

Company Registration No. NI654505 (Northern Ireland)

CIRCUL8 LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CIRCUL8 LIMITED

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CIRCUL8 LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4	2,103,988		2,380,684	
Current assets					
Debtors	5	477,213		357,504	
Cash at bank and in hand		915,421		1,091,350	
		<u>1,392,634</u>		<u>1,448,854</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(436,950)</u>		<u>(640,335)</u>	
Net current assets		<u>955,684</u>		<u>808,519</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,059,672</u>		<u>3,189,203</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	<u>(2,594,926)</u>		<u>(2,913,535)</u>	
Net assets		<u><u>464,746</u></u>		<u><u>275,668</u></u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9	100		100	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>464,646</u>		<u>275,568</u>	
Total equity		<u><u>464,746</u></u>		<u><u>275,668</u></u>	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

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

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

CIRCUL8 LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 March 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Brett Ross
Director

Company Registration No. NI654505

CIRCUL8 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 July 2019	100	164,626	164,726
Year ended 30 June 2020:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	110,942	110,942
Balance at 30 June 2020	100	275,568	275,668
Year ended 30 June 2021:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	189,078	189,078
Balance at 30 June 2021	100	464,646	464,746

CIRCUL8 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Circul8 Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is 56 Craigmore Road, Ringsend, Garvagh, Co. Derry, BT51 5HF.

1.1 Accounting convention

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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 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

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 and equipment	10% straight-line method
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The gain or loss arising 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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

CIRCUL8 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 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.

CIRCUL8 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

CIRCUL8 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	-	-

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2020 and 30 June 2021	2,766,960
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 July 2020	386,276
Depreciation charged in the year	276,696
At 30 June 2021	662,972
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2021	2,103,988
At 30 June 2020	2,380,684

5 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	458,133	338,424
Other debtors	19,080	19,080
	477,213	357,504

CIRCUL8 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Loan notes	8	291,110	352,270
Trade creditors		55,948	171,180
Taxation and social security		47,988	10,916
Other creditors		41,904	105,969
		<u>436,950</u>	<u>640,335</u>

The borrowings of the company are secured with a fixed charge, floating charge and a negative pledge over all property and/or undertaking of the company.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Loan notes	8	2,264,926	2,583,535
Other creditors		330,000	330,000
		<u>2,594,926</u>	<u>2,913,535</u>

8 Loan notes

	2021 £	2020 £
Loan notes	<u>2,556,036</u>	<u>2,935,805</u>

The loan notes are repayable on a quarterly basis, and are due to be fully repaid by 2028. The effective rate of interest is 9.75%.

9 Called up share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
10,000 Ordinary shares of 1p each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Each ordinary share shall:

- rank equally for voting purposes. On a show of hands each member shall have one vote and on a poll each member shall have one vote per share held
- rank equally for any dividend declared
- rank equally for any distribution made on a winding up.

The shares are not redeemable.

CIRCUL8 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

10 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

During the year Circul8 Limited had sales of £2,230,965 (2020 - £1,955,160), and paid management charges of £1,402,767 (2020 - £1,090,000) and rent of £5,000 (2020 - £10,000), to a company sharing both common directors and ultimate ownership. The balances owing in relation to the transactions involving this company at the year end were £458,133 (2020 - £338,424), £55,948 (2020 - £171,180) and £32,175 (2020 - £35,263). Additionally at the year end Circul8 Limited owed £330,000 (2020 - £330,000) by way of a loan from this same company. Interest paid on this loan during the year was £32,175 (2020 - £32,263).

During the year Circul8 Limited paid loan note interest totalling £261,423 (2020 - £284,108) to shareholders of the company.

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.