VITA MOJO INTERNATIONAL LTD

Company No. 09852472

Directors' Report and Audited Accounts

31 December 2021

VITA MOJO INTERNATIONAL LTD
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Directors

M.L.M. Barnett
S. Catoiu
M. Elhafed
Z.S. Ewen
B.N. Popovici

Secretary

S.K. Bowry

Registered Office

60 Cheapside
London
EC2V 6AX

Auditor

Gordon Levy Limited
Suite 5, 4th Floor,
3 Universal Square,
Devonshire Street North,
Manchester
M12 6JH

Accountants

FKGB Accounting Ltd
2nd Floor
201 Haverstock Hill
London
NW3 4QG

VITA MOJO INTERNATIONAL LTD

Directors Report

The Directors present their report and the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year under review was operational and business intelligence software for restaurants.

Directors

The Directors who served at any time during the year were as follows:

K. Altunis	(Resigned 20 May 2022)
M.L.M. Barnett	
S. Catoiu	
B.N. Popovici	
EGEE Venture S.A.S	(Resigned 20 May 2022)

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the accounts in accordance with

Company law requires the directors to prepare accounts for each financial year. Under that law the directors

* select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
* make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
* prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure of information to auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare accounts for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the accounts in accordance with united Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the accounts unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these accounts, the directors are required to:

* select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

* make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

* prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that show and explain the enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure of information to auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

The above report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime as set out in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Signed on behalf of the board

B.N. Popovici
Director
16 August 2022

VITA MOJO INTERNATIONAL LTD
Audit Report Unqualified
Independent Auditor's Report to the members of VITA MOJO INTERNATIONAL LTD

Opinion
We have audited the accounts of VITA MOJO INTERNATIONAL LTD (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Notes to the Accounts. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 Section 1A 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' .

In our opinion the accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss 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.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the accounts in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the accounts is not appropriate; or
- the directors' have not disclosed in the accounts any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the accounts are authorised for issue.

Other information
The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and accounts, other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the accounts does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the accounts, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the accounts or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the accounts or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based upon the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the accounts are prepared is consistent with the accounts; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the accounts in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement found in the directors' report, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the accounts, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these accounts.
As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the

financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

• Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. We have used professional scepticism throughout the audit and no evidence of fraud was found.

We remained alert to any indications of fraud or noncompliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Use of this report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Gordon Levy
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Gordon Levy Limited
Statutory Auditors
Suite 5, 4th Floor
3 Universal Square
Devonshire Street North
Manchester, M12 6JH
16 August 2022

VITA MOJO INTERNATIONAL LTD
Profit and Loss Account
for the year ended 31 December 2021

	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover	3,024,408	1,508,167
Cost of Sales	(617,154)	(978,026)
Gross profit	2,407,254	530,141
Administrative expenses	(4,921,776)	(3,986,548)
Other operating income	179	167,821
Operating loss	(2,514,343)	(3,288,586)
Other interest receivable	-	7,351
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(2,514,343)	(3,281,235)
Taxation	902,746	223,100
Loss for the financial year after taxation	(1,611,597)	(3,058,135)

VITA MOJO INTERNATIONAL LTD
Statement of Comprehensive Income
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 December 2021

		2021	2020
		£	£
Loss for the financial year after taxation		(1,611,597)	(3,058,135)
Other comprehensive income			
Other reserves	11	291,791	464,558
Total comprehensive income for the period		(1,319,806)	(2,593,577)

VITA MOJO INTERNATIONAL LTD
Balance Sheet
at 31 December 2021

Company No. 09852472	**Notes**	**2021**	**2020**
		£	**£**
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	3,843,876	3,207,838
Tangible assets	5	103,125	157,371
		3,947,001	3,365,209
Current assets			
Stocks	6	107,756	28,598
Debtors	7	1,020,916	782,772
Cash at bank and in hand		1,157,812	1,490,583
		2,286,484	2,301,953
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	8	(911,215)	(597,180)
Net current assets		1,375,269	1,704,773
Total assets less current liabilities		5,322,270	5,069,982
Net assets		5,322,270	5,069,982
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		33,330	32,410
Share premium account	11	18,184,397	16,613,223
Other reserves	9	756,349	464,558
Profit and loss account	11	(13,651,806)	(12,040,209)
Total equity		5,322,270	5,069,982

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the board on 16 August 2022

And signed on its behalf by:

B.N. Popovici
Director
16 August 2022

VITA MOJO INTERNATIONAL LTD
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Other Reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	32,410	16,613,223	-	(8,982,074)	7,663,559
Unrealised surplus on revaluation			464,558		464,558
Loss for the period				(3,058,135)	(3,058,135)
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	32,410	16,613,223	464,558	(12,040,209)	5,069,982
Shares issued during the period	-	1,571,174			1,571,174
Shares redeemed during the period	920				920
Movement in other reserves			291,791		291,791
Loss for the period				(1,611,597)	(1,611,597)
At 31 December 2021	33,330	18,184,397	756,349	(13,651,806)	5,322,270

VITA MOJO INTERNATIONAL LTD
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2021

1 General information

Its registered number is: 09852472
Its registered office is:
60 Cheapside
London
EC2V 6AX

The functional and presentational currency of the company is Sterling. The accounts are rounded to the nearest pound.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (March 2018) and the Companies Act 2006.

2 Accounting policies

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Share based payments

Where share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the vesting period. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each Balance Sheet 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 marketing vesting condition.
The fair value of the award also takes into account non-vesting conditions. There are either factors beyond the control of either party (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 best, the increase in the fair value of options, measure immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the remaining vesting period.

Intangible fixed assets

Expenditure on research and development are initially capitalised at cost. They are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. These costs are amortised to profit or loss using the straight line method over their useful lives of five years.
Software development 20%

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost or valuation less the estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life:

Leasehold land and buildings	20.00% Straight line
Plant and machinery	33.33% Straight line

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Financial instruments

Classification
All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

Recognition and measurement
Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:
(a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable
rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.

(b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.
(c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).
(d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
(e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.

(f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment. With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Impairment
Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions. Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Research and development costs

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research is recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised to administrative expenses on a straight line basis over their expected useful economic lives of 5 years. Amortisation begins when the intangible asset is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be usable in the manner intended by management. The expected useful economic life of development costs are estimated based on business plans which set
out the development plan and time to market for the associated project. If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is based upon estimated selling prices less further costs expected to be incurred to disposal.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other 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.

Foreign currencies

The functional and presentational currency of the company is Sterling. The accounts are rounded to the nearest pound.
Transactions in currencies, other than the functional currency of the Company, are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date the transaction occurred. Monetary items denominated in other currencies are translated at the rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account. Non-monetary items that are measured at historic cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Going concern

The accounts are prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the company will continue operations for the foreseeable future. The company's ability to meet future working capital requirements and therefore continue as a going concern is dependent on it being able to maintain its cash flow.
Given the entity's positive net asset position and success in raising investment the business is well placed
to operate within its existing cash resources.
The company is therefore in a strong position to continue trading for the foreseeable future.

Defined contribution pensions

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 payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as expenses when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Judgements and key sources of estimation and uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are
believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In preparing these financial statements the directors have made the following judgements:
- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the group's tangible and intangible assets. 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 expected useful life of each class of tangible and intangible asset. This has been determined using both judgement and in comparison to similar assets held by other companies operating in the same or similar industries. Depreciation and amortisation policies are reviewed annually to ensure their accuracy.
- Determine the fair value of the employee share options issued. This has been estimated using the Black Scholes model. The fair value of the options is re-calculated yearly to make sure that the share based payments cost included in administrative expenses is a reliable estimate.

The were no other key sources of estimation and uncertainty.

3 **Employees**

	2021	**2020**
	Number	**Number**
The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the year was:	37	45

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Development costs	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 January 2021	4,818,055	4,818,055
Additions	1,895,871	1,895,871
At 31 December 2021	6,713,926	6,713,926
Amortisation and impairment		
At 1 January 2021	1,610,217	1,610,217
Charge for the year	1,259,833	1,259,833
At 31 December 2021	2,870,050	2,870,050
Net book values		
At 31 December 2021	3,843,876	3,843,876
At 31 December 2020	3,207,838	3,207,838

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or revaluation				
At 1 January 2021	156,852	40,791	173,647	371,290
Additions	-	21,447	-	21,447
At 31 December 2021	156,852	62,238	173,647	392,737
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2021	64,030	19,183	130,706	213,919
Charge for the year	33,558	16,473	25,662	75,693
At 31 December 2021	97,588	35,656	156,368	289,612
Net book values				
At 31 December 2021	59,264	26,582	17,279	103,125
At 31 December 2020	92,822	21,608	42,941	157,371

6 Stocks

	2021	2020
	£	£
Finished goods	107,756	28,598
	107,756	28,598

7 **Debtors**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	369,577	280,291
Corporation tax recoverable	337,624	223,000
Other debtors	173,659	157,996
Prepayments and accrued income	140,056	121,485
	1,020,916	782,772

8 **Creditors:**

amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	386,265	318,239
Other taxes and social security	142,487	142,915
Other creditors	46,326	25,939
Accruals and deferred income	336,137	110,087
	911,215	597,180

9 Share based payments

The company operates an employee share option plan, 346,139 options have been granted in 2021 (2020: 664,070)

Details of the share options outstanding during the year are as follows:

	Weighted average exercise price 2021	**Number 2021**	**Weighted average exercise price 2020**	**Number 2020**
Outstanding as at beginning of year	0.288	1,683,488	0.288	1,397,845
Granted during the year	0.288	346,139	0.288	664,070
Cancelled during the year	0.288	(31,133)	0.288	(378,427)
Outstanding as the end of the year	0.288	1,998,494	0.288	1,683,488

	2021	**2020**
	£	**£**
Option pricing model used	Black and Scholes	Black and Scholes
Share price	1.075	1.075
Excercise price	0.288	0.288
Contractual life (years)	5	5
Expected volatility	0.5	0.5
Risk-free interest rate	0.021	0.021

	2021	**2020**
	£	**£**
Equity-settled schemes	756,349	464,558

10 Post Balance Sheet Events

On 20 May 2022, Vita Mojo International Ltd secured a £24m investment from Battery Ventures XIV (AIV I Cayman) L.P. to fund further expansion into foreign markets.

11 **Reserves**

	Other Reserve £	Total other reserves £
Movement on other reserve	464,558	464,558
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	464,558	464,558
Movement in other reserve	291,791	291,791
At 31 December 2021	756,349	756,349

Other reserve - reflects movement of equity-settled schemes.

Share premium account - includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.
Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.