

AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C.
Notes to the Financial Statements

NATURE OF THE BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of the Business

AlMax Financial Solutions, L.L.C. (the Company) is a Registered Broker Dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA). The Company was formed in the State of New Jersey on May 4, 2000, for the purpose of marketing mutual funds, variable annuities, and life insurance products. The Company will be dissolved by December 31, 2025 unless otherwise terminated as provided for in the Company's operating agreement. Under the laws of the State of New Jersey, the liability of the Company's member is limited to his investment in the Company. The Company's registration as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission became effective December 20, 2000. The Company serves as placement agent for such products. As a placement agent, the Company does not receive funds, but rather funds are transmitted directly by mutual fund purchasers to the issuers' escrow agents or transfer agents. The Company's headquarters is located in Clinton, New Jersey and is licensed to do business in eleven states.

Basis of Accounting

The Company employs the accrual method of accounting for financial reporting purposes.

Cash and Equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents include time deposits, certificates of deposit and all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less.

Commissions Receivable

The Company's commissions receivable consist principally of commissions due from issuers of mutual funds and variable annuities. Management periodically assesses the collectibility of accounts receivable based upon the financial strength of the issuers of mutual funds and variable annuities. Management believes no allowance for doubtful accounts is required as of December 31, 2015.

Trading Securities

Under FASB ASC 320-10-25, securities bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term are classified as trading securities. Trading securities are stated at market value with unrealized gains and losses recognized currently in income from operations.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair values of cash, receivables, other current assets, accounts payable and accrued expenses, and margin payable approximate their carrying values because of the short term maturity of these financial instruments.

Income Taxes

The Company is taxed as a partnership for federal and state income tax purposes and, thus, no income tax expense has been recorded in the financial statements. Taxable income of the Company is passed through to the member and reported on his individual income tax returns.

Uncertain Tax Positions

Per FASB ASC 740-10, disclosure is not required of an uncertain tax position unless it is considered probable that a claim will be asserted and there is a more-likely-than-not possibility that the outcome will be unfavorable. Using this guidance, as of December 31, 2015, the Company has no uncertain tax positions that qualify for either recognition or disclosure in the financial statements. The Company's 2014, 2013 and 2012 Federal and State tax returns remain subject to examination by their respective taxing authorities. Neither of the Company's Federal or State tax returns are currently under examination.

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Commissions and Revenue Recognition

Commissions and related clearing expenses are recorded on a trade-date basis as securities transactions occur. Revenues from securities transactions are recorded based upon their contractual obligations with mutual funds and insurance companies. Some contracts may contain a six month to one year charge back period for canceled contracts. Management believes any such charge backs are insignificant and has not provided any allowance for such charge backs.

Securities Transactions

Proprietary securities transactions in regular-way trades are recorded on the trade date, as if they had settled. Profit and loss arising from all securities and commodities transactions entered into for the account and risk of the Company are recorded on a trade date basis. The Company does not take possession of customers' securities or commodities.

Estimates and Uncertainties

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results, as determined at a later date, could differ from those estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. A fair value hierarchy for inputs is used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs are to be used when available.

Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

Level 1 - Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments are not applied to Level 1 investments. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these investments does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

Level 2 - Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

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Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from investment to investment and are affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of investment, whether the investment is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and the other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Those estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the investments existed.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many investments. This condition could cause an investment to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy. The Company had no investments that would be categorized as Level 2 or Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy at December 31, 2015.

Limitations

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about the financial statement. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

CONCENTRATIONS OF BUSINESS AND CREDIT RISK

The Company's financial instruments that are potentially exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and commissions receivable. The Company places its cash equivalents with quality financial institutions. At times, such cash equivalents may be in excess of the FDIC insurance limit, or in some cases, may be completely uninsured. The Company believes no significant concentration of credit risk exists with respect to its cash, cash equivalents and commissions receivable. It is not the Company's policy to require collateral for receivables outstanding.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, 95% of commission revenue was derived from two major sources.

TRADING SECURITIES

Trading securities are stated at readily determinable fair value and are comprised of money market and mutual funds at December 31, 2015.

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FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy as described in the Company's significant accounting policies in the NATURE OF THE BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES note. The following table presents information about the Company's assets measured at value as of December 31, 2015:

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Securities owned, at market value				
Money market funds	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000
Total	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>

NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. Rule 15c3-1 also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. Net capital and aggregate indebtedness change day to day, but on December 31, 2015, the Company had net capital of \$5,844, which was \$844 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000; and the Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness (\$13,058) to net capital was 2.23 to 1.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company leases office space in Clinton from a related party on a month to month basis currently at a rate of \$500 per month. Rent expense under this agreement amounted to \$6,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. The related party also provides the Company with certain administrative support services on a month to month basis. Expenses under this arrangement amounted to \$30,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015.

During the year ended December 31, 2015 the Company paid commissions totaling \$93,715 to its member. At December 31, 2015 the Company owed the member \$0 for accrued commissions and \$- for expense reimbursements. It is possible that the terms of certain of the related party transactions are not the same as those that would result for transactions among wholly unrelated parties.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated events subsequent to the balance sheet date for items requiring recording or disclosure in the financial statements. The evaluation was performed through the date of the financial statements. Based upon this review, the Company has determined that there were no events which took place that would have a material impact on its financial statements.

COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company has no commitments, no contingent liabilities and had not been named as a defendant in any lawsuit at December 31, 2015 or during the year then ended.

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GUARANTEES

FASB ASC 460, Guarantees, requires the Company to disclose information about its obligations under certain guarantee arrangements. FASB ASC 460 defines guarantees as contracts and indemnification agreements that contingently require a guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on changes in an underlying factor (such as an interest or foreign exchange rate, security or commodity price, an index or the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a specified event) related to an asset, liability or equity security of a guaranteed party. This guidance also defines guarantees as contracts that contingently require the guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on another entity's failure to perform under an agreement as well as indirect guarantee of indebtedness of others.

The Company has issued no guarantees at December 31, 2015, or during the year then ended.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") has established the Accounting-Standards Codification ("Codification" or "ASC") as the authoritative source of generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") recognized by the FASB. The principles embodied in the Codification are to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP in the United States. New accounting pronouncements are incorporated into the ASC through, the issuance of Accounting Standards Updates ("ASUs").

For the year ending December 31, 2015, various ASUs issued by the FASB were either newly issued or had effective implementation dates that would require their provisions to be reflected in the financial statements for the year then ended.

The Company has either evaluated or is currently evaluating the implications, if any, of each of these pronouncements and the possible impact they may have on the Company's financial statements. In most cases, management has determined that the pronouncement has either limited or no application to the Company and, in all cases, implementation would not have a material impact on the financial statements taken as a whole.