MAX MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors -

B Ackerman

N Ackerman

Company number

00371444

Registered office

235 Old Marylebone Road

London NW1 5QT

Auditor

Wilder Coe Ltd

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

233-237 Old Marylebone Road

London NW1 5QT

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016		2015	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	89,612		89,612	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(52,529)		(52,529)	
Net current assets			37,083		37,083
Not dull the assets				v	====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		2,000		2,000
Other reserves			7,945		7,945
Profit and loss reserves			27,138		27,138
Total equity			37,083		37,083
					=

The Company has opted not to file the Directors' Report and Profit and Loss Account in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to small companies' regime, under section 444 of Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 November 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

N Ackerman Director

Company Registration No. 00371444

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Max Manufacturing Co. Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 235 Old Marylebone Road, London, NW1 5QT.

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 GBP sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds (GBP).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of Max Manufacturing Co. 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 January 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard 102, section 1A.7 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a small company.

1.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.3 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price.

Short term creditors are measured at cost/transaction price and not amortised.

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

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2015 - 2).

3 Debtors

		2016	2015
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	89,612	89,612
		==	
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	·	2016	2015
		£	£
	Trade creditors	-	4,500
	Amounts due to group undertakings	52,529	48,029
		52,529	52,529
			=====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5 Called up share capital		
	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital	•	
Issued and fully paid		
2,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2,000	2,000
•		

6 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Robert Bradman BA CA.

The auditor was Wilder Coe Ltd.

7 Parent company

The ultimate parent undertaking is Bana One Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

Bana One Limited prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from 235 Old Marylebone Road, London, NW1 5QT.