Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

for

AFT Automation Limited

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AFT Automation Limited

Company Information for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

DIRECTOR:	C D Rushton
SECRETARY:	Holder Blackthorn LLP
REGISTERED OFFICE:	C/o Holder Blackthorn Blackthorn House St. Pauls Square Birmingham B3 1RL
REGISTERED NUMBER:	06991142 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Locke Williams Associates LLP Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors c/o Blackthorn House St Pauls Square Birmingham West Midlands B3 1RL

Balance Sheet 31 December 2021

		31.12.21		31.12.20	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	4		411		746
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank	5	72,457 153,435 225,892		48,986 _277,533 	
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year NET CURRENT ASSETS TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	6	111,976	<u>113,916</u> 114,327	80,378	246,141 246,887
CREDITORS Amounts falling due after more than one year NET ASSETS	7		38,885 75,442		47,338 199,549
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Retained earnings SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	8		58,000 17,442 75,442		58,000 141,549 199,549

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 31 May 2022 and were signed by:

C D Rushton - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

AFT Automation Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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. The directors forecast for 2022 sees a return to profit after several years of negative impact from Covid 19. Sales in the first two quarters of 2022 are exceeding expectations.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Turnover 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered .

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Computer equipment - 25% on cost

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

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, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 2 (2020 - 3).

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

4.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		Plant and machinery etc £
	COST		0.500
	At 1 January 2021		6,530
	Disposals		<u>(2,797</u>)
	At 31 December 2021		<u>3,733</u>
	DEPRECIATION		4
	At 1 January 2021		5,784
	Charge for year		335
	Eliminated on disposal		<u>(2,797</u>)
	At 31 December 2021		<u>3,322</u>
	NET BOOK VALUE		444
	At 31 December 2021		<u>411</u>
	At 31 December 2020		<u>746</u>
_			
5.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		31.12.21	31.12.20
		£	£
	Trade debtors	12,830	-
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>-</u>	600
	Amounts recoverable on contracts	43,857	14,791
	Other debtors	<u> 15,770</u>	<u>33,595</u>
		<u>72,457</u>	<u>48,986</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

31.12.21

31.12.20

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	9,547	2,662
Trade creditors	39,220	8,487
Amounts owed to group undertakings	47,753	49,861
Taxation and social security	2,223	2,507
Other creditors	13,233	16,861
	111,976	80,378
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
· - · · ·	31.12.21	31.12.20
	£	£
Bank loans	<u>38,885</u>	<u>47,338</u>

8. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

7.

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal	31.12.21	31.12.20
		value:	£	£
58,000	Ordinary	£1	_58,000	_58,000

9. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

David J Williams FCA FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Locke Williams Associates LLP

10. OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

Total financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies which are not included in the balance sheet amount to £1,179 (2020 £6,891). Commitments relate to operating lease agreements for company vehicles.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

11. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Information about related party transactions and outstanding balances is outlined below:

	2	•		Sales	Purchases	Outstanding balances
	£	£	£			
AFT Ind	ustries AG					
Year ended and as at 31 December 2021			_	_	CR 4,102	
	ded and as at 31 De		- :	600	4,102	DR 600
Other re	lated parties					
Year en	ded and as at 31 De	ecember 20	21	2,400	-	CR 43,741
Year ended and as at 31 December 2020				2,000	<u>-</u>	CR 49,861

The immediate parent of the company is AFT Industries AG. AFT Industries AG is a private limited company incorporated in Germany

The ultimate parent company is Certina Holdings AG, which is controlled by Dr H Wehrmann.

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.