

Company registration number SC261899 (Scotland)

WIND SOLUTIONS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

WIND SOLUTIONS LTD

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WIND SOLUTIONS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		30,537		30,537
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		132		413	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(1,003)		(921)	
Net current liabilities			(871)		(508)
Total assets less current liabilities			29,666		30,029
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		100		100
Fair value reserve	6		24,719		24,719
Profit and loss reserves			4,847		5,210
Total equity			29,666		30,029

WIND SOLUTIONS LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

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 2023 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 4 May 2023

D Mitchell
Director

Company Registration No. SC261899

WIND SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

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 departures 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 £.

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

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing financial statements.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at transaction price excluding transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss as incurred. Changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income except to the extent that a gain reverses a loss previously recognised in profit or loss, or a loss exceeds the accumulated gains recognised in equity; such gains and loss are recognised in profit or loss.

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.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

WIND SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

WIND SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

2 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	-	-

3 Fixed asset investments

	2023 £	2022 £
Investments	30,537	30,537

Fixed asset investments revalued

Investments in associates are stated at fair value in the financial statements. The net assets of the associated company are used as the basis for determining fair value.

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 February 2022 & 31 January 2023	30,537
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2023	30,537
At 31 January 2022	30,537

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Other creditors	1,003	921

5 Called up share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

WIND SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

6	Fair value reserve	2023 £	2022 £
	At the beginning and end of the year	24,719 <u> </u>	24,719 <u> </u>

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.