

REGISTERED NUMBER: 05162559 (England and Wales)

Excal Drives Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

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for the Year Ended 30 June 2018**

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Excal Drives Limited

**Company Information
for the Year Ended 30 June 2018**

DIRECTOR:

M Aghaie

REGISTERED OFFICE:

138 Eustace
Chelsea Bridge Wharf
London
SW8 4PP

REGISTERED NUMBER:

05162559 (England and Wales)

Balance Sheet
30 June 2018

	Notes	30.6.18 £	30.6.17 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	4	849	485
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	5	48,338	8,916
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>38,096</u>	<u>7,494</u>
		86,434	16,410
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(212,680)</u>	<u>(44,872)</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(126,246)</u>	<u>(28,462)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(125,397)</u>	<u>(27,977)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		100	100
Retained earnings		<u>(125,497)</u>	<u>(28,077)</u>
		<u>(125,397)</u>	<u>(27,977)</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 June 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.
- (b)

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The financial statements were approved by the director on 28 March 2019 and were signed by:

M Aghaie - Director

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30 June 2018**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

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

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006. The presentational and functional currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018 are the first financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 July 2016. In the transition to FRS 102 from FRS 105 (the Financial Reporting Standard for micro entities), the company has made no measurement and recognition adjustments.

Going concern

The director believes that notwithstanding current year losses of £97,420, net current liabilities of £126,246 and net liabilities of £125,397, the company's financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis on the grounds that current and future sources of funding or support from the investors will be adequate to meet the company's needs for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at point of sale when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the buyer.

Interest receivable and payable

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss over the estimated useful economic lives, as follows -

- Computer equipment - Over 3 years on a straight line basis.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Any impairment loss is recognised immediately as an expense within the profit or loss.

Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found an impairment loss is recognised within profit or loss.

For financial assets that are measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Current and deferred taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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.

Leases

Leases in which the company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation; in which case the payments related to the structured increases are recognised as incurred. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit and loss over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

3. STAFF NUMBERS

The average number of employees during the year was 2 (2017 - NIL) .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

		Computer equipment £
COST		
At 1 July 2017		724
Additions		620
At 30 June 2018		<u>1,344</u>
DEPRECIATION		
At 1 July 2017		239
Charge for year		256
At 30 June 2018		<u>495</u>
NET BOOK VALUE		
At 30 June 2018		<u>849</u>
At 30 June 2017		<u>485</u>

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	30.6.18	30.6.17
	£	£
Trade debtors	7,553	-
Other debtors	35,161	3,741
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>5,624</u>	<u>5,175</u>
	<u>48,338</u>	<u>8,916</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	30.6.18	30.6.17
	£	£
Trade creditors	14,628	8,696
Social security and other taxes	632	-
Other creditors	197,420	35,276
Accruals and deferred income	-	900
	<u>212,680</u>	<u>44,872</u>

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year the company received loans from a director of £188,007 (2017: £45,436) and repaid £28,564 (2017: £10,160). As at 30 June 2018, Excal Drives Limited owed £194,719 (2017: £35,276) to the director. All balances attract a nil rate of interest and are repayable on demand.

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.