Company registration number 06806334 (England and Wales)
ZONA-SPACES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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## **BALANCE SHEET**

## AS AT 31 JANUARY 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		89,706		90,738
Current assets					
Debtors	5	241,141		247,117	
Cash at bank and in hand		35,851		70,907	
		276,992		318,024	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	6	(259,470)		(259,579)	
Net current assets			17,522		58,445
Total assets less current liabilities			107,228		149,183
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	7		(108,288)		(138,572)
Provisions for liabilities			(9,339)		(9,339)
Net (liabilities)/assets			(10,399)		1,272
( and the second			===		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,002		1,002
Profit and loss reserves			(11,401)		270
Total equity			(10,399)		1,272
• •					

The directors 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 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their 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.

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

## AS AT 31 JANUARY 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 January 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr B Grindei **Director**  Mr I M Moanta

Director

Company Registration No. 06806334

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Zona-Spaces Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Speedway Industrial Estate, Unit 1Dawley Road, Hayes, UB3 1DS.

#### 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 other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and 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.

### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any 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:

Plant and equipment 20% Reducing Balance Method
Computers 25% Straight Line Method
Motor vehicles 20% Reducing Balance Method

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.

#### 1.4 Stocks

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work in progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis and represents the unbilled direct and indirect costs incurred as at the year end. These typically arise where mid month valuations have occurred and a time apportioned estimate of the cost of measured work has been calculated. Net realisable value represents the certified value of the measured work carried out in a particular period, invoiced subsequent to the year end.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Construction contracts

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting end date. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract turnover, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred and contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred where it is probable that they will be recoverable.

The "percentage of completion method" is used to determine the appropriate amount to recognise in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total contract costs. Costs incurred in the year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion. These costs are presented as stocks, prepayments or other assets depending on their nature, and provided it is probable they will be recovered.

### 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.

### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 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.

### 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

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 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

## 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

# 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was: 2 (2019 - 2)

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	2	2

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

4	Tangible fixed assets		
		ma	Plant and chinery etc
			£
	Cost		404 700
	At 1 February 2021 Additions		124,780 13,795
	At 31 January 2022		138,575
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 February 2021		34,041
	Depreciation charged in the year		14,828
	At 31 January 2022		48,869
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 January 2022		89,706
	At 31 January 2021		90,738
	Last year c/fwd cost		124,779
5	Differs from this year b/fwd by Debtors		1
J	DEBINIS	2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	241,141	247,117
		<del></del>	
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	69,949	113,180
	Trade creditors	75,693	41,097
	Corporation tax	00.570	41,338
	Other taxation and social security Other creditors	63,579	(179)
	Other deallors	50,249	64,143 ———
		259,470	259,579

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	86,703	112,488
	Other creditors	21,585	26,084
		108,288	138,572

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.