

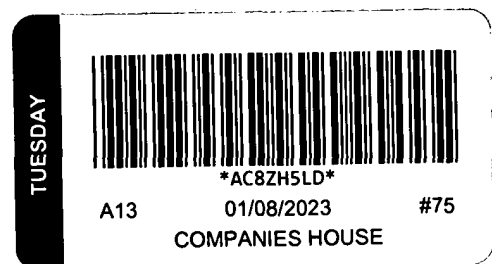
Amarinth Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2022

Company Number 04525158



Amarinth Limited

Company Information

Directors	A Briginshaw G M Briginshaw N J Briginshaw O J Briginshaw
Company secretary	D R Cutler
Registered number	04525158
Registered office	Bentwaters Parks Rendlesham Woodbridge Suffolk IP12 2TW
Accountants	BDO LLP 16 The Havens Ransomes Europark Ipswich Suffolk IP3 9SJ

Amarinth Limited

Contents

	Page
Accountants' Report	1
Statement of Financial Position	2 - 3
Statement of Changes in Equity	4 - 5
Notes to the Financial Statements	6 - 19

Amarinth Limited

Chartered Accountants' Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Financial Statements of Amarinth Limited For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Amarinth Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/>.

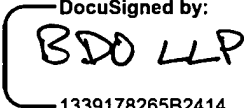
It is your duty to ensure that Amarinth Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory accounts that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Amarinth Limited. You consider that Amarinth Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Amarinth Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory accounts.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the board of directors of Amarinth Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 27 March 2020. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the accounts of Amarinth Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of Amarinth Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release TECH07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Amarinth Limited and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of Amarinth Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 25 April 2023. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the accounts of Amarinth Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of Amarinth Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release TECH07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Amarinth Limited and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

DocuSigned by:

1339178265B2414...

BDO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Ipswich
United Kingdom

Date: 26 July 2023

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Amarinth Limited
Registered number: 04525158

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5		86,011		91,066
Tangible assets	6		825,487		811,368
			<u>911,498</u>		<u>902,434</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	7	762,638		331,606	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	3,599,527		1,950,544	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,705,291		3,426,477	
		<u>7,067,456</u>		<u>5,708,627</u>	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(3,109,029)		(2,438,287)	
Net current assets			<u>3,958,427</u>		<u>3,270,340</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>4,869,925</u>		<u>4,172,774</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(107,013)		(149,803)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	11		(88,940)		(69,571)
Other provisions	12		(102,073)		(97,536)
Net assets			<u>4,571,899</u>		<u>3,855,864</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		563,354		563,354
Share premium account	14		319		319
Capital redemption reserve	14		525,965		525,965
Revaluation reserve	14		305,148		338,567
Share option reserve	14		106,722		106,722
Profit and loss account	14		3,070,391		2,320,937
Total equity			<u>4,571,899</u>		<u>3,855,864</u>

Amarinth Limited
Registered number: 04525158

Statement of Financial Position (continued)
As at 31 December 2022

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

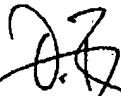
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

24th July 2023



O J Briggshaw
Director

The notes on pages 6 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Amarinth Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Revaluation reserve	Share option reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2022	563,354	319	525,965	338,567	106,722	2,320,937	3,855,864
Comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	878,879	878,879
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	878,879	878,879
Contributions by and distributions to owners							
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(162,844)	(162,844)
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	-	-	(33,419)	-	33,419	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	(33,419)	-	(129,425)	(162,844)
At 31 December 2022	563,354	319	525,965	305,148	106,722	3,070,391	4,571,899

Amarinth Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2021	563,354	319	525,965	371,986	106,722	1,773,344	3,341,690
Comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	724,324	724,324
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	724,324	724,324
Contributions by and distributions to owners							
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(210,150)	(210,150)
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	-	-	(33,419)	-	33,419	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	(33,419)	-	(176,731)	(210,150)
At 31 December 2021	563,354	319	525,965	338,567	106,722	2,320,937	3,855,864

The notes on pages 6 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Amarinth Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1. General information

Amarinth Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the company information page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The presentational and functional currency of these financial statements is GBP. Values are rounded to the nearest pound.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors note that the company is in a strong financial position, with considerable cash balances at the year end. The company has net current assets as at 31 December 2022 of £3,958,427 (2021 - £3,270,340).

Having assessed the current situation, the directors have considered it appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements. The directors are satisfied that the company has the adequate resources to continue operations for the foreseeable future, being at least twelve months from the date of signature of these financial statements.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of goods and services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

Turnover is generated from the design and subsequent supply pumps and associated equipment. Invoices are raised on dispatch of the goods. The accruals basis is applied in the financial statements to ensure revenue is recognised in the period to which it relates.

2.4 Long-term contracts

Long-term contracts are assessed on a contract by contract basis and are reflected in the statement of comprehensive income by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Where the outcome of each long-term contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty before its conclusion, the attributable profit is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as the difference between the reported turnover and related costs for that contract. The final stage of revenue recognition is at the earlier of goods being dispatched or approval by the customer, which is the point that the risks and rewards of the contract transfer to the customer.

Amarinth Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. It is amortised to the statement of comprehensive income over its estimated economic life.

Where software is expected to produce future revenues in excess of the costs of development, expenditure on the development of the software is capitalised and treated as an intangible fixed asset. Expenditure incurred on maintaining software is written off as incurred.

Amortisation is provided on the following bases:

Development expenditure	-	20 % straight line
Goodwill	-	20 % straight line

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	10% per annum
Motor vehicles	-	20-25% per annum
Fixtures and fittings	-	20% per annum
Office equipment	-	20% per annum
Computer equipment	-	25% per annum
Patterns	-	4% per annum

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Amarinth Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.8 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.10 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Amarinth Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

2.11 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the statement of comprehensive income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.13 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

2.14 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Amarinth Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.16 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.17 Leased assets: the company as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the statement of comprehensive income so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.18 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.19 Share based payments

Where share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to profit or loss over the vesting period. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognised over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition.

The fair value of the award also takes into account non-vesting conditions. These are either factors beyond the control of either party (such as a target based on an index) or factors which are within the control of one or other of the parties (such as the company keeping the scheme open or the employee maintaining any contributions required by the scheme).

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the remaining vesting period.

Amarinth Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.19 Share based payments (continued)

Where equity instruments are granted to persons other than employees, the statement of comprehensive income is charged with fair value of goods and services received.

2.20 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.21 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.22 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the statement of comprehensive income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the statement of financial position.

2.23 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Amarinth Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgements:

- Determine whether leases entered into by the company either as a lessor or a lessee are operating or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.
- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible and intangible assets, including goodwill. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.
- Determine the estimated total costs and anticipated margin for each long term contract. Estimated total costs and anticipated margin are determined with reference to directors experience of contracts of a similar nature and anticipated costs of completion.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

- Tangible fixed assets (see note 10)

Tangible fixed assets, other than investments properties, are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on the number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 41 (2021 - 44).

The company participates in a voluntary defined contribution pension scheme which is open to all employees. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £138,882 (2021 - £137,825). Contributions totalling £Nil (2021 - £Nil) were payable to the fund at the statement of financial position date.

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 0 directors (2021 - 0) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

Amarinth Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

5. Intangible assets

	Development expenditure £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	212,033	49,885	261,918
Additions	24,792	-	24,792
At 31 December 2022	<u>236,825</u>	<u>49,885</u>	<u>286,710</u>
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2022	120,967	49,885	170,852
Charge for the year	29,847	-	29,847
At 31 December 2022	<u>150,814</u>	<u>49,885</u>	<u>200,699</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2022	<u>86,011</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>86,011</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>91,066</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>91,066</u>

Amarinth Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Patterns £	Total £
Cost							
At 1 January 2022	560,846	182,884	492,912	50,588	293,565	830,477	2,411,272
Additions	12,925	29,635	15,130	-	92,868	33,419	183,977
Disposals	(8,603)	(22,000)	-	-	(55,826)	(32,756)	(119,185)
At 31 December 2022	<u>565,168</u>	<u>190,519</u>	<u>508,042</u>	<u>50,588</u>	<u>330,607</u>	<u>831,140</u>	<u>2,476,064</u>
Depreciation							
At 1 January 2022	463,895	99,146	475,835	46,470	243,986	270,572	1,599,904
Charge for the year	15,059	31,155	11,224	915	36,451	42,607	137,411
Disposals	(6,556)	(11,367)	-	-	(55,826)	(12,989)	(86,738)
At 31 December 2022	<u>472,398</u>	<u>118,934</u>	<u>487,059</u>	<u>47,385</u>	<u>224,611</u>	<u>300,190</u>	<u>1,650,577</u>
Net book value							
At 31 December 2022	<u>92,770</u>	<u>71,585</u>	<u>20,983</u>	<u>3,203</u>	<u>105,996</u>	<u>530,950</u>	<u>825,487</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>96,951</u>	<u>83,738</u>	<u>17,077</u>	<u>4,118</u>	<u>49,579</u>	<u>559,905</u>	<u>811,368</u>

Amarinth Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

6. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Plant and machinery	21,029	23,786
Motor vehicles	71,584	76,579
Computer equipment	87,548	30,637
	<u>180,161</u>	<u>131,002</u>

7. Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Raw materials	167,253	199,195
Work in progress	595,385	132,411
	<u>762,638</u>	<u>331,606</u>

8. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	2,772,875	1,021,498
Other debtors	276,189	31,647
Amounts recoverable on long-term contracts	334,425	853,247
Other taxation and social security	216,038	44,152
	<u>3,599,527</u>	<u>1,950,544</u>

Amarinth Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	66,667	66,667
Other loans	200,000	-205,655
Payments received on account	223,683	227,373
Trade creditors	1,303,188	568,840
Corporation tax	234,380	144,049
Other taxation and social security	50,275	45,240
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	64,834	58,464
Other creditors and accruals	966,002	1,121,999
	<u>3,109,029</u>	<u>2,438,287</u>

Finance lease and hire purchase are secured against the assets concerned.

10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	44,444	111,111
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	62,569	38,692
	<u>107,013</u>	<u>149,803</u>

11. Deferred taxation

	2022 £
At beginning of year	69,571
Charged to profit or loss	19,369
At end of year	<u><u>88,940</u></u>

Amarinth Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

11. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed asset timing differences	87,778	68,080
Tax losses carried forward	1,162	1,491
	<u>88,940</u>	<u>69,571</u>

12. Provisions

	Dilapidation Provision £	Warranty Provision £	Total £
At 1 January 2022	25,000	72,536	97,536
Charged to profit or loss	-	4,537	4,537
At 31 December 2022	<u>25,000</u>	<u>77,073</u>	<u>102,073</u>

Warranty provision

In respect of the warranty provision, best estimates have been made as to the expected costs that will be incurred on products that have been sold but are known to have a future liability against the company.

Dilapidation provision

In respect of the dilapidation provision, best estimates have been made as to the anticipated costs of future repairs and renovations that will be required upon termination or expiration of leases.

13. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,100 ordinary "A" shares of £1 each	1,100	1,100
513,597 ordinary "B" shares of £1 each	513,597	513,597
24,200 ordinary "C" shares of £1 each	24,200	24,200
24,457 ordinary "D" shares of £1 each	24,457	24,457
	<u>563,354</u>	<u>563,354</u>

Amarinth Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

14. Reserves

The company's capital and reserves are as follows:

Share capital

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued.

Share premium account

The share premium account includes the premium on issue of equity shares, net of any issue costs.

Revaluation reserve

The aggregate surplus or deficit arising on revaluation is transferred to the revaluation reserve except here a deficit is deemed to represent a permanent diminution in value, in which case it is charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve contains the nominal value of own shares that have been acquired by the company and cancelled.

Share option reserve

The share option reserve represents the cumulative share-based payment expense incurred.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

15. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2022, the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than 1 year	500	75,475
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	500
	<u>500</u>	<u>75,975</u>

On 17 January 2023, the company renewed the lease on the registered office until 31 December 2029, with a break clause at 1 January 2027 and annual rent of £88,400.

Amarinth Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

16. Related party transactions

The directors received dividends during the year of £100,100 (2021 - £210,050). Dividends to directors totalling £60,178 (2021 - £110,050) were declared but not paid at year end and have been included within other creditors and accruals.

The total remuneration paid to directors for services to the company was £245,498 (2021 - £198,665).

Included within other loans and other creditors is £301,296 (2021 - £270,608) owed to directors and shareholders.

Included within other debtors is £200,000 (2021 - £Nil) owed from directors and shareholders.