

**Company registration number: NI020095**

**Marenco Limited**

**Unaudited filleted financial statements**

**31 December 2021**

**Marengo Limited**

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**Marenco Limited****Directors and other information**

<b>Directors</b>	Dr GJ Savidge
	Mr J Francis
	Mr P McArdle
	Mr B Reid
<b>Secretary</b>	P McArdle
<b>Company number</b>	NI020095
<b>Registered office</b>	15 Drumhillery Road
	Tynan
	Armagh
	BT60 4SG
<b>Business address</b>	4 Seahill
	Donaghadee
	Co. Down
	BT21 0SH
<b>Accountants</b>	Hill Vellacott
	22 Great Victoria Street
	Belfast
	BT2 7BA

<b>Bankers</b>	Danske Bank Limited
	35 High Street
	Newtownards
	Co Down
	BT23 7HS
<b>Solicitors</b>	L'Estrange & Brett
	12/16 Bridge Street
	Belfast
	BT1 1LS

**Report to the board of directors on the preparation of the  
unaudited statutory financial statements of Marengo Limited**

**Year ended 31 December 2021**

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Marengo Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the statement of financial position and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of Chartered Accountants Ireland, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at [www.charteredaccountants.ie](http://www.charteredaccountants.ie).

This report is made solely to the board of directors of Marengo Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Marengo Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of Marengo Limited as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of Chartered Accountants Ireland as detailed at [www.charteredaccountants.ie](http://www.charteredaccountants.ie). To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Marengo Limited and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Marengo Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Marengo Limited. You consider that Marengo 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 Marengo 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 financial statements.

Hill Vellacott

Chartered Accountants

22 Great Victoria Street

Belfast

BT2 7BA

2 August 2022

**Marenco Limited****Statement of financial position****31 December 2021**

		2021		2020	
	Note	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5	78		387	
			78		387
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	14,351		72,865	
Cash at bank and in hand		54,473		56,774	
		68,824		129,639	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	( 4,182)		( 45,144)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			64,642		84,495
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			64,720		84,882
<b>Net assets</b>			64,720		84,882
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			21,280		21,280
Share premium account			61,550		61,550
Profit and loss account			( 18,110)		2,052
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			64,720		84,882

For the year ending 31 December 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 02 August 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J Francis Mr P McArdle

Director Director

Company registration number: NI020095

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**Marenco Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements**

**Year ended 31 December 2021**

**1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Northern Ireland. The address of the registered office is Marenco Limited, 15 Drumhillery Road, Tynan, Armagh, BT60 4SG.

**2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

**3. Accounting policies**

**Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

**Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

**Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

**Operating leases**

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.



**Tangible assets**

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

**Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	20 % straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	20 % straight line
Alterations	-	20 % straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

**Impairment**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

### **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

### **Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

**Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

**4. Employee numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2020: 2 ).

**5. Tangible assets**

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Alterations to premises	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
<b>At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021</b>	55,455	92,324	2,810	150,589
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2021	55,455	91,937	2,810	150,202
Charge for the year	-	309	-	309
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	55,455	92,246	2,810	150,511
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	-	78	-	78
At 31 December 2020	-	387	-	387

**6. Debtors**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	13,731	72,074
Other debtors	620	791
	14,351	72,865

**7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,234	35,958
Social security and other taxes	1,867	8,171
Other creditors	1,081	1,015
	<u>4,182</u>	<u>45,144</u>