
CALIX (EUROPE) LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

CALIX (EUROPE) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:06839307

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	41,300	7,531
Investments	5	28,432	27,495
		<u>69,732</u>	<u>35,026</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	440,581	979,689
Bank and cash balances		2,102,093	1,138,120
		<u>2,542,674</u>	<u>2,117,809</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(3,326,798)	(2,199,835)
Net current liabilities		<u>(784,124)</u>	<u>(82,026)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(714,392)</u>	<u>(47,000)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	-	(616,052)
Net liabilities		<u><u>(714,392)</u></u>	<u><u>(663,052)</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		15,224	15,224
Profit and loss account		(729,616)	(678,276)
Shareholders' deficit		<u><u>(714,392)</u></u>	<u><u>(663,052)</u></u>

CALIX (EUROPE) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:06839307

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

D Charles
Director

Date: 30 March 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1. General information

Calix (Europe) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales (registered number: 06839307). The address of the registered office is Old Library Chambers, 21 Chipper Lane, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 1BG.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of 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 the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Company has net current liabilities of £714,392 (2018: £82,026). The directors have made an assessment in preparing these financial statements as to whether the Company is a going concern and have concluded that there are no material uncertainties that may cast doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the 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. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	25%	straight-line method
Office equipment	-	25%	straight-line method
Computer equipment	-	25%	straight-line method

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.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.8 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade and other debtors and creditors are classified as basic financial instruments and measured at initial recognition at transaction price. Debtors and creditors are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A provision is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as basic financial instruments and comprise cash in hand and at bank, short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and bank overdrafts which are an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and other loans which meet the criteria to be classified as basic financial instruments are initially recorded at the present value of cash payable to the bank, which is ordinarily equal to the proceeds received net of direct issue costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

2.10 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

CALIX (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2018: 3).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 July 2018	467	288	6,776	7,531
Additions	34,975	72	1,363	36,410
At 30 June 2019	35,442	360	8,139	43,941
Depreciation				
Charge for the year	-	-	2,641	2,641
At 30 June 2019	-	-	2,641	2,641
Net book value				
At 30 June 2019	35,442	360	5,498	41,300
At 30 June 2018	467	288	6,776	7,531

CALIX (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

5. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2018	27,495
Additions	937
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2019	28,432
Net book value	
At 30 June 2019	<u>28,432</u>
<i>At 30 June 2018</i>	<u>27,495</u>

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	-	363,369
Amounts owed by group undertakings	297,191	302,509
Other debtors	140,094	313,811
Prepayments and accrued income	3,296	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>440,581</u>	<u>979,689</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	198,968	1,225,602
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,347,544	890,552
Other taxation and social security	38,687	12,674
Other creditors	4,463	33,439
Accruals and deferred income	1,737,136	37,568
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>3,326,798</u>	<u>2,199,835</u>

CALIX (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Accruals and deferred income	-	616,052

9. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £4,044 (2018: £3,131). At the year end, outstanding pension contributions totalled £4,463 (2018: £4,651).

10. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 33.1A to not disclose transactions with wholly owned group entities.

11. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Calix Limited, a company registered in Australia.

The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts for the year ended 30 June 2019 have been drawn up is that headed by Calix Limited. Copies of the group accounts are available from Level 1, 9-11 Bridge Street, Pymble, NSW, 2073 Australia.

The directors do not consider there to be an ultimate controlling party.

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.