Company Registration No. 08838303 (England and Wales)
JASMINE TECHNOLOGIES LTD
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		88,509		55,300
Tangible assets	4		729		115
			89,238		55,415
Current assets					
Debtors	5	21,531		5,263	
Cash at bank and in hand		59,258		27,354	
		80,789		32,617	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(75,964)		(36,959)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			4,825		(4,342)
Total assets less current liabilities			94,063		51,073
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(140,315)		(16,330)
M. C. W. L. N. C.					
Net (liabilities)/assets			(46,252)		34,743
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		16		16
Share premium account			765,548		765,547
Profit and loss reserves			(811,816)		(730,820)
Total equity			(46,252)		34,743

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 JANUARY 2021

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 15 March 2021

J Middleton

Director

Company Registration No. 08838303

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Jasmine Technologies Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 11 Claylands Place, London SW18 1NL.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

Total liabilities exceed current assets at the balance sheet date. The director considers, however that the company has sufficient liquid assets to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due and that the company has sufficient support from its director, shareholders and creditors. Accordingly the director considers that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised 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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Development costs within 5 years
Trademark within 5 years

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery 25% Straight line IT equipment 33.33% Straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

2021	2020
Number	Number
2	2

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

3	Intangible fixed assets			
		Other	Trademark	Total
	Cost	£	£	£
	At 1 February 2020	191,705	2,630	194,335
	Additions	80,196	-	80,196
	At 31 January 2021	271,901	2,630	274,531
	Amortisation and impairment			
	At 1 February 2020	136,405	2,630	139,035
	Amortisation charged for the year	46,986	-	46,986
	At 31 January 2021	183,392	2,630	186,022
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 January 2021	88,509	-	88,509
	At 31 January 2020	55,300	-	55,300
4	Tangible fixed assets		n	Plant and nachinery etc
				£
	Cost			
	At 1 February 2020			1,213
	Additions			833
	Disposals			(986)
	At 31 January 2021			1,060
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 February 2020			1,098
	Depreciation charged in the year			219
	Eliminated in respect of disposals			(986)
	At 31 January 2021			331
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 January 2021			729
	At 31 January 2020			115

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

5	Debtors	2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	2020 £
	Trade debtors	31	1,222
	Corporation tax recoverable	21,500	4,041
		21,531 ———	5,263 ———
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans	48,623	3,369
	Taxation and social security Other creditors	6,328 21,013	12,550 21,040
		<u>·</u>	
		75,964 ———	36,959
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	140,315	16,330
8	Called up share capital		
8	Called up share capital	2021 £	
8	Ordinary share capital		2020 £
8	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 15,595,617 A ordinary shares of £0.000001 each	£ 15	£
8	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	£	

During the year, on 20 Nov 2020, 1,365,260 A ordinary shares of £0.000001 each were issued and fully paid.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

8 Called up share capital

(Continued)

Reconciliation of movements during the year:

Ordinary share A

Number

At 1 February 2020 Issue of fully paid shares 14 1

At 31 January 2021

15

9 Related party transactions

At the year end the company owed £17,774 (2020 - £18,005) to J Middleton, the director of the company, in respect of an interest free loan which is repayable on demand.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.