

WATERSIDE CAPITAL CORP
Form 10-Q
June 06, 2018

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2018

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 811-8387

WATERSIDE CAPITAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Virginia

(State of incorporation)

54-1694665

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

140 West 31st Street, 2nd Floor, New York, NY 10001

(Address of principal executive offices)

(212) 686-1515

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class registered: Name of each exchange on which registered:

None

None

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

(Title of class)

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 preceding 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 [X]

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). Yes [] No [X]

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 the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer [] Accelerated filer [] Non-accelerated filer [] Smaller reporting company [X]
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes [X] No []

The outstanding number of shares of common stock as of June 05, 2018 was: 1,915,548.

Documents incorporated by reference: None

WATERSIDE CAPITAL CORPORATION

FORM 10-Q

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PART I**FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****WATERSIDE CAPITAL CORPORATION****BALANCE SHEETS****As of March 31, 2018 (Unaudited) and June 30, 2017**

	June 30, 2017	(Unaudited) March 31, 2018
ASSETS		
Cash	\$-	\$7,590
TOTAL ASSETS	\$-	\$7,590
LIABILITIES & EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$-	\$845
Accrued Interest Payable	147,569	147,569
Judgment Payable	10,427,300	10,427,300
Accrued Interest Payable – Roran	-	2,914
Total Current Liabilities	10,574,869	10,580,628
Convertible Note Payable - Roran, net of debt discount	-	42,124
Total Liabilities	10,574,869	10,622,752
Equity		
Common Stock, par value \$1.00, 10,000,000 shares authorized, 1,915,548 shares issued and outstanding	1,915,548	1,915,548
Additional Paid-In Capital	15,479,680	15,523,144
Accumulated Deficit	(27,970,097)	(28,053,854)
Total Equity	(10,574,869)	(10,615,162)
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	\$-	\$7,590

See the accompanying Notes, which are an integral part of these unaudited Financial Statements

WATERSIDE CAPITAL CORPORATION**STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****For the Three and Nine Months Ended March 31, 2018 and 2017****(Unaudited)**

	Three Month Periods Ended March 31,		Nine Month Periods Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Income				
Interest - Other	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Total Income	-	-	-	-
Expense				
Realized and Unrealized Loss on Investments	-	-	-	100,425
Administrative Expenses	25,842	66,001	69,593	162,633
Interest Expense	9,516	-	14,164	-
Total Expense	35,358	66,001	83,757	263,058
Net loss	\$35,358	\$66,001	\$83,757	\$263,058
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding – Basic and Diluted	1,915,548	1,915,548	1,915,548	1,915,548
Net Loss Per Share - Basic and Diluted	\$(0.02)	\$(0.03)	\$(0.04)	\$(0.14)

See the accompanying Notes, which are an integral part of these unaudited Financial Statements

WATERSIDE CAPITAL CORPORATION**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****For the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2018 and 2017****(Unaudited)**

	2018	2017
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Loss	\$(83,757)	\$(263,058)
Adjustments to reconcile Net Loss to net cash used by operations:		
Loss on investments	-	\$100,425
Amortization of interest	11,250	-
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Accounts Payable	2,845	-
Accrued Interest Payable	2,914	-
Net cash Used by Operating Activities	(66,748)	(162,633)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of investments	-	85,000
Net cash provided by investing activities	-	85,000
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from note payable from Roran Capital	74,338	-
Net cash provided by Financing Activities	74,388	-
Net cash increase(decrease) for period	7,590	(77,633)
Cash at beginning of period	-	458,485
Cash at end of period	\$7,590	\$380,852
Supplemental Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities		
Intrinsic value of embedded beneficial conversion option on convertible note payable	\$43,464	\$-

See the accompanying Notes, which are an integral part of these unaudited Financial Statements

WATERSIDE CAPITAL CORPORATION

NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2018

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

Waterside Capital Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated in the Commonwealth of Virginia on July 13, 1993 and was a closed-end investment company licensed by the Small Business Administration (the “SBA”) as a Small Business Investment Corporation (“SBIC”). The Company previously made equity investments in, and provided loans to, small businesses to finance their growth, expansion, and development. Under applicable SBA regulations, the Company was restricted to investing only in qualified small businesses as contemplated by the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. As a registered investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), the Company’s investment objective was to provide its shareholders with a high level of income, with capital appreciation as a secondary objective. The Company made its first investment in a small business in October 1996.

On May 28, 2014, with the Company’s consent, the court having jurisdiction over the action filed by the SBA (the “Court”) entered a Consent Order and Judgment Dismissing Counterclaim, Appointing Receiver, Granting Permanent Injunctive Relief and Granting Money Judgment (the “Order”). The Order appointed the SBA receiver of the Company for the purpose of marshaling and liquidating in an orderly manner all of the Company’s assets and entered judgment in favor of the United States of America, on behalf of the SBA, against the Company in the amount of \$11,770,722. The Court assumed jurisdiction over the Company and the SBA was appointed receiver effective May 28, 2014.

The Company effectively stopped conducting an active business upon the appointment of the SBA as receiver and the commencement of the court ordered receivership (the “Receivership”). Over the course of the Receivership the activity of the Company was limited to the liquidation of the Company’s assets by the receiver and the payment of the proceeds therefrom to the SBA and for the expenses of the Receivership. On June 28, 2017 the Receivership was terminated with the entry of a Final Order by the Court. The Final Order specifically stated that “Control of Waterside shall be unconditionally transferred and returned to its shareholders c/o Roran Capital, LLC (“Roran”) upon notification of entry of this Order”. Upon termination of the Receivership, Roran took possession of all books and records made available to it by the SBA, and Roran expended, and has continued to expend, its own funds to maintain the viability of the Company.

The Company has no assets of any value, and the Company no longer has the SBIC license from the SBA. The Company is clearly no longer operating as a registered investment company under the Investment Company Act. The Company will now seek to either (i) enter into a new business; or, (ii) merge with, or otherwise acquire, an active

business which would benefit from operating as a public entity, and has undertaken a search to identify the best possible candidate(s) in order to provide value to the shareholders of the Company.

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements of our Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The Company effectively ceased operations and it has net losses through the date of these financial statements. Our financial statements have been presented on the basis that our business is a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. We are subject to the risks and uncertainties associated with a business with no operating business or assets and no revenue, as well as limitations on our operating capital resources. We have incurred operating losses and negative operating cash flows since the Receivership, and we expect to continue to incur operating losses and negative operating cash flows at least through the near future. Roran Capital LLC (“Roran”), which is a related party to the Company, has agreed to advance our Company funding in order to partially meet our most critical cash requirements and to assist the Company in its efforts to become a current SEC reporting company. For further discussion of the advances made by Roran, see the section titled “Notes Payable”.

As a result of the aforementioned factors, management has concluded that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our independent registered public accounting firm, in its report on our 2017 financial statements, raised substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our unaudited financial statements as of and for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2018 do not contain any adjustments for this uncertainty. In response to our Company’s cash needs, we raised funding as described in our notes that follow. Any additional amounts raised will be used for our future investing and operating cash flow needs. However, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in raising additional amounts of financing.

WATERSIDE CAPITAL CORPORATION

NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2018

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant Accounting Policies

There have been no material changes in the Company's significant accounting policies to those previously disclosed in the 2017 Annual Report.

Fiscal Year-End

The Company elected June 30 as its fiscal year-end date.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions and Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") 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 dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods.

These significant accounting estimates or assumptions bear the risk of change due to the fact that there are uncertainties attached to these estimates or assumptions, and certain estimates or assumptions are difficult to measure or value.

Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole under the circumstances, the results of which form

the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Management regularly evaluates the key factors and assumptions used to develop the estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such evaluations, if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly.

Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Convertible Financial Instruments

The Company bifurcates conversion options from their host instruments and accounts for them as free standing derivative financial instruments if certain criteria are met. The criteria include circumstances in which (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative instrument are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract, (b) the hybrid instrument that embodies both the embedded derivative instrument and the host contract is not re-measured at fair value under otherwise applicable generally accepted accounting principles with changes in fair value reported in earnings as they occur and (c) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative instrument would be considered a derivative instrument. An exception to this rule is when the host instrument is deemed to be conventional, as that term is described under applicable GAAP.

When the Company has determined that the embedded conversion options should not be bifurcated from their host instruments, discounts are recorded for the intrinsic value of conversion options embedded in the instruments based upon the differences between the fair value of the underlying common stock at the commitment date of the transaction and the effective conversion price embedded in the instrument.

Beneficial conversion feature – The issuance of the convertible debt described in Note 3, generated a beneficial conversion feature (“BCF”), which arises when a debt or equity security is issued with an embedded conversion option that is beneficial to the investor or in the money at inception because the conversion option has an effective strike price that is less than the market price of the underlying stock at the commitment date. The Company recognized the BCF by allocating the intrinsic value of the conversion option, which is the number of shares of common stock available upon conversion multiplied by the difference between the effective conversion price per share and the fair value of common stock per share on the commitment date, resulting in a discount on the convertible debt (recorded as a component of additional paid in capital).

Related Parties

The Company follows subtopic 850-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the identification of related parties and disclosure of related party transactions.

Pursuant to section 850-10-20 the related parties include (a) affiliates (“Affiliate” means, with respect to any specified Person, any other Person that, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by or is under common control with such Person, as such terms are used in and construed under Rule 405 under the Securities Act) of the Company; (b) entities for which investments in their equity securities would be required, absent the election of the fair value option under the Fair Value Option Subsection of section 825–10–15, to be accounted for by the equity method by the investing entity; (c) trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management; (d) principal owners of the Company; (e) management of the Company; (f) other parties with which the Company may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests; and (g) other parties that can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

WATERSIDE CAPITAL CORPORATION

NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2018

The financial statements shall include disclosures of material related party transactions, other than compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business. However, disclosure of transactions that are eliminated in the preparation of consolidated or combined financial statements is not required in those statements. The disclosures shall include: (a) the nature of the relationship(s) involved; (b) a description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amounts or nominal amounts were ascribed, for each of the periods for which income statements are presented, and such other information deemed necessary to an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements; (c) the dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which income statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period; and, (d) amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each balance sheet presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement.

Commitments and Contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company, but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or un-asserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or un-asserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potentially material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, and an estimate of the range of possible losses, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantees would be disclosed.

Deferred Tax Assets and Income Taxes Provision

The Company adopted the provisions of paragraph 740-10-25-13 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Paragraph 740-10-25-13 which addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under paragraph 740-10-25-13, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Paragraph 740-10-25-13 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures. The Company had no material adjustments to its liabilities for unrecognized income tax benefits according to the provisions of paragraph 740-10-25-13.

The estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities are reported in the accompanying balance sheets, as well as tax credit carry-backs and carry-forwards. The Company periodically reviews the recoverability of deferred tax assets recorded on its balance sheets and provides valuation allowances as management deems necessary.

Management makes judgments as to the interpretation of the tax laws that might be challenged upon an audit and cause changes to previous estimates of tax liability. In addition, the Company operates within multiple taxing jurisdictions and is subject to audit in these jurisdictions. In management's opinion, adequate provisions for income taxes have been made for all years. If actual taxable income by tax jurisdiction varies from estimates, additional allowances or reversals of reserves may be necessary.

WATERSIDE CAPITAL CORPORATION

NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2018

Tax years that remain subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions are generally the prior three (3) years for federal purposes, and the prior four (4) years for state purposes; however, as a result of the Company's operating losses, all tax years remain subject to examination by tax authorities.

Net Loss Per Common Share

The Company computes net income or loss per share in accordance with ASC 260 Earnings Per Share. Under the provisions of the Earnings per Share Topic ASC, basic net loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss available to common stockholders for the period by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. The calculation of diluted net loss per share gives effect to common stock equivalents; however, potential common shares are excluded if their effect is anti-dilutive.

Subsequent Events

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements are issued. Pursuant to ASU 2010-09 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company, as an SEC filer, considers its financial statements issued when they are widely distributed to users, such as through filing them on EDGAR.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by the FASB or other standard setting bodies that are adopted by the Company as of the specified effective date. Unless otherwise discussed, we believe that the impact of recently issued standards that are not yet effective will not have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations upon adoption.

WATERSIDE CAPITAL CORPORATION

NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2018

NOTE 3 – NOTES PAYABLE

On March 30, 2010, the SBA notified the Company that its account had been transferred to liquidation status and that the then outstanding debentures of \$16.1 million plus accrued interest (the “Debentures”) were due and payable within fifteen days of the date of the letter. The Company did not possess adequate liquid assets to make this payment. The Company negotiated terms of a settlement agreement with the SBA effective September 1, 2010, which allowed the Company’s management to liquidate the portfolio so long as there are no events of default. The Debentures were repurchased by the SBA in September 2010, represented by a Note Agreement between the SBA and the Company. The Note Agreement had a maturity of March 31, 2013. In the event of a default, the SBA had the ability to seek receivership.

On May 24, 2012 the SBA delivered to the Company a notice of an event of default for failure to meet the principal repayment schedule under the Note Agreement (the “Notice”). Under the terms of the Notice and the Note Agreement the SBA maintained a continuing right to terminate the Note Agreement and appoint a receiver to manage the Company’s assets.

On November 20, 2013 the SBA filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia seeking, among other things, receivership for the Company and a judgment in the amount outstanding under the Note Agreement plus continuing interest. The complaint alleged that as of October 31, 2013 there remained an outstanding balance of \$11,762,634 under the Note Agreement, including interest, which continued to accrue at the rate of \$2,021 per day. The SBA, in filing the complaint, requested that the court take exclusive jurisdiction of the Company and all of its assets wherever located and appoint the SBA as permanent receiver of the Company for the purpose of liquidating all of the Company’s assets and satisfying the claims of its creditors in the order of priority as determined by the court.

The Company initially took steps to contest the legal action initiated by the SBA and to oppose the receivership action. On April 29, 2014 the Board of Directors of the Company, as then constituted (the “Board”), met to reconsider the decision to contest the SBA’s legal action. In light of developments occurring since December of 2013, including projections of its portfolio companies and discussions with the SBA, the Board determined, after consultation with and advice of its counsel, that it was not in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders to continue to contest the legal action. The SBA was informed of this determination. The Board also decided to consent to the receivership process.

On May 28, 2014, with the Company's consent, the court having jurisdiction over the action filed by the SBA (the "Court") entered a Consent Order and Judgment Dismissing Counterclaim, Appointing Receiver, Granting Permanent Injunctive Relief and Granting Money Judgment (the "Order"). The Order appointed the SBA receiver of the Company for the purpose of marshaling and liquidating in an orderly manner all of the Company's assets and entered judgment in favor of the United States of America, on behalf of the SBA, against the Company in the amount of \$11,770,722. Such amount represents \$11,700,000 in principal and \$70,722 in accrued interest. The Court assumed jurisdiction over the Company and the SBA was appointed receiver effective May 28, 2014.

On June 28, 2017, the Receivership was terminated and a final order entered by the Court provided Roran with control of the Company. As of March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017, the Company's outstanding judgment payable totaled \$10,427,300, and interest payable totaled \$147,569.

The Company's outstanding judgment payable owed to the SBA was purchased by Roran from the SBA in July 2017. As such, all amounts due under the outstanding judgment payable are now owed to Roran rather than the SBA.

On September 19, 2017, the Company entered into a Convertible Loan Agreement with Roran (the "Loan Agreement"). Pursuant to the Loan Agreement, Roran agreed to loan to the Company an amount not to exceed a total of \$150,000 in principal over 18-months. Each advance under the Loan Agreement will be documented under a Convertible Promissory Note issued by the Company in favor of Roran (the "Note"). The Note bears interest at the rate of 12% per annum and is due in 18-months. Roran has the right to convert all or any portion of the Note into shares of the Company's common stock at a conversion price equal to 60% of the share price.

WATERSIDE CAPITAL CORPORATION

NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2018

As a result of the advance made pursuant to the Loan Agreement, the Company has incurred total obligations of \$74,338 as of March 31, 2018. The Company recorded a BCF due the conversion option of \$43,464, and the unamortized balance at March 31, 2018 is \$32,214. The amount is netted against the note payable balance as a debt discount with the corresponding entry to additional paid-in capital. The debt discount has been amortized as interest expense through the maturity date in March 2019.

NOTE 4 - INVESTMENTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE

The Company's legacy assets primarily consisted of prior investments that were composed of equity and debt securities. During the Receivership, the investments were either in default or distressed in nature. The Receiver liquidated the assets through negotiations and the investments were written down to their estimated net realizable value through recognizing other-than-temporary impairment losses. During the period ended September 30, 2016, the Receiver liquidated the remaining investment assets and recognized a loss of \$100,425.

As part of a settlement on an investment, during the year ended June 30, 2016, the Receiver exchanged part of an investment for two \$75,000 notes receivable with consecutive 1 year terms. The first note receivable was repaid during the period ended September 30, 2016. The other \$75,000 note receivable was transferred to the SBA to settle part of the accrued interest outstanding on the SBA judgment later in the 2017 fiscal year.

NOTE 5 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following individuals and entities have been identified as related parties based on their family affiliation with our Chairman of the Board:

Yitzhak Zelmanovitch

Roran Capital LLC

The following amounts were owed to related parties, affiliated with the CEO and Chairman of the Board, at the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2018
Judgment Payable (acquired by Roran from SBA)	\$10,427,300
Accrued Interest on Judgment Payable	147,569
Convertible Note Payable (Note 3)	74,338
Accrued Interest	2,914
	\$10,652,121

ITEM MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS 2. OF OPERATIONS

Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Item 2 of Part I of this report, include forward-looking statements. Information in this report contains "forward looking statements" which may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as "may", "shall", "will", "could", "expect", "estimate", "anticipate", "predict", "probable", "possible", "should", "continue", "believes", "projects", "targets", or similar terms, variations of those terms or the negative of those terms. The forward-looking statements specified in the following information have been compiled by our management on the basis of assumptions made by management and considered by management to be reasonable. Our future operating results, however, are impossible to predict and no representation, guaranty, or warranty is to be inferred from those forward-looking statements. Statements in this report concerning the following, without limitation, are forward looking statements:

future financial and operating results;

our ability to fund operations and business plans, and the timing of any funding or corporate development transactions we may pursue;

our ability to either (i) enter into a new business; or, (ii) merge with, or otherwise acquire, an active business which would benefit from operating as a public entity;

current and future economic and political conditions;

overall industry and market trends;

management's goals and plans for future operations; and

other assumptions described in this report underlying or relating to any forward-looking statements.

All references to "Waterside", "we", "our," "us" and the "Company" in this Item 2 refer to Waterside Capital Corporation.

The discussion in this section contains forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. We have attempted to identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "anticipate," "believe," "can," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "plan," "potential," "predict," "should," "would" or "will" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology, but their absence does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause our actual results to differ from those

projected in any forward-looking statements we make. You should understand that it is not possible to predict or identify all risks and uncertainties and you should not consider the risks and uncertainties identified by us to be a complete set of all potential risks or uncertainties that could materially affect us. You should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements we make herein because some or all of them may turn out to be wrong. We undertake no obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect future events and developments, except as required by law.

The following discussion of the results of operations for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the notes to those financial statements that are included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Our discussion includes forward-looking statements based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties, such as our plans, objectives, expectations and intentions. Actual results and the timing of events could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements because of a number of factors. An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Readers of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should carefully consider the risks set forth in the Risk Factors and Business sections of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2017, filed with the SEC on April 12, 2018. The forward-looking statements specified in the following information have been compiled by our management on the basis of assumptions made by management and considered by management to be reasonable. Our future operating results, however, are impossible to predict and no representation, guaranty, or warranty is to be inferred from those forward-looking statements.

The assumptions used for purposes of the forward-looking statements specified in the following information represent estimates of future events and are subject to uncertainty as to possible changes in economic, legislative, industry, and other circumstances. As a result, the identification and interpretation of data and other information and their use in developing and selecting assumptions from and among reasonable alternatives require the exercise of judgment. To the extent that the assumed events do not occur, the outcome may vary substantially from anticipated or projected results, and, accordingly, no opinion is expressed on the achievability of those forward-looking statements. No assurance can be given that any of the assumptions relating to the forward-looking statements specified in the following information are accurate, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements.

Overview

The Company was formed in the Commonwealth of Virginia on July 13, 1993 and was a closed-end investment company licensed by the SBA as a SBIC. The Company previously made equity investments in, and provided loans to, small businesses to finance their growth, expansion, and development. Under applicable SBA regulations, the Company was restricted to investing only in qualified small businesses as contemplated by the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. As a registered investment company under the Investment Company Act, the Company's investment objective was to provide its shareholders with a high level of income, with capital appreciation as a secondary objective. The Company made its first investment in a small business in October 1996.

In May 2014 the Company effectively ceased operations. The Company consented to a court order appointing the SBA as receiver of the Company for the purpose of marshaling and liquidating in an orderly manner all of the Company's assets. That order also entered judgment in favor of the United States of America, on behalf of the SBA, against the Company in the amount of \$11,770,722. The SBA was appointed receiver effective May 28, 2014.

Over the course of the Receivership the activity of the Company was limited to the liquidation of the Company's assets by the receiver and the payment of the proceeds therefrom to the SBA and for the expenses of the Receivership. The SBIC license granted to the Company by the SBA was revoked by the SBA effective March 20, 2017. On June 28, 2017 the Receivership was terminated. The Final Order specifically stated that "Control of Waterside shall be unconditionally transferred and returned to its shareholders c/o Roran Capital, LLC ("Roran") upon notification of entry of this Order.

Upon termination of the Receivership, Roran took possession of all books and records made available to it by the SBA, and Roran has expended, and continues to expend, its own funds to maintain the viability of the Company. With no assets and no SBIC license from the SBA, no income, and liabilities in excess of \$10,000,000, it became clear to the Company that continuing to operate as a registered investment company was impossible. Roran provided assurances that it would fund reasonable expenses of the Company so long as progress was being made to reorganize the Company and seek a new business to undertake or to merge with an existing business. The New Board has continued to work toward achieving that goal.

The Company is no longer operating as a registered investment company under the Investment Company Act. The Company has engaged, and intends to continue to engage, qualified professionals and personnel in order to bring the Company current in its SEC filings and audits. Roran paid for the Company to file all delinquent SEC filings as a registered investment company. The Company believes that as of June 28, 2017 it ceased to be a registered investment company so it did not file as a registered investment company for the period ended June 30, 2017. Instead, the Company filed a Form 10-K for that period. Prior to the filing of that 10-K, the Company filed with the SEC an Application pursuant to Section 8(f) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 for an order declaring that the Company has ceased to be a registered investment company.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

From time-to-time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”), or other standard setting bodies, relating to the treatment and recording of certain accounting transactions. Unless otherwise discussed herein, management of the Company has determined that these recent accounting pronouncements will not have a material impact on the financial position or results of operations of the Company.

Critical Accounting Policies

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Judgments and Estimates

Our management’s discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our financial statements which we have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. In preparing our financial statements, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods.

Critical accounting estimates are estimates for which (a) the nature of the estimate is material due to the levels of subjectivity and judgment necessary to account for highly uncertain matters or the susceptibility of such matters to change and (b) the impact of the estimate on financial condition or operating performance is material.

These significant accounting estimates or assumptions bear the risk of change due to the fact that there are uncertainties attached to these estimates or assumptions, and certain estimates or assumptions are difficult to measure or value.

Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Management regularly evaluates the key factors and assumptions used to develop the estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After

such evaluations, if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly.

Actual results could differ from those estimates.

While our significant accounting policies are referenced in Note 2 of our annual financial statements included in this Quarterly Report, we believe the following accounting policies to be critical to the judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements:

Assumption as a Going Concern

Management assumes that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. However, given our current financial position and lack of liquidity, there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenues when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; delivery has occurred; price is fixed or determinable; and, collectability of the related receivable is reasonably assured. The Company follows the provisions of ASC 605, "Revenue Recognition", which includes the guidelines of Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104.

Convertible Financial Instruments

The Company bifurcates conversion options from their host instruments and accounts for them as free standing derivative financial instruments if certain criteria are met. The criteria include circumstances in which (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative instrument are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract, (b) the hybrid instrument that embodies both the embedded derivative instrument and the host contract is not re-measured at fair value under otherwise applicable generally accepted accounting principles with changes in fair value reported in earnings as they occur and (c) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative instrument would be considered a derivative instrument. An exception to this rule is when the host instrument is deemed to be conventional, as that term is described under applicable GAAP.

When the Company has determined that the embedded conversion options should not be bifurcated from their host instruments, discounts are recorded for the intrinsic value of conversion options embedded in the instruments based upon the differences between the fair value of the underlying common stock at the commitment date of the transaction and the effective conversion price embedded in the instrument.

Beneficial Conversion Feature

The issuance of the convertible debt issued by the Company (described in Note 3 to the Financial Statements) generated a beneficial conversion feature (“BCF”), which arises when a debt or equity security is issued with an embedded conversion option that is beneficial to the investor or in the money at inception because the conversion option has an effective strike price that is less than the market price of the underlying stock at the commitment date. The Company recognized the BCF by allocating the intrinsic value of the conversion option, which is the number of shares of common stock available upon conversion multiplied by the difference between the effective conversion price per share and the fair value of common stock per share on the commitment date, resulting in a discount on the convertible debt (recorded as a component of additional paid in capital).

Deferred Tax Assets and Income Taxes Provision

The Company adopted the provisions of paragraph 740-10-25-13 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Paragraph 740-10-25-13 which addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under paragraph 740-10-25-13, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Paragraph 740-10-25-13 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures. The Company had no material adjustments to its liabilities for unrecognized income tax benefits according to the provisions of paragraph 740-10-25-13.

The estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities are reported in the accompanying balance sheets, as well as tax credit carry-backs and carry-forwards. The Company periodically reviews the recoverability of deferred tax assets recorded on its balance sheets and provides valuation allowances as management deems necessary.

Management makes judgments as to the interpretation of the tax laws that might be challenged upon an audit and cause changes to previous estimates of tax liability. In addition, the Company operates within multiple taxing jurisdictions and is subject to audit in these jurisdictions. In management's opinion, adequate provisions for income taxes have been made for all years. If actual taxable income by tax jurisdiction varies from estimates, additional allowances or reversals of reserves may be necessary.

Management assumes that the realization of the Company's net deferred tax assets resulting from its net operating loss ("NOL") carry-forwards for Federal income tax purposes that may be offset against future taxable income was not considered more likely than not and accordingly, the potential tax benefits of the net loss carry-forwards are offset by a full valuation allowance. Management made this assumption based on (a) the Company has incurred recurring losses and presently has no revenue-producing business, (b) general economic conditions, and (c) its ability to raise additional funds to support its daily operations by way of a public or private offering, among other factors.

Comparison of the Three Months Ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

During the three months ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, respectively, the Company did not have any operations and therefore there were no revenues. Expenses were limited to maintaining the Company in good standing and becoming current in its filing obligations with the SEC.

Administrative Expense

Professional fees totaled \$25,842 for the three months ended March 31, 2018 compared to \$66,001 for the three months ended March 31, 2017. The decrease of \$40,159 was primarily due to less activity in the current period as the prior comparable period was under the control of the Receiver and the Company was still in the process of liquidating its investments.

Net Loss

We reported a net loss of \$35,358 during the three months ended March 31, 2018 compared to a net loss of \$66,001 in the comparable period of 2017. The decrease was due to no investment activity.

Comparison of the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

During the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, respectively, the Company did not have any operations and therefore there were no revenues. Expenses during the nine months ended March 31, 2017 were limited to the Company liquidating its assets through the Receivership. Expenses during the same period ended March 31, 2018 were limited to maintaining the Company in good standing and becoming current in its filing obligations with the SEC.

Realized and Unrealized Loss on Investments

During the nine months ended March 31, 2018, the Company had no remaining investment assets and therefore did not have any gain or loss activity. For the comparable prior period ended March 31, 2017, the Company liquidated its remaining investment assets under the Receivership and recognized losses of \$100,425.

Administrative Expense

Professional fees totaled \$69,593 for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 compared to \$162,633 for the nine months ended March 31, 2017. The decrease of \$93,040 was primarily due to less activity in the current period as the prior comparable period was under the control of the Receiver and the Company was still in the process of liquidating its investments.

Net Loss

We reported a net loss of \$83,757 during the nine months ended March 31, 2018 compared to a net loss of \$263,058 in the comparable period of 2017. The decrease was primarily due to no investment activity in the current period.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have incurred recurring operating losses and negative operating cash flows in 2017 and through March 31, 2018, and we expect to continue to incur operating losses and negative operating cash flows at least through the near future. We have obtained funding through a convertible loan facility of up to \$150,000 in order to partially meet our most critical cash requirements, and of this amount, we have drawn \$74,338 as of March 31, 2018.

As a result of the aforementioned factors, management has concluded that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our independent registered public accounting firm, in its report on our 2017 financial statements, raised substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our financial statements as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2018 do not contain any adjustments for this uncertainty. In response to our Company's cash needs, we raised funding as described in our financial statements. Any additional amounts raised will be used for our future investing and operating cash flow needs. However, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in raising additional amounts of financing.

Management's Plans

Our plan is to seek, investigate, and consummate a merger or other business combination, purchase of assets or other strategic transaction (i.e. a merger) with a corporation, partnership, limited liability company or other operating business entity, or enter into a new business (collectively, a "Business Target") desiring the perceived advantages of becoming a publicly reporting and publicly held corporation. We have no operating business, and conduct minimal operations necessary to meet regulatory requirements. Our ability to commence any operations is contingent upon obtaining adequate financial resources.

We are not currently engaged in any business activities that provide cash flow. The costs of investigating and analyzing business combinations for the next 12 months and beyond such time will be paid with money borrowed from Roran.

During the next twelve months, we anticipate incurring costs related to (i) filing of Exchange Act reports; and, (ii) identifying and consummating a transaction with a Business Target. We believe we will be able to meet these costs through use of funds borrowed from Roran, or other amounts to be loaned to or invested in us by other investors.

We may consider a business which has recently commenced operations, is a developing company in need of additional funds for expansion into new products or markets, is seeking to develop a new product or service, or is an established business which may be experiencing financial or operating difficulties and is in need of additional capital. In the alternative, a business combination may involve the acquisition of, or merger with, a company which does not need substantial additional capital, but which desires to establish a public trading market for its shares, while avoiding, among other things, the time delays, significant expense, and loss of voting control which may occur in a public offering.

Zindel Zelmanovitch is our president, secretary and our chief financial officer. Mr. Zelmanovitch is only required to devote a small portion of his time to our affairs on a part-time or as-needed basis. No regular compensation has, in the past, nor is anticipated in the future, to be paid to any officer or director in their capacities as such. We do not anticipate hiring any full-time employees as long as we are seeking and evaluating Business Targets.

At March 31, 2018, we had only \$7,590 cash on hand. Since we have no revenue or plans to generate any revenue, we will be dependent upon loans to fund losses incurred in excess of our cash.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Not applicable.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e)) under the Exchange Act) that is designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by our Company in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time specified in the Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive officer or officers and principal financial officer or officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act, our Company carried out an evaluation with the participation of our Company's management, including our Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and our Company's Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), of the effectiveness of our Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of March 31, 2018. Based upon that evaluation, our Company's CEO and CFO concluded that our Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of March 31, 2018 due to our Company's limited internal resources and lack of ability to have multiple levels of transaction review.

Management is in the process of determining how best to change our current system and implement a more effective system to insure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act have been recorded, processed, summarized and reported accurately. Our management intends to develop procedures to address the current deficiencies to the extent possible given limitations in financial and personnel resources. While management is working on a plan, no assurance can be made at this point that the implementation of such controls and procedures will be completed in a timely manner or that they will be adequate once implemented.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting