Company Registration No. 08840121 (England and Wales)

DHOLAK PARTNERSHIP HOLDINGS LIMITED
(FORMERLY AXIS HOUSE HEATHROW LIMITED)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

DHOLAK PARTNERSHIP HOLDINGS LIMITED

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DHOLAK PARTNERSHIP HOLDINGS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £	2022 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	4		1,357,072		1,357,072
Current assets					
Debtors	5	6,181,450		6,230,593	
Cash at bank and in hand		32,332		6,087	
		6,213,782		6,236,680	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(3,584,122)		(3,759,023)	
Net current assets			2,629,660		2,477,657
Total assets less current liabilities			3,986,732		3,834,729
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			200		200
Profit and loss reserves			3,986,532		3,834,529
Total equity			3,986,732		3,834,729

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 2023 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 March 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Kamal Pankhania
Director

Company Registration No. 08840121

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Dholak Partnership Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Eng and and Wales. The registered office is Acre House, 11-15 William Road, London, NW1 3ER, United Kingdom.

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts , on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 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 instrumerts are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from companies under common control, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

1.7 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.

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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 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.

1.8 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.9 Investment property reserve

The investment property reserve comprises the fair value adjustments on the company's investment property net of the associated deferred tax. Any movement in the fair value of the investment property and/or the deferred tax associated with it during the year is transferred from the profit and loss account into this reserve as a reserve movement in the Statement of Changes in Equity. The reserve is non-distributable.

2 Employees

The company had no employees during the current or the previous year.

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Total	-	-

3 Investment property

	2023
	£
Fair value	
At 1 February 2022	8,666,675
Disposals	(8,666,675)
At 31 January 2023	-

4 Fixed asset investments

	2023	2022
	£	£
Investments	1,357,072	1,357,072

The company's investment in the subsidiary was made by a share for share exchange agreement. During the year there was a further share allotment in the subsidiary company.

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 February 2022 & 31 January 2023	1,357,072
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2023	1,357,072
At 31 January 2022	1,357,072

5 Debtors

	2023	2022
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Corporation tax recoverable	10,205	21,159
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	738,222	792,626
Amounts owed by companies under common control	5,432,923	5,416,708
Other debtors	100	100
	6,181,450	6,230,593

Included within Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings are loans totalling £576,961 which are due for repayment in more than one year.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other borrowings	108,747	106,614
Trade creditors	455	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,836,052	2,825,253
Corporation tax	343,189	344,437
Other taxation and social security	167,815	373,228
Other creditors	100,061	86,717
Accruals and deferred income	27,803	22,774
	3,584,122	3,759,023

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.