REGISTERED NUMBER: SC473321

WAW CONSULTING LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2020

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2020

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WAW CONSULTING LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC473321)

BALANCE SHEET
30 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		**7,655**		12,132
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	**4,604**		-	
Cash at bank		**5**		10,629	
		4,609		10,629	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	**50,360**		47,216	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			**(45,751)**		(36,587)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**(38,096)**		(24,455)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			**3,403**		3,403
NET LIABILITIES			**(41,499)**		(27,858)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			**2**		2
Retained earnings			**(41,501)**		(27,860)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			**(41,499)**		(27,858)

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 March 2020.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 March 2020 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 26 March 2021 and were signed by:

Professor W A Wardle - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2020

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

WAW Consulting Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The registered office is 293 Southbrae Drive, Jordanhill, Glasgow, G13 1TR.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. There were no material departures from that standard. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The validity of this is dependant on continued support from the director. If support was to be withdrawn, adjustments may have to be made to reduce the value of the assets to their recoverable amount and to provide for any further liabilities that may arise. In addition, the restrictions and other conditions placed throughout the UK due to the Covid 19 pandemic may adversely affect future revenue streams. The director considers however, that it is still appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis despite this uncertainty.

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.
Plant and machinery etc - 33.3% on cost and 20% on reducing balance

Fixed assets are included in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment of non-financial assets
At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, like plant and equipment, are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less cost to sell, is estimated and compared with the carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

Financial instruments
The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable and loans from related parties.

Debt instruments like loans and other accounts receivable and payable are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and trade creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for evidence of impairment and if found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Taxation

Taxation represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax expense is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or statement of changes in equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense.

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Judgements

The company considers on an annual basis the judgements that are made by management when applying its significant accounting policies that would have the most significant effect on amounts that are recognised in the financial statements. The director considers there are no such significant judgements.

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2019 - NIL).

4. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Plant and machinery etc £
COST	
At 31 March 2019 and 30 March 2020	27,024
DEPRECIATION	
At 31 March 2019	14,892
Charge for year	4,477
At 30 March 2020	19,369
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 March 2020	7,655
At 30 March 2019	12,132

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5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other debtors	4,604	-

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020	2019
	£	£
Taxation and social security	26,176	26,176
Other creditors	24,184	21,040
	50,360	47,216

7. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Included in creditors is a balance of £18,183 (2019 : £12,790), due to the director. The loan is interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

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.