

**ACCOMAX LIMITED**

**Company Registration Number:  
01686315 (England and Wales)**

**Unaudited abridged accounts for the year ended 31 December 2018**

**Period of accounts**

**Start date: 01 January 2018**

**End date: 31 December 2018**

# **ACCOMAX LIMITED**

## **Contents of the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31 December 2018**

**Balance sheet**

**Notes**

# ACCOMAX LIMITED

## Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2018

	<i>Notes</i>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets:	3	<b>250,235</b>	250,276
<b>Total fixed assets:</b>		<b>250,235</b>	250,276
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash at bank and in hand:		<b>82,118</b>	78,666
<b>Total current assets:</b>		<b>82,118</b>	78,666
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:		<b>(6,787)</b>	(6,214)
<b>Net current assets (liabilities):</b>		<b>75,331</b>	72,452
Total assets less current liabilities:		<b>325,566</b>	322,728
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year:		<b>(120,000)</b>	(120,000)
Provision for liabilities:		<b>(45)</b>	(52)
<b>Total net assets (liabilities):</b>		<b>205,521</b>	202,676
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital:		<b>13,000</b>	13,000
Profit and loss account:		<b>192,521</b>	189,676
<b>Shareholders funds:</b>		<b>205,521</b>	202,676

The notes form part of these financial statements

# ACCOMAX LIMITED

## Balance sheet statements

For the year ending 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A).

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The directors have chosen to not file a copy of the company's profit & loss account.

**This report was approved by the board of directors on 17 September 2019  
and signed on behalf of the board by:**

Name: Mrs Z Chaudhry  
Status: Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

# ACCOMAX LIMITED

## Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 31 December 2018

### 1. Accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A (Small Entities) of Financial Reporting Standard 102

#### Turnover policy

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received for rent.

#### Tangible fixed assets and depreciation policy

Tangible fixed assets 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: Fixtures, fittings and equipment: 15% reducing balance

#### Valuation and information policy

The investment property which is a 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 the profit and loss account.

#### Other accounting policies

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. Basic financial assets: Basic financial assets, which include 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. 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. 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 profit and loss account 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. 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 profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

# ACCOMAX LIMITED

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31 December 2018

### 2. Employees

	<i>2018</i>	<i>2017</i>
Average number of employees during the period	0	0

# ACCOMAX LIMITED

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31 December 2018

### 3. Tangible Assets

	Total
<b>Cost</b>	£
At 01 January 2018	258,613
At 31 December 2018	<u>258,613</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 01 January 2018	8,337
Charge for year	41
At 31 December 2018	<u>8,378</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2018	<u>250,235</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>250,276</u>

Investment property: The carrying values are considered to fairly represent open market value at the balance sheet date. No depreciation is provided in respect of the property. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

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.