

Edgar Filing: Trafalgar Resources, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Trafalgar Resources, Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 14, 2009

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2009

☐ TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-32522

Trafalgar Resources, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Utah
(State or other jurisdiction of
No.)
incorporation or organization)

91-0974149
(IRS Employer Identification

P.O. Box 2017, Sandy, Utah
(Address of principal executive offices)
Code)

84091-2017
(Zip

(801) 748-1114
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). The registrant has not been phased into the Interactive Data reporting system. Yes ☐ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Edgar Filing: Trafalgar Resources, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Large Accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date.

5,250,929 shares of no par value common stock on August 5, 2009

Part I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements
Trafalgar Resources, Inc.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)
June 30, 2009

The financial statements included herein have been prepared by the Company, without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted. However, in the opinion of management, all adjustments (which include only normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the financial position and results of operations for the periods presented have been made. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes, and with the historical financial information of the Company.

Trafalgar Resources, Inc.
BALANCE SHEETS

	June30, 2009 Unaudited	September 30, 2008
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 14,163	\$ 5,022
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	14,163	5,022
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 14,163	\$ 5,022
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT)		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 735	\$ 600
Interest payable- -Related party	1,088	527
Income taxes payable	0	100
Note payable--Related party--current	10,000	0
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	11,823	1,227
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Note payable -- Related party (Note 2)	30,000	20,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	41,823	21,227
STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT)		
Common stock no par value, 100,000,000 shares		
authorized, 5,250,929 shares issued and outstanding	137,413	137,413
Retained (deficit)	(103,925)	(103,925)
(Deficit) from re-entering development stage	(61,148)	(49,693)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT)	(27,660)	(16,205)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT)	\$ 14,163	\$ 5,022

Trafalgar Resources, Inc.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
UNAUDITED

	Three Months Ending June 30,		Nine Months Ending June 30,		Period from re-entering development stage October 1, 2003 to June 30, 2009
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Income	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2
Cost of Sales	0	0	0	0	0
GROSS PROFIT	0	0	0	0	2
Expenses					
General and Administrative	1,774	1,830	10,367	8,177	58,635
	1,774	1,830	10,367	8,177	58,635
Other Income and (Expenses)					
Interest (Expense)	(450)	(225)	(1,088)	(488)	(2,065)
Other Income	0	0	0	0	50
	(450)	(225)	(1,088)	(488)	(2,015)
(LOSS) BEFORE TAXES	(2,224)	(2,055)	(11,455)	(8,665)	(60,648)
PROVISION FOR TAXES	0	0	0	0	500
NET (LOSS)	\$ (2,224)	\$ (2,055)	\$ (11,455)	\$ (8,665)	\$ (61,148)
(LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE	0	0	0	0	
Basic and fully diluted loss per weighted average common share outstanding	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	
Weighted average number of common shares	5,250,929	5,250,929	5,250,929	5,250,929	

outstanding

Trafalgar Resources, Inc.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
UNAUDITED

	Nine Months Ending June 30,		Period from re-entering development stage to June 30, 2009
	2009	2008	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net (Loss)	\$ (11,455)	\$ (8,665)	\$ (61,148)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) to net cash (used) by operating activities:			
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Interest payable	561	38	1,088
Accounts payable	135	(750)	(4,534)
Income taxes payable	(100)	(100)	(1,243)
NET CASH (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(10,859)	(9,477)	(65,837)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loans - Notes payable - Related party	20,000	10,000	40,000
Stock Sold	0	0	40,000
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	20,000	10,000	80,000
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	9,141	523	14,163
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	5,022	6,414	0
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 14,163	\$ 6,937	\$ 14,163
CASH PAID FOR TAXES	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 1,824
CASH PAID FOR INTEREST	\$ 302	\$ 450	\$ 1,242

TRAFALGAR RESOURCES, INC.
Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Development stage enterprise

Trafalgar Resources, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Utah on October 25, 1972. The Company is considered a development stage enterprise, as defined in SFAS 7, because since October 1, 2003 it has not commenced operations that have resulted in significant revenue and the Company's efforts have been devoted primarily to activities related to raising capital and attempting to acquire an operating entity.

Unaudited information

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q, Article 8 of Regulation S-X of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary to present fairly the financial position and results of operations for the periods presented have been made. These financial statements for the nine months ended June 30, 2009 should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and with the historical financial information of the Company, and are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending September 30, 2009.

Use of estimates

These financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and require that management make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The use of estimates and assumptions may also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates or assumptions.

Net loss per share of common stock

The loss per share of common stock is computed by dividing the net loss during the period presented by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during that same period.

Income taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" ("SFAS No. 109). Under SFAS No. 109, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets will be reflected on the balance sheet when it is determined that it is more likely than not that the asset will be realized. A valuation allowance has currently been recorded to reduce our deferred tax asset to \$0.

Revenue recognition

We recognize revenue in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, "Revenue Recognition" ("SAB 104"). Under SAB 104, revenue is recognized at the point of passage to the customer of title and risk of loss, when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the sales price is determinable, and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. We recognize revenue as services are provided. Revenues are reflected net of coupon discounts.

TRAFALGAR RESOURCES, INC.
Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

New accounting pronouncements

On June 12, 2009 the FASB issued two statements that amended the guidance for off-balance sheet accounting of financial instruments: SFAS No. 166, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, and SFAS No. 167, Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R).

SFAS No. 166 revises SFAS No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities, and will require entities to provide more information about sales of securitized financial assets and similar transactions, particularly if the seller retains some risk to the assets, the FASB said. The statement eliminates the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity, changes the requirements for the derecognition of financial assets, and calls upon sellers of the assets to make additional disclosures about them.

SFAS No. 167 amends FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 46 (R), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, by altering how a company determines when an entity that is insufficiently capitalized or not controlled through voting should be consolidated, the FASB said. A company has to determine whether it should provide consolidated reporting of an entity based upon the entity's purpose and design and the parent company's ability to direct the entity's actions.

The standards will be effective at the start of the first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2009, which will mean January 2010 for companies that are on calendar years. The guidance will have to be applied for first-quarter filings.

The FASB issued SFAS No. 168, The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, on June 29, 2009 and, in doing so, authorized the Codification as the sole source for authoritative U.S. GAAP. SFAS No. 168 will be effective for financial statements issued for reporting periods that end after September 15, 2009. Once it's effective, it will supersede all accounting standards in U.S. GAAP, aside from those issued by the SEC. SFAS No. 168 replaces SFAS No. 162 to establish a new hierarchy of GAAP sources for non-governmental entities under the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position ("FSP") No. SFAS 142-3, Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets ("FSP SFAS 142-3"). FSP SFAS 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets ("SFAS 142"). The intent of FSP SFAS 142-3 is to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS 142 and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under SFAS No. 141R (revised 2007), Business Combinations and other applicable accounting literature. FSP SFAS 142-3 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and must be applied prospectively to intangible assets acquired after the effective date. The adoption of this statement is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 2: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

At June 30, 2009, the Company owes \$1,088 of interest and \$40,000 to its President. Note 1 bears interest of 4.5% per year. Interest and principal of \$10,450 are due on February 27, 2010. Note 2 bears interest of 4.5% per year. Interest of \$450 per year is due on February 28, 2010. Interest and principal of \$10,450 are due February 28, 2011. Note 3 bears interest of 4.5% per year. Interest of \$900 per year is due on January 15, 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013. Interest and principal of \$20,900 are due January 15, 2014.

NOTE 3: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no subsequent events. The Company has evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date through August 10, 2009 with the date being the date that the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This periodic report contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 with respect to the financial condition, results of operations, business strategies, operating efficiencies or synergies, competitive positions, growth opportunities for existing products, plans and objectives of management. Statements in this periodic report that are not historical facts are hereby identified as forward-looking statements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the unaudited Financial Statements and accompanying notes. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The Company believes there have been no significant changes during the three month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, to the items disclosed as significant accounting policies since the Company's last audited financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2008.

The Company's accounting policies are more fully described in Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements. As discussed in Note 1, the preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions about the future events that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual differences could differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The Company believes that the following addresses the Company's most critical accounting policies.

We recognize revenue in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, "Revenue Recognition" ("SAB 104"). Under SAB 104, revenue is recognized at the point of passage to the customer of title and risk of loss, when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the sales price is determinable, and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. We recognize revenue as services are provided. Revenues are reflected net of coupon discounts.

We account for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" ("SFAS No. 109). Under SFAS No. 109, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets will be reflected on the balance sheet when it is determined that it is more likely than not that the asset will be realized. A valuation allowance has currently been recorded to reduce our deferred tax asset to \$0.

Business of the Company

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Utah on October 25, 1972, under the name of Electronic Agricultural Machinery Development Corporation. In 1974, the Company changed its name to Zenith Development Corporation. In 1980, the Company changed its name to Alternative Energy Resources, Inc. In 2004, the Company

changed its name to Trafalgar Resources, Inc.

Initially, the Company sought to develop and market inventions, including an asparagus harvester, a hot water saving device and a gas alert signal. Ultimately, none of the inventions were successful and they were abandoned. The Company ceased to conduct any business and has not conducted any business during the last three years.

Currently, the Company is in the process of investigating potential business ventures which, in the opinion of management, will provide a source of eventual profit to the Company. Such involvement may take many forms, including the acquisition of an existing business or the acquisition of assets to establish subsidiary businesses. All risks inherent in new and inexperienced enterprises are inherent in the Company's business.

The selection of a business opportunity in which to participate is complex and risky. Additionally, as the Company has only limited resources, it may be difficult to find good opportunities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to identify and acquire any business opportunity which will ultimately prove to be beneficial to the Company and its shareholders. The Company will select any potential business opportunity based on management's business judgment.

The activities of the Company are subject to several significant risks which arise primarily as a result of the fact that the Company has no specific business and may acquire or participate in a business opportunity based on the decision of management which potentially could act without the consent, vote, or approval of the Company's shareholders. The risks faced by the Company are further increased as a result of its lack of resources and its inability to provide a prospective business opportunity with significant capital.

Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The Company is in the process of looking for potential business ventures. As the Company possesses limited funds, the Company will be extremely limited in its attempts to locate potential business situations for investigation. The Company intends to commence, on a limited basis, the process of investigating possible merger and acquisition candidates, and believes that the Company's status as a publicly-held corporation will enhance its ability to locate such potential business ventures. No assurance can be given as to when the Company may locate suitable business opportunities and such opportunities may be difficult to locate; however, the Company intends to actively search for potential business ventures for the foreseeable future. The Company's management does not expect to remain involved as management of any acquired business.

Management anticipates that due to its lack of funds, and the limited amount of its resources, the Company may be restricted to participation in only one potential business venture. This lack of diversification should be considered a substantial risk because it will not permit the Company to offset potential losses from one venture against gains from another.

Business opportunities, if any arise, are expected to become available to the Company principally from the personal contacts of its officers and directors. While it is not expected that the Company will engage professional firms specializing in business acquisitions or reorganizations, such firms may be retained if funds become available in the future, and if deemed advisable. Opportunities may thus become available from professional advisors, securities broker-dealers, venture capitalists, members of the financial community, and other sources of unsolicited proposals. In certain circumstances, the Company may agree to pay a finder's fee or other form of compensation, including perhaps one-time cash payments, payments based upon a percentage of revenues or sales volume, and/or payments involving the issuance of securities, for services provided by persons who submit a business opportunity in which the Company shall decide to participate, although no contracts or arrangements of this nature presently exist. The Company is unable to predict at this time the cost of locating a suitable business opportunity.

The analysis of business opportunities will be undertaken by or under the supervision of the Company's management, none of whom is a professional analyst and none of whom have significant general business experience. Among the factors which management will consider in analyzing potential business opportunities are the available technical, financial and managerial resources; working capital and financial requirements; the history of operation, if any; future prospects; the nature of present and anticipated competition; potential for further research, developments or

exploration; growth and expansion potential; the perceived public recognition or acceptance of products or services; name identification, and other relevant factors.

It is not possible at present to predict the exact manner in which the Company may participate in a business opportunity. Specific business opportunities will be reviewed and, based upon such review, the appropriate legal structure or method of participation will be decided upon by management. Such structures and methods may include, without limitation, leases, purchase and sale agreements, licenses, joint ventures; and may involve merger, consolidation or reorganization. The Company may act directly or indirectly through an interest in a partnership, corporation or reorganization. However, it is most likely that any acquisition of a business venture the Company would make would be by conducting a reorganization involving the issuance of the Company's restricted securities. Such a reorganization may involve a merger (or combination pursuant to state corporate statutes, where one of the entities dissolves or is absorbed by the other), or it may occur as a consolidation, where a new entity is formed and the Company and such other entity combine assets in the new entity. A reorganization may also occur, directly or indirectly, through subsidiaries, and there is no assurance that the Company would be the surviving entity. Any such reorganization could result in loss of control of a majority of the shares. The Company's present directors may be required to resign in connection with a reorganization.

The Company may choose to enter into a venture involving the acquisition of or merger with a company which does not need substantial additional capital but desires to establish a public trading market of its securities. Such a company may desire to consolidate its operations with the Company through a merger, reorganization, asset acquisition, or other combination, in order to avoid possible adverse consequences of undertaking its own public offering. (Such consequences might include expense, time delays or loss of voting control.) In the event of such a merger, the Company may be required to issue significant additional shares, and it may be anticipated that control over the Company's affairs may be transferred to others.

As part of their investigation of acquisition possibilities, the Company's management may meet with executive officers of the business and its personnel; inspect its facilities; obtain independent analysis or verification of the information provided, and conduct other reasonable measures, to the extent permitted by the Company's limited resources and management's limited expertise. Generally, the Company intends to analyze and make a determination based upon all available information without reliance upon any single factor as controlling.

In all likelihood, the Company's management will be inexperienced in the areas in which potential businesses will be investigated and in which the Company may make an acquisition or investment. Thus, it may become necessary for the Company to retain consultants or outside professional firms to assist management in evaluating potential investments. The Company can give no assurance that it will be able to find suitable consultants or managers. The Company has no policy regarding the use of consultants; however, if management, in its discretion, determines that it is in the best interests of the Company, management may seek consultants to review potential merger or acquisitions candidates. There are currently no contracts or agreements between any consultant and any companies that are searching for "shell" companies with which to merge.

It may be anticipated that the investigation of specific business opportunities and the negotiation, drafting and execution of relevant agreements, disclosure documents and other instruments will require substantial management time and attention, and substantial costs for accountants, attorneys and others. Should a decision thereafter be made not to participate in a specific business opportunity, it is likely that costs already expended would not be recoverable. It is likely, in the event a transaction should eventually fail to be consummated, for any reason, that the costs incurred by the Company would not be recoverable. The Company's officers and directors are entitled to reimbursement for all expenses incurred in their investigation of possible business ventures on behalf of the Company, and no assurance can be given that if the Company has available funds they will not be depleted in such expenses.

Based on current economic and regulatory conditions, management believes that it is possible, if not probable, for a company like the Company, without many assets or many liabilities, to negotiate a merger or acquisition with a viable private company. The opportunity arises principally because of the high legal and accounting fees and the length of time associated with the registration process of "going public." However, should any of these conditions change, it is very possible that there would be little or no economic value for anyone taking over control of the Company.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of June 30, 2009, the Company had \$14,163 in cash and \$41,823 in liabilities. The majority of its liability relates to a note payable of \$41,088 to a related party. The Company has only incidental ongoing expenses primarily associated with maintaining its corporate status and maintaining the Company's reporting obligations to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Current management has indicated a willingness to help support the Company's ongoing expenses through the purchase of securities of the Company or loans to the Company. Existing liabilities are related to loans by management to help fund ongoing expenses.

For the nine months ended June 30, 2009, the Company had \$10,367 in expenses related to maintaining its corporate status, paying accounting and legal fees. Management anticipates only nominal continuing expenses related to investigating business opportunities and legal and accounting cost. For the nine months ended June 30, 2009, the Company had a net loss of \$11,455 compared to a loss of \$8,665 for the nine months ended June 30, 2008.

Since inception, the Company has not generated significant revenue, and it is unlikely that any revenue will be generated until the Company locates a business opportunity with which to acquire or merge. Management of the Company will be investigating various business opportunities. These efforts may cost the Company not only out of pocket expenses for its management but also expenses associated with legal and accounting costs. There can be no guarantee that the Company will receive any benefits from the efforts of management to locate business opportunities.

Management does not anticipate employing any employees in the future until a merger or acquisition can be accomplished. Management will continue to rely on outside consultants to assist in its corporate filing requirements.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company has not had any significant revenue since reentering the development stage. The Company continues to suffer a small loss related to maintaining its corporate status and reporting obligations. For the three months ended June 30, 2009, the Company had a net loss of \$2,224. The Company does not anticipate any revenue until it locates a new business opportunity.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements and it is not anticipated that the Company will enter into any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Forward-looking Statements

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the “Act”) provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of our Company. Our Company and our representatives may from time to time make written or oral statements that are “forward-looking,” including statements contained in this Annual Report and other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission and in reports to our Company’s stockholders. Management believes that all statements that express expectations and projections with respect to future matters, as well as from developments beyond our Company’s control including changes in global economic conditions are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Act. These statements are made on the basis of management’s views and assumptions, as of the time the statements are made, regarding future events and business performance. There can be no assurance, however, that management’s expectations will necessarily come to pass. Factors that may affect forward-looking statements include a wide range of factors that could materially affect future developments and performance, including the following:

Changes in Company-wide strategies, which may result in changes in the types or mix of businesses in which our Company is involved or chooses to invest; changes in U.S., global or regional economic conditions, changes in U.S. and global financial and equity markets, including significant interest rate fluctuations, which may impede our Company’s access to, or increase the cost of, external financing for our operations and investments; increased competitive pressures, both domestically and internationally, legal and regulatory developments, such as regulatory actions affecting environmental activities, the imposition by foreign countries of trade restrictions and changes in international tax laws or currency controls; adverse weather conditions or natural disasters, such as hurricanes and earthquakes, labor disputes, which may lead to increased costs or disruption of operations.

This list of factors that may affect future performance and the accuracy of forward-looking statements is illustrative, but by no means exhaustive. Accordingly, all forward-looking statements should be evaluated with the understanding of their inherent uncertainty.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

NA-Smaller Reporting Company

Item 4T. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our President and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report were effective such that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to our management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure. A controls system cannot provide absolute assurance, however, that the objectives of the controls system are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives.

Our management evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2009. Based on this evaluation, our management concluded that, as of June 30, 2009, our internal control over financial reporting was effective. However, with the limitations on the ability to provide segregation of duties, our management is actively seeking to add additional management personnel to provide segregation of duties.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting

There have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

None

ITEM 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

We have not sold for cash any restricted securities during the three months ended June 30, 2009.

Use of Proceeds of Registered Securities

None; not applicable.

Purchases of Equity Securities by Us and Affiliated Purchasers

During the three months ended June 30, 2009, we have not purchased any equity securities nor have any officers or directors of the Company.

ITEM 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

We are not aware of any defaults upon senior securities.

ITEM 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the quarter ended June 30, 2009.

ITEM 5. Other Information.

None

ITEM 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits.

Item 4	Exhibit No.	Instruments Defining the Rights of Security Holders	Location
31.01	31	CEO certification Pursuant to 18 USC Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	This Filing
31.02	31	CFO certification Pursuant to 18 USC Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	This Filing
32.01	32	CEO Certification pursuant to section 906	This Filing
32.02	32	CFO Certification pursuant to Section 906	This Filing

* Incorporated by reference from the Company's registration statement on Form 10-SB filed with the Commission, SEC file no. 0-23502.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Trafalgar Resources, Inc.
[Registrant]

Dated: August 13, 2009
Anthony Brandon Escobar, President
(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ Anthony Brandon Escobar

August 13, 2009
Coletti
Anthony Coletti, Principal Accounting
Officer

By: /s/ Anthony

