A graph is circular-perfect if each of its induced subgraphs has the same circular chromatic number as its circular clique number. A graph is called minimally circular-imperfect if the graph itself is not circular-perfect but each of its proper induced subgraphs is. One approach to study the circular-perfect graphs is to characterize the minimally circular-imperfect graphs. In this talk, some results on minimally circular-imperfect graphs are presented.