Registered number: 11202033

STRATEGY ADVANTAGE LTD UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Cameron Hysom Ltd
Chartered Management Accountants
10 Cavalry Fields
Weedon
Northampton
Northants
NN7 4TG

Strategy Advantage Ltd Unaudited Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

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Strategy Advantage Ltd Balance Sheet As at 31 March 2023

Registered number: 11202033

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS		·		·	
Debtors	5	7,547		4,564	
Cash at bank and in hand		13,479		19,285	
		21,026		23,849	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(6,488)		(6,790)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)		-	14,538	-	17,059
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			14,538		17,059
NET ASSETS			14,538	-	17,059
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and Loss Account			14,438		16,959
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			14,538	:	17,059

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

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 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 accounts.

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Nicholas Lowe

Director

13/06/2023

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these financial statements.

Strategy Advantage Ltd Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

1. General Information

Strategy Advantage Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 11202033. The registered office is 10 Cavalry Fields, Weedon, Northamptonshire, NN7 4TG.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006

2.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

2.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Computer Equipment

33% Straight Line

2.4. Foreign Currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

2.5. Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Strategy Advantage Ltd Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was: NIL (2022: NIL)

4. Tangible Assets

		Computer Equipment
		£
Cost		
As at 1 April 2022		2,232
As at 31 March 2023		2,232
Depreciation		
As at 1 April 2022		2,232
As at 31 March 2023		2,232
Net Book Value		
As at 31 March 2023		
As at 1 April 2022		-
5. Debtors		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	6,652	2,941
Prepayments and accrued income	850	1,174
Other debtors	45	45
VAT	-	350
Director's loan account		54
	7,547	4,564
6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	338	-
Corporation tax	4,889	5,647
Accruals and deferred income	1,198	1,143
Director's loan account	63	
	6,488	6,790
7. Share Capital		
·	2023	2022
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	100	100

Strategy Advantage Ltd Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

8. Directors Advances, Credits and Guarantees

Included within Debtors are the following loans to directors:

	As at 1 April 2022	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Amounts written off	As at 31 March 2023
	£	£	£	£	£
Mr Nicholas Lowe	54	-	117		(63)

The above loan is unsecured, repayable on demand and interest free

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