

Company Registration No. 01937236 (England and Wales)

NKD ENTERPRISE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

NKD ENTERPRISE LIMITED

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NKD ENTERPRISE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Non-current assets					
Intangible assets	4		2		2
Property, plant and equipment	5	1,207,526		1,209,878	
Investment properties	6	7,651,694		7,651,694	
		8,859,222		8,861,574	
Current assets					
Inventories		32,085		26,487	
Trade and other receivables	7	215,778		128,936	
Cash and cash equivalents		280,694		445,279	
		528,557		600,702	
Current liabilities	8	(41,479)		(72,090)	
Net current assets			487,078		528,612
Total assets less current liabilities			9,346,300		9,390,186
Non-current liabilities	9	(1,914,352)		(1,982,161)	
Provisions for liabilities		(1,692,369)		(1,692,369)	
Net assets			5,739,579		5,715,656
Equity					
Called up share capital			100		100
Share premium account			15,162		15,162
Revaluation reserve	10	6,663,696		6,663,696	
Retained earnings		(939,379)		(963,302)	
Total equity			5,739,579		5,715,656

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 2020 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.

NKD ENTERPRISE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 April 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D D Patel
Director

Mr K D Patel
Director

Mr N D Patel
Director

Company Registration No. 01937236

NKD ENTERPRISE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

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 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 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	0% depreciation rate
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.

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

NKD ENTERPRISE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

NKD ENTERPRISE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 profit or loss 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 leases 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.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

NKD ENTERPRISE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

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: 5

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	5	9

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 October 2019 and 30 September 2020	89,500
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 October 2019 and 30 September 2020	89,498
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2020	2
At 30 September 2019	2

NKD ENTERPRISE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 October 2019	1,297,005	136,278	1,433,283
Additions	-	1,499	1,499
Disposals	-	(36,278)	(36,278)
At 30 September 2020	1,297,005	101,499	1,398,504
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 October 2019	99,634	123,771	223,405
Depreciation charged in the year	-	1,969	1,969
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(34,396)	(34,396)
At 30 September 2020	99,634	91,344	190,978
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2020	1,197,371	10,155	1,207,526
At 30 September 2019	1,197,371	12,507	1,209,878

6 Investment property

	2020 £
Fair value	
At 1 October 2019 and 30 September 2020	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.

7 Trade and other receivables

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	215,778	128,278
Prepayments and accrued income	-	658
	215,778	128,936

NKD ENTERPRISE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

8 Current liabilities

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	40,109
Trade payables	2,051	3,565
Corporation tax	25,062	23,678
Other taxation and social security	8,149	801
Other creditors	6,217	3,937
	<u>41,479</u>	<u>72,090</u>

The other creditors include amount owed to the directors of £337 (2019: £337) at the Balance sheet date.

9 Non-current liabilities

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>1,914,352</u>	<u>1,982,161</u>

The bank borrowings are secured against freehold properties and fixed and floating charge over all current and future assets of the company.

10 Revaluation reserve

	2020 £	2019 £
At the beginning and end of the year	<u>6,663,696</u>	<u>6,663,696</u>

11 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.