We study the pressure exerted by an active fluid composed of non-interacting, non-aligning, chiral active Brownian particles on circular interfaces with both concave and convex curvature. Physical realizations include circular (disk-shaped) colloidal inclusions immersed in an active fluid and circular containers confining an active fluid, respectively. We solve the Fokker-Planck-Smoluchowski equation for the probability density of active particles using both analytical and numerical methods to find the active pressure exerted on such interfaces. We determine the dependence of pressure on the three key system parameters: Self-propulsion velocity of active particles, their angular velocity, and the interfacial radius of curvature. The active pressure exerted on convex (concave) interfaces is found to be less (more) than that in the case of flat walls with deviations becoming larger at smaller radii. While the chirality is found to weaken the effects of active self-propulsion, we show that it gives rise to a finite rotational current of active particles near the curved boundaries.