

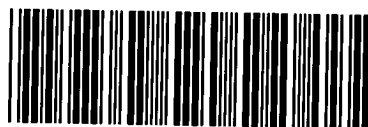
Company registration number 09150085 (England and Wales)

PI LABS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



PI LABS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	F S Butt M Murad A J Pettit
Company number	09150085
Registered office	33 Broadwick Street London W1F 0DQ
Auditor	UHY Hacker Young Quadrant House 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW

PI LABS LIMITED

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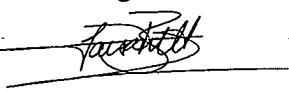
PI LABS LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 30 JUNE 2023**

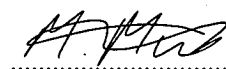
	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	5		102		100
Current assets					
Debtors	7	488,098		269,248	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,730,530		3,337,453	
		3,218,628		3,606,701	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(262,294)		(200,745)	
Net current assets			2,956,334		3,405,956
Net assets			2,956,436		3,406,056
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		2		2
Share premium account			4,000,098		4,000,098
Profit and loss reserves	10		(1,043,664)		(594,044)
Total equity			2,956,436		3,406,056

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23/10/2023 and are signed on its behalf by:


.....
F S Butt
Director


.....
M Murad
Director

Company registration number 09150085 (England and Wales)

PI LABS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Pi Labs Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 33 Broadwick Street, London, W1F 0DQ.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

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

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

The directors regularly monitor risks that the business might face and do not currently consider there to be a risk to the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing these financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the net invoiced value of the fees charged for services provided, excluding value added tax.

1.4 Research and development expenditure

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.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

PI LABS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

PI LABS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

PI LABS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

Leases are classified as finance lease whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. At the balance sheet date all leases are classified as operating leases.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to enter into an operating lease are also spread on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no estimates and assumptions which are considered to have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities.

PI LABS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**3 Employees**

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	16	13
	<u>16</u>	<u>13</u>

4 Taxation

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 30 June 2023 nor for the year ended 30 June 2022. The company has tax losses carried forward of £939,427 (2022: £489,865) available for offset against future taxable profits.

5 Fixed asset investments

	2023 £	2022 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	100	100
Other investments	2	-
	<u>102</u>	<u>100</u>

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in subsidiaries £	Other investments £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 July 2022	100	-	100
Additions	-	2	2
	<u>100</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>102</u>
At 30 June 2023	100	2	102
	<u>100</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>102</u>
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2023	100	2	102
	<u>100</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>102</u>
At 30 June 2022	100	-	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100</u>

The £2 addition to other investments relates to a capital contribution made to Pi Labs Investment Carried Interest LP during the year.

PI LABS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023****6 Subsidiaries**

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 June 2023 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Pi Labs Manager Limited	England	Ordinary	100.00

7 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	356,025	54,641
Other debtors	77,177	155,006
Prepayments	54,896	59,601
	<u>488,098</u>	<u>269,248</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	8,388	30,572
Taxation and social security	88,742	87,829
Other creditors	140,781	65,186
Accruals and deferred income	24,383	17,158
	<u>262,294</u>	<u>200,745</u>

Included within taxation and social security is an amount of £41,791 (2022: £41,791) relating to an HMRC VAT assessment liability. The company has been professionally advised that there are grounds to reduce the liability through mediation or a tribunal hearing, however, the accounts reflect the amounts as assessed by HMRC. Following mediation which occurred after the reporting date, the parties are now working together to resolve the dispute.

9 Called up share capital

	2023 Number	2022 Number	2023 £	2022 £
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 0.01p each	<u>21,428</u>	<u>21,428</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

PI LABS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

10 Profit and loss reserves

	2023 £	2022 £
At the beginning of the year	(594,044)	(2,807,657)
(Loss)/profit for the year	(449,620)	2,213,613
At the end of the year	<u>(1,043,664)</u>	<u>(594,044)</u>

11 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Senior Statutory Auditor:	James Astley
Statutory Auditor:	UHY Hacker Young

12 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2023 £	2022 £
<u>18,100</u>	<u>217,200</u>

13 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 102 "Related party disclosures" whereby it has not disclosed transactions with any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking.

There are no other material related party transactions which have not been concluded under normal market conditions: