

Company registration number 5017846 (England and Wales)

**SIRUS AUTOMOTIVE LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# SIRUS AUTOMOTIVE LTD

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# **SIRUS AUTOMOTIVE LTD**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023***

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2023.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company is the conversion and adaptation of vehicles for sale to the disabled.

### **Directors**

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

Mr S J Pearson  
Mr A C Ramsbottom  
Mr D M Gee  
Mrs N T Lafayette-Pearson  
Mrs A L Ramsbottom  
Mrs S E Gee

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr D M Gee  
**Director**

14 November 2023

# SIRUS AUTOMOTIVE LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3		835,162		776,427
Tangible assets	4		161,310		164,849
			<u>996,472</u>		<u>941,276</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		609,816		633,083	
Debtors	5	1,369,287		978,454	
Cash at bank and in hand		285		130,761	
		<u>1,979,388</u>		<u>1,742,298</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(1,990,279)</u>		<u>(1,531,360)</u>	
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>			<u>(10,891)</u>		<u>210,938</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>985,581</u>		<u>1,152,214</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8		(567,997)		(745,269)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(79,202)</u>		<u>(79,202)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>338,382</u>		<u>327,743</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	9		150,000		150,000
Profit and loss reserves			188,382		177,743
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>338,382</u>		<u>327,743</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 September 2023 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.

**SIRUS AUTOMOTIVE LTD**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2023**

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 November 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D M Gee  
**Director**

Company registration number 5017846 (England and Wales)

# SIRUS AUTOMOTIVE LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Sirus Automotive Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 2 Britannia Park, Trident Drive, Wednesbury, West Midlands, WS10 7XB.

#### 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern concept as the directors have concluded that the company will have sufficient financial resources to continue trading for the immediate future.

#### 1.3 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.

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.

#### 1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

#### 1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Development Costs	Period of Project
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# SIRUS AUTOMOTIVE LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

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### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.6 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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	Term of the lease
Plant and machinery	20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

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.

#### 1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

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.

#### 1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks 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.

# SIRUS AUTOMOTIVE LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

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### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 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.

#### 1.12 Taxation

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

# SIRUS AUTOMOTIVE LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the 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.

#### **1.13 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 fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### **1.14 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### **1.15 Leases**

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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 leased asset are consumed.

### 2 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	66	66

# SIRUS AUTOMOTIVE LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 October 2022	1,591,481
Additions	231,875
At 30 September 2023	<u>1,823,356</u>
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 October 2022	815,054
Amortisation charged for the year	173,140
At 30 September 2023	<u>988,194</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 September 2023	<u>835,162</u>
At 30 September 2022	<u><u>776,427</u></u>

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 October 2022	39,698	1,078,172	1,117,870
Additions	-	79,834	79,834
Disposals	-	(33,295)	(33,295)
At 30 September 2023	<u>39,698</u>	<u>1,124,711</u>	<u>1,164,409</u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 October 2022	39,698	913,323	953,021
Depreciation charged in the year	-	81,314	81,314
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(31,236)	(31,236)
At 30 September 2023	<u>39,698</u>	<u>963,401</u>	<u>1,003,099</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 September 2023	<u>-</u>	<u>161,310</u>	<u>161,310</u>
At 30 September 2022	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>164,849</u></u>	<u><u>164,849</u></u>

# SIRUS AUTOMOTIVE LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

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5 Debtors	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,130,542	807,972
Corporation tax recoverable	84,006	80,000
Other debtors	154,739	90,482
	<u>1,369,287</u>	<u>978,454</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	423,729	235,261
Trade creditors	617,112	627,822
Taxation and social security	38,495	105,066
Other creditors	910,943	563,211
	<u>1,990,279</u>	<u>1,531,360</u>

7 Loans and overdrafts	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	783,254	979,305
Bank overdrafts	190,110	-
	<u>973,364</u>	<u>979,305</u>
Payable within one year	423,729	235,261
Payable after one year	549,635	744,044
	<u>973,364</u>	<u>979,305</u>

The bank loans are secured by a personal guarantee from the directors limited to £65,000.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	549,635	744,044
Other creditors	18,362	1,225
	<u>567,997</u>	<u>745,269</u>

# SIRUS AUTOMOTIVE LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

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<b>9</b>	<b>Called up share capital</b>		
		<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
		£	£
	<b>Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid</b>		
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	150,000	150,000
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 10 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
£	£
52,316	208,223
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The majority of the lease commitment noted relates to the lease on the business premises which expires in December 2023.

### 11 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	£	£
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	-	13,520
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

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.