Company Registration No. 08565119 (England and W	√ales)
ARIF SOVEREIGN LIMITED  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 JUNE 2020  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

# CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 4

## **BALANCE SHEET**

#### **AS AT 28 JUNE 2020**

		2020		2019	9
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	3		140,834		140,834
Current assets					
Debtors	4	14,044		329	
Cash at bank and in hand		459		146	
		14,503		475	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	5	(164,357)		(163,222)	
Net current liabilities			(149,854)		(162,747)
Total assets less current liabilities			(9,020)		(21,913)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(9,120)		(22,013)
Total equity			(9,020)		(21,913)
-					

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 28 June 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 11 June 2021

Mr M F Arif

Director

Company Registration No. 08565119

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 JUNE 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Arif Sovereign Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 9 Seacole Close, Blackburn, Lancashire. BB1 2RA.

#### 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.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concerr

The company is reliant upon the continued financial support of its director in order to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The director has indicated that this support will continue for the foreseeable future and, as a result, has adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Whilst the director has adopted the going concern basis set out above, the impact of the worldwide Coronavirus pandemic, Covid-19, on all businesses represents an uncertainty and the true impact of this pandemic will only become apparent over time.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents rents receivable.

## 1.4 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.

## 1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

#### 1.6 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.

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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 JUNE 2020

#### 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.

#### 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 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 creditors 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.7 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.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2019 - 1).

		2020 Number	2019 Number
	Total	1	1
3	Investment property		
			2020 £
	Fair value		
	At 29 June 2019 and 28 June 2020		140,834

The investment property is included in the financial statements at its historic cost. The director believes that the market value of the investment property at the balance sheet date is not materially different from its cost.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 JUNE 2020

Debtors				
			2020	2019
Amounts falling due within one year:			£	£
Trade debtors			14,000	-
Other debtors			44	329
			14,044	329
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
			2020	2019
			£	£
Other creditors			164,357	163,222
Called up share capital				
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	Amounts falling due within one year:  Trade debtors Other debtors  Creditors: amounts falling due within one year  Other creditors  Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	Amounts falling due within one year:  Trade debtors Other debtors  Creditors: amounts falling due within one year  Other creditors  Called up share capital Ordinary share capital sued and fully paid	Amounts falling due within one year:  Trade debtors Other debtors  Creditors: amounts falling due within one year  Other creditors  Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	Amounts falling due within one year:  Trade debtors Other debtors  Creditors: amounts falling due within one year  Creditors: amounts falling due within one year  Called up share capital  Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid

## 7 Directors' transactions

During the year the director operated a loan account with the company. At the balance sheet date an amount of £163,636 (2019: £162,489) was owed by 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.