# UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

\*ACIUQBE3\*

21/12/2023 COMPANIES HOUSE #422

#### ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PERFORMANCE LAB LTD (FORMERLY MIND LAB PRO LTD) ON THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006 ("the Act"), we prepared for your approval the financial statements of Performance Lab Ltd (formerly Mind Lab Pro Ltd) which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes in accordance with the financial reporting framework set out therein 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.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Performance Lab Ltd (formerly Mind Lab Pro Ltd), as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 25 April 2022. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Performance Lab Ltd (formerly Mind Lab Pro Ltd) and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. This report should not therefore be regarded as suitable to be used or relied on by any other party wishing to acquire any rights against RSM UK Tax and Accounting Limited for any purpose or in any context. Any party other than the Board of Directors which obtains access to this report or a copy and chooses to rely on this report (or any part of it) will do so at its own risk. To the fullest extent permitted by law, RSM UK Tax and Accounting Limited will accept no responsibility or liability in respect of this report to any other party and shall not be liable for any loss, damage or expense of whatsoever nature which is caused by any person's reliance on representations in this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Performance Lab Ltd (formerly Mind Lab Pro Ltd) 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 Performance Lab Ltd (formerly Mind Lab Pro Ltd) under the Act. You consider that Performance Lab Ltd (formerly Mind Lab Pro Ltd) 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 Performance Lab Ltd (formerly Mind Lab Pro Ltd). 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.

RSM UK Tax and Accounting Limited

RSM UK Tax and Accounting Limited Chartered Accountants Rivermead House 7 Lewis Court Grove Park Leicester Leicestershire LE19 1SD

20/12/23

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		20:	2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Intangible assets	4		124,160		103,129	
Tangible assets	5		67,696		62,312	
			191,856		165,441	
Current assets						
Stocks		1,941,942		1,197,389		
Debtors	6	681,504		2,210,328		
Cash at bank and in hand		256,145		606,550		
		2,879,591		4,014,267		
Creditors: amounts falling due within	7	(1 645 765)		(1 280 701)		
one year		(1,645,765) ————		(1,289,701) ————	•	
Net current assets			1,233,826		2,724,566	
Total assets less current liabilities			1,425,682		2,890,007	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	. 8		(462,500)		(600,000)	
Provisions for liabilities	10		(14,381)		(41,411)	
Net assets			948,801		2,248,596	
			=====			
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	11		1		1	
Profit and loss reserves			948,800		2,248,595	
Total equity			948,801		2,248,596	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 Companies Act 2006 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.

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on are signed on its behalf by:	19/12/23	and
D. Wright Director		

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Performance Lab Ltd (formerly Mind Lab Pro Ltd) is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7 Clarendon Place, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, England, CV32 5QL.

#### **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", including the adoption of the amendments issued in December 2017, ("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 £.

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

#### Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The accounts do not include any adjustments, that might be found to be necessary, should it transpire that the going concern basis is no longer appropriate.

#### **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.

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

#### 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.

#### 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.

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:

Computer software

5 years

Development costs

5 years

Crypto currencies

See below

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill (continued)

Intangible assets are cryptocurrency investments, which are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 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:

Freehold land and buildings 2% on cost Improvements to property 2% on cost Fixtures and fittings 33% on cost Computer equipment 33% on cost

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.

#### 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 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 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

#### 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 trade and other creditors, bank loans, and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

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

#### **Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

#### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### **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.

#### 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.

#### Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

#### 2 Employees

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

		2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total	24 	20 ====
3	Directors' remuneration	2023 £	2022 £
	Remuneration paid to directors	17,919	30,179

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

				Intangible fixed assets
Development Crypto To costs currencies	Development costs	Computer software		
££	£	£		
				Cost
138,951 - 210,60	138,951	71,653		At 1 April 2022
63,928 6,203 70,13	63,928			Additions
202,879 6,203 280,73	202,879	71,653		At 31 March 2023
				Amortisation and impairment
75,790 - 107,47	75,790	31,685		At 1 April 2022
34,769 - 49,10	34,769	14,331		Amortisation charged for the year
110,559 - 156,57	110,559	46,016		At 31 March 2023
				Carrying amount
92,320 6,203 124,16		25,637		At 31 March 2023
63,161 - 103,12		39,968		At 31 March 2022
				Tangible fixed assets
Fixtures and Computer Total fittings equipment	Fixtures and fittings	provements to property	Freehold land Im and buildings	
£ £	£	£	£	
				Cost
25,790 40,830 115,05	25,790	2,417	46,021	At 1 April 2022
- 13,380 13,38	-	-	-	Additions
- 3,167 3,16 				Transfers
25,790 57,377 131,60	25,790	2,417	46,021	At 31 March 2023
				Depreciation and impairment
17,758 32,632 52,74	17,758	104	2,252	At 1 April 2022
3,804 6,391 11,16	3,804	48	920	Depreciation charged in the year
21,562 39,023 63,90	21,562	152	3,172	At 31 March 2023
		•		Carrying amount
	4,228	2,265	42,849	At 31 March 2023
4,228 18,354 67,69				

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

6	Debtors	2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2023 £	2022 £
	Trade debtors	45,999	83,176
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	538,247	1,914,436
	Other debtors	97,258	212,716
		681,504	2,210,328
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023 £	2022 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	220,668	174,575
	Trade creditors	329,059	366,804
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,236,996	404,378
	Corporation tax	169,516	292,930
	Other taxation and social security	35,828	23,578
	Other creditors	(346,302)	27,436
		1,645,765	1,289,701
8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		<del>-</del>
•	oreanois, amounts laining due after more than one year	2023	2022
		£	£

During the prior year the company received a bank loan of £750,000 through the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme ("CBILS"). This loan is secured by way of a fixed and floating charge against the company's assets, plus a guarantee of 80% of the loan value by the UK government. At the year end the balance on this loan was £612,500 (2022: £750,000).

#### 9 Inter group transfer

Performance Lab Ltd, a related group company, is intending to formally liquidate, therefore at 31 March 2023, part of the company's assets and liabilities have been transferred to Mind Lab Pro Ltd. The remaining assets and liabilities in the company are to be transferred in the next financial year. The following assets and liabilities were transferred at the below values:

	£
Fixed Assets	3,167
Stock	659,701
Directors Loan Account	(322)
Intercompany debtors	56,359
Accruals	(10,057)
Other debtors	47.507

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

10	Provisions for liabilities					
				2023	2022	
				£	£	
	Deferred tax liabilities		,	14,381	41,411	
				===	=	
11	Called up share capital					
		2023	2022	2023	2022	
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£	
	Issued and fully paid					
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1	
	•				====	

#### 12 Related party transactions

At the year end, an amount of £470,734 (2022: £7,457) was due from the directors in respect of their loan accounts.