taxes and social security	30,748	42,217
Other creditors	61,854	14,834
Accruals	434,588	29,053
Amounts owed to group companies	10,739,232	3,565,438
	<u>11,545,197</u>	<u>3,752,762</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Directors loan account	-	4,452
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,452</u>

7. Share Capital

	2021	2020
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	1,000	1,000

8. Related Party Transactions

As at the balance sheet date £12,481,622.32 (2020: NIL) was owed to CSCS Holdings Limited, the parent company.

As at the balance sheet date £59,991.89 (2020: NIL) was due from Circulor GmbH, a subsidiary company.

As at the balance sheet date £1,658,892.77 (2020: £109,435.66) was due from CSCS Ireland limited, a subsidiary company.

As at the balance sheet date £21,653.45 (2020: NIL) was due from Circulor PTY, a subsidiary company.

As at the balance sheet date £1,852.04 (2020: £813.20) was due from Circulor SA, a foreign branch.

9. General Information

Circulor Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 11067668 . The registered office is Aircraft Factory, 100 Cambridge Grove, London, W6 0LE.

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.