Abbreviated financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2011

Registered number UK 03414645

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Abbreviated financial statements

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KPMG
Chartered Accountants
1 Stokes Place
St Stephen's Green
Dublin 2
Ireland

Independent auditor's report to Minihow Limited under section 449 of the Companies Act 2006

We have examined the abbieviated accounts set out on pages 3 to 6 together with the financial statements of Minihow Limited for the year ended 31 December 2011 prepared under Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 449 of the Companies Act 2006 and our work has been undertaken solely for that purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the directors, as a body, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

The directors are responsible for pieparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Register of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with that regulations made under that section



Independent auditor's report to Minihow Limited under section 449 of the Companies Act 2006 (continued)

Other information

On 26 September 2012, we reported as auditor to the members of the company on the financial statements prepared under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006 and our report included the following paragraph

"Emphasis of matter - going concern

The balance sheet at year end discloses a deficit of current assets over current liabilities. As set out in Note 2, the company's bank borrowings have expired and the directors are in discussions with the Company's bankers to ensure that finance facilities continue to be available to fund the activities of the company. These circumstances indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the ability of the company to continue as a going concern.

The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern

Emphasis of matter - valuation of property

In forming our opinion on these financial statements, which is not qualified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in Note 9 to the financial statements concerning the valuation of the Company's property asset, which is included in the financial statements at a market value of €1,500,000. As set out in that note, the carrying value of the Company's property asset has been determined by the directors incorporating assumptions about conditions in the property markets which are particularly uncertain in the current time and may affect the ultimate value of the property. The ultimate outcome of these matters cannot presently be determined with certainty, and no provision for any further reduction in value that may result has been made in the financial statements.

26 September 2012

for and on behalf of

KPMC

Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm

1 Stokes Place St Stephen's Green Dublin 2

Balance sheet

at 31 December 2011

	Notes	2011 Stg£	2010 Stg£
Fixed assets Investments		1,500,000	1,500,000
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	3	26,265 106,021	20,539 91,190
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		132,286 (492,249)	111,729 (449,936)
Net current liabilities		(359,963)	(338,207)
Net assets		1,140,037	1,161,793
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Other reserves Profit and loss account	4	2 1,137,905 2,130	2 1,137,905 23,886
Shareholders' funds		1,140,037	1,161,793

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 26th September 2012 and were signed on its behalf by

Liam Cunningham

Director

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 Significant accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles under the historical cost convention, as modified to include the revaluation of land and buildings, and comply with financial reporting standards of the Accounting Standards Board

Turnover

Turnover represents rental income and excludes VAT Rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the respective leases

Cash flow statement

The directors have availed of the exemption contained in Financial Reporting Standard 1 and, accordingly, no cash flow statement is presented

Investment properties

Investment properties are revalued annually and are not depreciated or amortised. Where the valuation indicates a permanent diminution in value of the property, the permanent diminution is charged to the profit and loss account. All other fluctuations in value are transferred to a revaluation reserve.

This treatment is a departure from the requirement of Company Law to provide depreciation on all fixed assets which have a limited economic life. However, these investment properties are not held for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. The accounting policy adopted is therefore necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. If depreciation were to be provided it would be provided at a rate of 2% per annum on the revalued amount.

Notes (continued)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Provision is made at the rates expected to apply when the timing differences reverse.

Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and the results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

2 Going concern

The balance sheet shows a £359,963 (2010 £338,207) deficit of current assets over current liabilities at 31 December 2011 The Company's activities are funded primarily by third party bank finance which was has now expired. The directors are in discussions with the Company's bankers to ensure that finance facilities continue to be available to fund the activities of the company.

The above factors represent the key risks and material uncertainties which may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and may therefore be unable to pay its debts as they fall due Nevertheless, after making enquiries and considering the uncertainties described above, the directors have concluded that they have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The financial statements do not contain any adjustments that would result if future financing is not available. As explained in the review of activities set out in the Directors' Report, the directors have assessed the financial resources necessary over the forthcoming 12 months. The directors have consequently undertaken a review of the company's plans for future investment and development of its property and the availability of resources required for that purpose

Given these circumstances, the directors have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the company will have sufficient financial resources to continue its activities for the foreseeable future

Consequently, they have determined that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis

Notes (continued)

3	Debtors	2011 Stg£	2010 Stg£
	Amounts falling due within one year	26,265 ———	20,539
4	Called up share capital	2011 Stg£	2010 Stg£
	Authorised 1,000 ordinary shares of Stg£1 each	1,000	1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 2 ordinary shares of Stg£1 each	2	2

5 Controlling party

The company is controlled by Mr Patrick McKillen