WIND SOLUTIONS LTD UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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COMPANY INFORMATION

Director

D Mitchell

Secretary

H Mitchell

Company number

SC261899

Registered office

13 Plewlands Avenue

Edinburgh EH10 5JY

Accountants

Thomson Cooper

22 Stafford Street

Edinburgh EH3 7BD

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

		201	2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	3		1,460		2,303	
Investments	4		1,021		10,000	
			2,481		12,303	
Current assets						
Debtors	5	1,151		1,132		
Cash at bank and in hand		2,058		569		
•		3,209		1,701		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(37,199)		(34,950)		
Net current liabilities			(33,990)		(33,249)	
Total assets less current liabilities		•	(31,509)		(20,946)	
Provisions for liabilities			4,483		2,640	
Net liabilities		يسترير والمسترير والمراوي والمراوي	(27,026)	中華中央大學學學	 (18,306)	
					=======================================	
Capital and reserves	•					
Called up share capital	7		100		100	
Profit and loss reserves			(27,126)		(18,406)	
Total equity			(27,026)		(18,306)	

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

The director 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 January 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 20 June 2017

D Mitchell **Director**

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- Company Registration No. SC261899

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Wind Solutions Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 13 Plewlands Avenue, Edinburgh, EH10 5JY.

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. There were no material departues from that standard.

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 \mathfrak{L} .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the principal accounting policies set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2017 are the first financial statements of Wind Solutions Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 February 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

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 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for 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 are recoverable.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

25% reducing balance

Computer equipment

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

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1 **Accounting policies**

(Continued)

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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

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.

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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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price. 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 are classified as debt and initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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 at transaction price.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Taxation

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

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.

1.10 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The balance sheet at 31 January 2017 is in deficit by £27,026 however the director at the year end is owed £31,048. The director will not seek repayment of this loan in detriment to third party creditors and therefore the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was-2-(2010---2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

_			
3	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and	machinery etc
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 February 2016		. 4,409
	Additions		399
÷.	At 31 January 2017		4,808
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 February 2016		2,106
	Depreciation charged in the year		1,242
	At 31 January 2017	·	3,348
	Carrying amount		,
	At 31 January 2017		1,460
	At 31 January 2016		2,303
	ing and the second seco		
_4	Fixed-asset investments	والمرابعة المستعمرة المرابع والمرابعة والمعتبين المستعمل المستعمرة المستعمرة المستعمرة المستعمرة والمستعمرة المستعمرة المستعمر	र प्रेटी कुर ीहित्य सम्बद्धाः । जन्म । । ।
		2017	2016
	機能性 Apple	£	£
	Investments	1,021	10,000
	•		-
	Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provisions for	or diminution in value.	
	Movements in fixed asset investments	at a second of the second of t	
			Shares in
			group undertakings
			£
	Cost or valuation	•	
	At 1 February 2016		10,000
	Additions		1,021
	Disposals		(10,000)
	At 31 January 2017		1,021
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 January 2017		1,021
	At 31 January 2016		10,000
	•		====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

5	Debtors		
		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	1,151	1,132
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Other taxation and social security	342	571
	Other creditors	36,857	34,379
			34,950
7	Called up share capital		
•	ounce up one o out an	2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
			