

REGISTERED NUMBER: 04336647 (England and Wales)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

FOR

PASSION OF INDIA LIMITED

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	4	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	5	<u>570,558</u>	<u>571,256</u>
		<u>570,558</u>	<u>571,256</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	6	1,833	4,573
Cash in hand		<u>49,991</u>	<u>36,616</u>
		51,824	41,189
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(34,926)</u>	<u>(36,556)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>16,898</u>	<u>4,633</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>587,456</u>	<u>575,889</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		740,002	740,002
Retained earnings		<u>(152,546)</u>	<u>(164,113)</u>
		<u>587,456</u>	<u>575,889</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their 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.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - continued
31 DECEMBER 2022

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 Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

P S Nagi - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

PASSION OF INDIA LIMITED is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address are as below:

Registered number:	04336647
Registered office:	C/O DPC Accountants Stone House 55 Stone Road Business Park Stoke on Trent Staffordshire ST4 6SR

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of a joint venture Indian restaurant.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PREPARING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

As described in the accounting policies of the financial statements, depreciation of intangible and tangible fixed assets has been based on estimated useful lives and residual values deemed appropriate by the directors. Estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and revised as appropriate. Revisions take in to account actual asset lives and residual values as evidenced by disposals during current and prior accounting periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

REVENUE RECOGNITION

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account is only recognised when the funds are physically received from the joint venture partner. The funds are received from the joint venture partner for a licence to use the business trade and assets for the provision of high quality Indian dining.

GOODWILL

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Freehold property	- not provided
Fixtures and fittings	- 10% reducing balance

Depreciation on land and buildings is not provided, as any uncharged depreciation for the year and the accumulated uncharged depreciation would be immaterial in aggregate, as a result of the estimated high residual value of the properties.

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

IMPAIRMENT OF FIXED ASSETS

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 2 (2021 - 2) .

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill £
COST	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	<u>37,500</u>
AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	<u>37,500</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2022	-
At 31 December 2021	-

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	<u>564,276</u>	<u>25,537</u>	<u>589,813</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2022	-	18,557	18,557
Charge for year	-	698	698
At 31 December 2022	-	<u>19,255</u>	<u>19,255</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2022	<u>564,276</u>	<u>6,282</u>	<u>570,558</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>564,276</u>	<u>6,980</u>	<u>571,256</u>

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
Other debtors	-	4,573
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>1,833</u>	-
	<u>1,833</u>	<u>4,573</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
Trade creditors	299	2,341
Directors' loan accounts	33,302	32,990
Accruals and deferred income	1,325	1,225
	<u>34,926</u>	<u>36,556</u>

8. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

The following advances and credits to a director subsisted during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021:

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
P S Nagi		
Balance outstanding at start of year	(32,990)	5,148
Amounts repaid	(312)	(38,138)
Amounts written off	-	-
Amounts waived	-	-
Balance outstanding at end of year	<u>(33,302)</u>	<u>(32,990)</u>

9. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no material events up to the date of approval of the financial statements by the Board.

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.