

**Company No: 03414645 (England and Wales)**

**MINIHOW LIMITED**

**Financial Statements**

**For the financial year ended 31 December 2021**

**Pages for filing with the registrar**

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**MINIHOW LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**MINIHOW LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION**

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**DIRECTOR**

Liam Cunningham

**SECRETARY**

Liam Cunningham

**REGISTERED OFFICE**

4th Floor Khiara House  
25/26 Poland Street  
London W1F 8QN  
United Kingdom

**COMPANY NUMBER**

03414645 (England and Wales)

**AUDITOR**

Deloitte Ireland LLP  
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm  
Deloitte & Touche House  
Earlsfort Terrace  
Dublin 2

**BANKERS**

Ulster Bank Limited  
Georges Quay  
Dublin 2

**SOLICITORS**

Kerman and Co LLP Solicitors  
200 Strand  
London  
WC2R 1DJ

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MINIHOW LIMITED

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Minihow Limited (the 'Company'):

- Give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its result for the financial year then ended;
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Section 1a of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- The Balance Sheet; and
- The related notes 1 to 10.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Section 1a of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MINIHOW LIMITED**

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. The auditor includes an explanation in the auditor's report of the extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If the auditor concludes that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate and no material uncertainties have been identified, the auditor reports these conclusions in the auditor's report. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MINIHOW LIMITED**

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that the auditor identifies during the audit.

### **Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud**

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the Company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the Company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework(s) that the Company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included the UK Companies Act, tax legislation ; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the Company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team (including significant component audit teams and relevant internal specialists such as tax, valuations, pensions, IT, forensic and industry specialists) regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and external legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing internal audit reports and reviewing correspondence with HMRC.

### **Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

#### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- The information given in the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- The Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Director's Report.



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MINIHOW LIMITED**

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- Adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- The financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- Certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- We have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

### **Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed..

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Brian Murphy".

Brian Murphy (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
For and on behalf of Deloitte Ireland LLP  
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm

Deloitte & Touche House  
Earlsfort Terrace  
Dublin 2

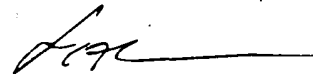
Date: 28 September 2022

**MINIHOW LIMITED**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Investment property	3	1,625,000	1,700,000
		<u>1,625,000</u>	<u>1,700,000</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	4	569,150	527,325
Cash at bank and in hand		1,171	1,731
		<u>570,321</u>	<u>529,056</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Amounts falling due within one year	5	(569,344)	(530,355)
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>		<u>977</u>	<u>(1,299)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,625,977</u>	<u>1,698,701</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(179,908)	(193,731)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>1,446,069</u>	<u>1,504,970</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>	7		
Called-up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		1,446,067	1,504,968
<b>Total shareholder's funds</b>		<u>1,446,069</u>	<u>1,504,970</u>

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Minihow Limited (registered number: 03414645) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 September 2022. They were signed on its behalf by:



Liam Cunningham  
Director



**MINIHOW LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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**1. Accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

**General information and basis of accounting**

Minihow Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 4th Floor Khiara House, 25/26 Poland Street, London W1F 8QN, United Kingdom.

The principal activities are set out in the Director's Report.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1a of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

**Going concern**

The director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

**Foreign currency**

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the Balance Sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see above); and
- exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**Turnover**

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

**Finance costs**

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

**Taxation**

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

**MINIHOW LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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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. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its 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.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, 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.

When the amount that can be deducted for tax for an asset that is recognised in a business combination is less (more) than the value at which it is recognised, a deferred tax liability (asset) is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid (avoided) in respect of that difference. Similarly, a deferred tax asset (liability) is recognised for the additional tax that will be avoided (paid) because of a difference between the value at which a liability is recognised and the amount that will be assessed for tax.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to property, plant and equipment is measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset.

Where items recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the Company and the Company intends either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

**Leases**

***The Company as lessor***

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the company's net investment outstanding in respect of leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**Impairment of assets**

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as described below.

**Investment property**

Investment property is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Deferred taxation is provided on these gains at the rate expected to apply when the property is sold.

**MINIHOW LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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**Trade and other debtors**

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts, except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

**Trade and other creditors**

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

**Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

**Related Parties**

For the purpose of these financial statements a party is considered to be related to the company if:

- the party has the ability, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries to control the company or exercise significant influence over the company in making financial and operating policy decisions or has joint control over the company;
- the company and the party are subject to common control;
- the party is a member of key management personnel of the company or the company's parent, or a close family member of such as an individual, or is an entity under the control, joint control or significant influence of such individuals;
- The party is a close family member of a party referred to above or is an entity under the control or significant influence of such individuals;

Close family members of an individual are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the company.

**2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the financial year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the financial year of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

**MINIHOW LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies**

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the director has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

**Critical judgement - Valuation of investment property**

The value of investment property is inherently subjective and requires an assessment on the valuation to be carried out for each financial period. Therefore the directors have deemed this to be a critical accounting judgement for the Company.

The fair value of the Company's investment property at 31 December 2020 have been arrived at on the basis of valuations carried out on that date by external valuers having appropriate relevant professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The valuations performed conform to the Valuations Standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and International Valuations Standards (IVS) 2013 were arrived at by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

The comparison approach was used for all properties which involved reviewing recent market evidence from the sales of similar properties during the financial year.

For commercial investment property, the yield methodology was used which involved applying market derived capitalisation yields to current and market derived future income streams with appropriate adjustments for income voids arising from vacancies or rent free financial years. These capitalisation yields and future income streams are derived from comparable property and leasing transactions.

**3. Investment property**

	<b>Investment property £</b>
<b>Valuation</b>	
As at 01 January 2021	<b>1,700,000</b>
Fair value movement	<b>(75,000)</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>	<b><u>1,625,000</u></b>

**4. Debtors**

	<b>2021 £</b>	<b>2020 £</b>
Trade debtors	95,718	73,199
Amounts owed by Group undertakings (note 8)	472,778	453,464
Prepayments	654	662
	<b><u>569,150</u></b>	<b><u>527,325</u></b>

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are repayable on demand and do not bear interest.

**MINIHOW LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Director loans (note 8)	57,322	13,410
Trade creditors	21,381	13,956
Amounts owed to Ultimate Parent undertakings (note 8)	402,774	402,774
Corporation tax	16,093	23,520
Other creditors	42,680	20,161
Accruals and deferred income	29,094	56,534
	<b>569,344</b>	<b>530,355</b>

Amounts owed to connected persons are repayable on demand and do not bear interest.

**6. Deferred tax**

	2021	2020
	£	£
At the beginning of financial year	(193,731)	(228,748)
Credited to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	13,823	35,017
At the end of financial year	<b>(179,908)</b>	<b>(193,731)</b>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Revaluation of investment property	<b>(179,908)</b>	<b>(193,731)</b>

**7. Called-up share capital and reserves**

	2021	2020
	£	£
<b>Authorised</b>		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Allotted, called-up and fully-paid</b>		
2 Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Presented as follows:</b>		
Called-up share capital presented as equity	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

The Company's other reserves are as follows:

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, including unrealised profit on the remeasurement of investment properties, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

**8. Related party transactions**

The Company has availed of the exemption provided in FRS 102 Section 33 Related Party Disclosures not to disclose transactions entered into with fellow group companies that are wholly owned within the group of companies of which the Company is a wholly owned member.

**9. Events after the Balance Sheet date**

There have been no events after the balance sheet date affecting the Company since the financial year.

**MINIHOW LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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**10. Controlling party**

The company regards Hume Street Management Consultancy Limited, a company incorporated in Ireland, as its immediate parent company.

The parent of the largest group in which the results are consolidated is Wintergreen Holdings Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Wintergreen Holdings Limited are prepared in accordance with FRS 102 and are available to the public and may be obtained from [www.cro.ie](http://www.cro.ie). Wintergreen Holdings Limited is registered in Ireland.

The company regards Belleville Limited, a company registered in the Isle of Man, as its ultimate parent company.

The ultimate controlling party is Patrick McKillen, Snr.