Abbreviated accounts

for the year ended 31 December 2014

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Independent auditors' report to AFT Automation Limited under Section 449 of the Companies Act 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 5 together with the financial statements of AFT Automation Limited for the year ended 31 December 2014 prepared under Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 449 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the directors and the auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 "The special auditor's report on abbreviated accounts in the United Kingdom" issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

Michael Lowe (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Tranter Lowe (D & W) LLP
Chartered Accountants and
Statutory Auditors

1.8 MAY 2015

Bank House 66 High Street Dawley Telford TF4 2HD

Abbreviated balance sheet as at 31 December 2014

	2014		14	201	3
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,973		218
Current assets					
Debtors		375,768		447,843	
Cash at bank and in hand		71,875		41,715	
		447,643		489,558	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year		(451,433)		(298,899)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(3,790)		190,659
Total assets less current liabilities			(1,817)		190,877
Creditors: amounts falling due			(1,017)		190,677
after more than one year			_		(62,333)
Net (liabilities)/assets			(1,817)		128,544
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		1		1
Profit and loss account	•		(1,818)		128,543
Shareholders' funds			(1,817)		128,544

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) relating to small companies.

These accounts were approved by the directors on . 1 5 MAY 2015 , and are signed on their behalf by:

C Rushton Director

Registration number 06991142

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

1. Accounting policies

1.1. Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

1.2. Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made during the year and derives from the provision of goods falling within the company's ordinary activities.

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

1.3. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery

25% straight line

Fixtures, fittings

and equipment

25% straight line

1.4. Long term contracts

Amounts recoverable on long term contracts, which are included in debtors are stated at the net sales value of the work done after provisions for contingencies and anticipated future losses on contracts, less amounts received as progress payments on account. Excess progress payments are included in creditors as payments received on account.

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

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1.5. Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold;

Provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable;

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

1.6. Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange prevailing at the accounting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the date of the transactions. All differences are taken to the Profit and Loss account.

1.7. Going concern

As at 31st December 2014, the company had net liabilities of £1,818 (31st December 2013 - £128,544 net assets).

These accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, but in view of the net liabilities, this may not be appropriate.

The company is reliant on group support to enable it to continue to trade for a period of at least 12 months. The directors confirm that this support is ongoing.

The directors therefore consider that the going concern concept is appropriate.

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

continued		

2.	Auditors' remuneration	2014	2013
		£	£
	Auditors' remuneration - audit of the financial statements	3,000	3,000
3.	Fixed assets		Γangible fixed assets £
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2014		1,047
	Additions		2,640
	At 31 December 2014		3,687
	Depreciation		
	At 1 January 2014		829
	Charge for year		885
	At 31 December 2014		1,714
	Net book values At 31 December 2014		1,973
	At 31 December 2013		218
4.	Share capital	2014 £	2013 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	·	
	1 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
	Equity Shares 1 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1