Company Registration No. 01937236 (England and Wales)	
NKD ENTERPRISE LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

		20	17	2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Non-current assets					
Intangible assets	2		2		42,422
Property, plant and equipment	3		1,283,177		307,880
Investment properties	4		7,651,694		3,651,694
			8,934,873		4,001,996
Current assets					
Inventories		70,387		78,458	
Trade and other receivables	5	6,630		15,707	
Cash and cash equivalents		375,235		139,754	
		452,252		233,919	
Current liabilities	6	(72,574)		(52,972)	
Net current assets			379,678		180,947
Total assets less current liabilities			9,314,551		4,182,943
Non-current liabilities	7		(2,100,000)		(2,100,000)
Provisions for liabilities			(1,707,066)		(11,863)
Net assets			5,507,485		2,071,080
Equity					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Share premium account			15,162		15,162
Revaluation reserve	9		6,663,696		1,683,696
Retained earnings			(1,171,473)		372,122
Total equity			5,507,485		2,071,080
-					

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2017 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.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 May 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D D Patel Mr K D Patel Director Director

Mr N D Patel **Director**

Company Registration No. 01937236

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

NKD Enterprise Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 69 Crabtree Lane, Fulham, London, SW6 6LR.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 are the first financial statements of NKD Enterprise Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 October 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Revenue

Revenue 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 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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:

Land and buildings Freehold 2 % fixed on cost.

Land and buildings Leasehold Straight line over 15 years

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 15% on reducing balance

Computer equipment 25 % reducing balance

Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss

1.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

1.7 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.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments'.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables 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.

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 trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 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 income statement 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. 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.

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 income statement, 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

2	Intangible fixed assets			Goodwill £
	Cost			
	At 1 October 2016			317,800
	Disposals			(106,050)
	At 30 September 2017			211,750
	Amortisation and impairment			
	At 1 October 2016			275,378
	Disposals			(63,630)
	At 30 September 2017			211,748
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 September 2017			2
	At 30 September 2016			42,422
3	Property, plant and equipment			
		Land and buildingsma	Plant and chinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 October 2016	350,216	455,834	806,050
	Additions	-	16,117	16,117
	Disposals	(50)	(33,950)	(34,000)
	Revaluation	980,000		980,000
	At 30 September 2017	1,330,166	438,001	1,768,167
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 October 2016	123,505	374,665	498,170
	Depreciation charged in the year	6,540	3,346	9,886
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(23,066)	(23,066)
	At 30 September 2017	130,045	354,945	484,990
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 September 2017	1,200,121	83,056	1,283,177
	At 30 September 2016	226,711	81,169	307,880

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

4	Investment property	
		2017
		£
	Fair value	
	At 1 October 2016	3,651,694
	Revaluations	4,000,000
	At 30 September 2017	7,651,694

Investment property comprises land and buildings. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at the Balance sheet date by the director of the company and was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties and were of the opinion that there is no material variance between the market valuation and carrying value.

2017

2016

5 Trade and other receivables

		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade receivables	475	1,470
	Other receivables	6,155	14,237
		6,630	15,707
6	Current liabilities	2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade payables	32,025	14,536
	Corporation tax	13,020	-
	Other taxation and social security	18,895	14,616
	Other payables	8,634	23,820
		72,574	52,972
			=

The other creditors include amount owed to the directors of £337 (2016:£64) at the balance sheet date.

7 Non-current liabilities

Non-current liabilities	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	2,100,000	2,100,000

The bank borrowings are secured against freehold properties and fixed and floating charge over all current and future assets of the company. The loan is interest only and payable within 24 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

8	Called up share capital	2017 €	2016 £
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid	100	400
	100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each		100
		100	100
9	Revaluation reserve		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	At beginning of year	1,683,696	1,683,696
	Fair value adjustment to investments	4,980,000	-
	At end of year	6,663,696	1,683,696

10 Controlling party

The company is controlled by the directors Mr. N D Patel, Mr. K D Patel and Mr. D D Patel who beneficially owns all the issued share capital of the company.

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.