
STRATEGIC SALES SOLUTIONS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

STRATEGIC SALES SOLUTIONS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05515803

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	391	846
		<u>391</u>	<u>846</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	11,619	11,967
Cash at bank and in hand	7	56,625	56,052
		<u>68,244</u>	<u>68,019</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(48,003)	(15,715)
Net current assets		<u>20,241</u>	<u>52,304</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>20,632</u>	<u>53,150</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	10	(74)	(169)
		<u>(74)</u>	<u>(169)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>20,558</u></u>	<u><u>52,981</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		20,458	52,881
		<u><u>20,558</u></u>	<u><u>52,981</u></u>

STRATEGIC SALES SOLUTIONS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05515803

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 23 October 2019.

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Garry Peter Hibbeard
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. General information

The Company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales. The principal activity of the company throughout the year was that of consultancy.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the reducing balance and straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Property improvements	-	25%	Straight line
Plant and machinery	-	25%	Reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	25%	Straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

STRATEGIC SALES SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2018 - 2).

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2018	9,200
At 31 March 2019	9,200
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2018	9,200
At 31 March 2019	9,200
Net book value	
At 31 March 2019	-
At 31 March 2018	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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5. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2018	536	2,841	11,555	14,932
At 31 March 2019	536	2,841	11,555	14,932
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2018	536	2,840	10,710	14,086
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	-	455	455
At 31 March 2019	536	2,840	11,165	14,541
Net book value				
At 31 March 2019	-	1	390	391
At 31 March 2018	-	1	845	846

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	11,619	11,967
	<u>11,619</u>	<u>11,967</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	56,625	56,052
	<u>56,625</u>	<u>56,052</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax	10,352	7,590
Other taxation and social security	7,590	5,421
Other creditors	29,435	1,154
Accruals and deferred income	626	1,550
	<u>48,003</u>	<u>15,715</u>

9. Financial instruments

	2019 £	2018 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>56,625</u>	<u>56,052</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

STRATEGIC SALES SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

10. Deferred taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
At beginning of year	(169)	(369)
Charged to profit or loss	95	200
At end of year	(74)	(169)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(74)	(169)
	(74)	(169)

11. Controlling party

The company is controlled by Garry and Diane Hibbeard, by virtue of their shareholding as described in the director's report.

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.