	Company Registration No. 11339494 (England and Wales)
Crowds	sense Ltd
Trading	g as Pynk
	incial Statements
	ed 31 March 2021
Pages for Filir	g with Registrar

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Crowdsense Ltd **Pynk**

Company Information

Directors Mr R Barksfield

Mr M Little Mr S Ward

Company number 11339494

Registered office 20-22 Wenlock Road

London N1 7GU

Accountants Inspire Professional Services Limited

37 Commercial Road

Poole Dorset BH14 0HU

Business address 5th Floor Natwest/ RBS Building

Regents House

High St Islington London N1 8EQ

Crowdsense Ltd **Pynk** Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2021

		2021		2020 as restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		39,600		-
Tangible assets	4		4,940		818
			44,540		818
Current assets					
Debtors	5	262,900		56,089	
Cash at bank and in hand		365,789		63,263	
		628,689		119,352	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(158,905)		(79,115)	
Net current assets			469,784		40,237
Total assets less current liabilities			514,324		41,055
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(712,312)		-
Provisions for liabilities			(939)		-
Net (liabilities)/assets			(198,927)		41,055
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		250		279
Share premium account			319,719		319,719
Capital redemption reserve			29		-
Other reserves			636,415		68,020
Profit and loss reserves			(1,155,340)		(346,963)
Total equity			(198,927)		41,055

Crowdsense Ltd Pynk Balance Sheet (Continued)

As at 31 March 2021

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

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

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.

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.

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

Mr S Ward **Director**

28 May 2021

Company Registration No. 11339494

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 31 March 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Crowdsense Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 20-22 Wenlock Road, London, N1 7GU.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

1.3 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.

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:

Cyrptocurrency over 100 years

1.4 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:

Computers 25% straight line Office equipment 25% 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 Compound instruments

The component parts of compound instruments issued by the company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar non-convertible instrument. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date. The equity component is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity net of income tax effects and is not subsequently remeasured.

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.

1.10 Taxation

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 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.

1.14 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 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 Employees

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

		2021 Number	2020 Number
	Total	12 ====	7
3	Intangible fixed assets	Суг	ptocurrency
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2020		-
	Additions		40,000
	At 31 March 2021		40,000
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2020		-
	Amortisation charged for the year		400
	At 31 March 2021		400
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2021		39,600
	At 31 March 2020		

Pynk Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2021

4	Tangible fixed assets			
	c	Computers £	Office equipment £	Total £
	Cost	~	~	~
	At 1 April 2020	550	541	1,091
	Additions	2,176	3,058	5,234
	At 31 March 2021	2,726	3,599	6,325
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2020	138	135	273
	Depreciation charged in the year	403	709 ———	1,112
	At 31 March 2021	541	844	1,385
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2021	2,185	2,755	4,940
	At 31 March 2020	412	406	818
5	Debtors			
			2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		13,000	9,845
	Corporation tax recoverable		141,570	-
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		82,101	1
	Other debtors		22,015	46,243
	Prepayments and accrued income		4,214	
			262,900	56,089
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		0004	0000
			2021	2020
			£	£
	Other borrowings		59,053	-
	Trade creditors		44,348	18,030
	Taxation and social security		9,159	1,479
	Other creditors		41,845	58,456
	Accruals and deferred income		4,500	1,150
			158,905	79,115

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2021

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Other borrowings	712,312	-
8	Called up share capital		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	25,040 (2020: 27,948) Ordinary of 1p each	250	279

During the year, 2,908 £0.01 shares were cancelled. These have been moved to the capital redemption reserve accordingly.

9 Prior period adjustment

Changes to the balance sheet

	As previously	As restated at		
	reported	Adjustment	31 Mar 2020	
	£	£	£	
Capital and reserves				
Share capital	100	179	279	
Share premium	-	319,719	319,719	
Other reserves	387,777	(319,757)	68,020	
Profit and loss	(346,822)	(141)	(346,963)	
Total equity	41,055	-	41,055	

Notes to adjustments

The prior period accounts have been restated to reflect the introduction of share capital issued last year of £179 in nominal share value, £319,757 of share premium paid which was moved from the other reserves and £141 share capital unpaid and moved to exceptional admin costs.

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.