Company registration number 11368247 (England and Wales)

COOLR WORK LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

COOLR WORK LIMITED

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COOLR WORK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	2026 £	£	2025 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	4	210,016		246,508	
Cash at bank and in hand		199,403		203,890	
		409,419		450,398	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	-		(63,886)	
Net current assets			409,419		386,512
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			409,418		386,511
Total equity			409,419		386,512

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

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 September 2026

Mr A Clyne
Director

Company registration number 11368247 (England and Wales)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Coolr Work Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Acre House, 11-15 William Road, London, United Kingdom, NW1 3ER.

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

As stated in note 6, following the plan of the directors to transfer the trade, assets and liabilities of the company, post year end, up to Coolr Ltd and then the company will cease to exist as a legal entity. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a basis other than going concern.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with bank.

1.5 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies 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 paymen ts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course o' business from suppliers. A mounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one yea' 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.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the tax currently payable.

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 deduct ble 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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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 d'ffer 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.

However, there are no significant accounting estimates.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was: Nil (2025: Nil)

4 Debtors

	2026	2025
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**	**£**
Trade debtors	-	16,130
Amounts owed by group undertakings	209,153	209,153
Other debtors	863	798
Prepayments and accrued income	-	20,427
	210,016	246,508

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2026	2025
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	23,525
Corporation tax	-	20,768
Other taxation and social security	-	13,412
Other creditors	-	49
Accruals and deferred income	-	6,132
	-	63,886

6 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006.

The auditor's report is unqualified and includes the following:

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2026 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.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 1.2 of the financial statements, which describes that following the year end it is the plan of the directors to transfer the trade, assets and liabilities of the company up to Coolr Ltd and the company will cease to exist as a legal entity. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a basis other than going concern. Our opinion is not modified in this respect.

Senior Statutory Auditor:	Russell Nathan
Statutory Auditor:	HW Fisher Audit
Date of audit report:	30 September 2026

7 Events after the reporting date

Post year-end it is the plans of the directors to transfer the trade, assets and liabilities of the company up to Coolr Ltd and the company will cease to exist as a legal entity.

8 Parent company

On 28 October 2024, the group underwent restructuring facilitated by funding from Growth Capital Partners LLP.

The ultimate parent company is Project Cyclone Topco Limited, the registered address of the the parent company is Acre House, 11/15 William Road, London, England, NW1 3ER.

Project Cyclone Topco Limited heads group of which the company is a member and prepares group accounts.

In the opinion of the directors, there is no ultimate controlling party.

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.