

Edgar Filing: No Show, Inc. - Form 10-K

No Show, Inc.  
Form 10-K  
October 28, 2009

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

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2009

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 333-145830

No Show, Inc.

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(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

20-3356659

-----  
(State of incorporation)

-----  
(I.R.S. Employer ID No.)

3415 Ocatillo Mesa Way, North Las Vegas, NV 89031

-----  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone number, including area code: (702) 631-4251

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None  
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: Common Stock

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.  Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.  Yes  No

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

Indicate by checkmark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by checkmark 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.

Large accelerated filer                       Accelerated filer  
 Non-accelerated filer                       Smaller reporting company

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(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 Exchange Act).

Yes  No

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter:

The aggregate market value of the Company's common shares of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Company at July 31, 2009, computed by reference to the last trade on the OTC-BB on October 9, 2008, was \$1,512,500.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date:

As of October 27, 2009, there were 21,050,000 shares of the issuers Common Stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

None.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format: Yes  No

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### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of historical fact are "forward-looking statements" for purposes of federal and state securities laws, including, but not limited to, any projections of earnings, revenue or other financial items; any statements of the plans, strategies and objections of management for future operations; any statements concerning proposed new services or developments; any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance; any statements or belief; and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing.

Forward-looking statements may include the words "may," "could," "estimate," "intend," "continue," "believe," "expect" or "anticipate" or other similar words. These forward-looking statements present our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this report. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the dates on which they are made. We do not undertake to update forward-looking statements to reflect the impact of circumstances or events that arise after the dates they are made. You should, however, consult further disclosures we make in future filings of our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in any of our forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results could differ materially from those projected or assumed in any of our forward-looking statements. Our future financial condition and results of operations, as well as any forward-looking statements, are subject to change and inherent risks and uncertainties. The factors impacting these risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

- o inability to raise additional financing for working capital and product development;
- o inability to develop and design new apparel products;
- o deterioration in general or regional economic, market and political conditions;
- o the fact that our accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we report our financial condition and results of operations, and they may require management to make estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain;
- o adverse state or federal legislation or regulation that increases the

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costs of compliance, or adverse findings by a regulator with respect to existing operations;

- o changes in U.S. GAAP or in the legal, regulatory and legislative environments in the markets in which we operate;

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- o inability to efficiently manage our operations;
- o inability to achieve future operating results;
- o our ability to recruit and hire key employees;
- o the inability of management to effectively implement our strategies and business plans; and
- o the other risks and uncertainties detailed in this report.

In this form 10-K references to "No Show", "the Company", "we," "us," and "our" refer to No Show, Inc.

### AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and special reports and other information with the SEC. You can read these SEC filings and reports over the Internet at the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). You can also obtain copies of the documents at prescribed rates by writing to the Public Reference Section of the SEC at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549 on official business days between the hours of 10:00 am and 3:00 pm. Please call the SEC at (800) SEC-0330 for further information on the operations of the public reference facilities. We will provide a copy of our annual report to security holders, including audited financial statements, at no charge upon receipt to of a written request to us at No Show, Inc., 3415 Ocatillo Mesa Way, North Las Vegas, NV 89031.

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### PART I

#### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

##### History and Organization

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No Show, Inc. was incorporated in the State of Nevada on August 23, 2005. We are in the business of designing and marketing women's intimate apparel. Emphasis in the design would include using fabrics and a stitch design which would not show through regular clothing as undergarments. Once management designs these undergarments, clothing contract manufacturers will be identified to replicate these garments. Management plans to market their products through retail women's clothing stores. Activities to date have been limited primarily to organization, initial capitalization, establishing an appropriate operating facility in Las Vegas, Nevada, and seeking funding to commence our operational plans.

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### Our Business

Our business is to design and market women's intimate apparel. Emphasis is utilizing fabric and stitch design which would not show through regular clothing as undergarments. Once management designs these undergarments, clothing contract manufacturers will be identified to replicate these garments. Management believes the Company's success will be determined by its ability to create brand awareness, acquire customers and produce its products at a competitive price. The Company has developed a few strategies to accomplish this goal. Management plans to shop for clothing contract manufacturers outside of the U.S. preferably Mexico to produce its intimate apparel garments. At this time, management has not enlisted or signed any contract manufacturing contracts or agreements. Management has developed two patterns for its intimate apparel garments and is now in the process of identifying the type of fabrics to be used for its future products. The process to identify the fabrics to be used includes the following: a) availability of the fabric; b) cost of the fabric; c) durability; d) moisture-wicking fabric (a moisture-wicking fabric is a fabric that pulls moisture away from the skin to keep the body dry, as compared to a natural fiber like cotton that retains moisture; e) comfortable; f) a fabric which will allow invisible seams; and g) a machine washable fabric. Until we can identify and source the fabric to be used in our garments, it would be difficult to predict a price point for our product(s).

In an effort to identify a source to supply a fabric which meets this criteria, management has been requesting sample material (known in the industry as a "swatches") and prices from various suppliers in the U.S., China and Mexico. The suppliers contacted have not been responsive, as they recognize that No Show is a start-up company with no operating history. Management is determined to find a supplier that would be willing to work with the Company. The search for suppliers has been made utilizing the internet and the Thomas Register Directory (an industry source book).

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Management recognizes that the retail price point must be competitive in order to sell product, it is for this reason that the fabric selection process has taken so long to complete.

With our limited resources, management does not plan on hiring subcontractors or consultants to help design more intimate apparel clothing patterns. Our management will undertake this responsibility.

### Marketing Plan

Since we are based in Las Vegas, Nevada, the initial marketing of our products will be directed towards specialty boutique stores in Las Vegas, Nevada, and stores located in the Las Vegas casinos. Initially, management will undertake the responsibility of knocking-on-doors to promote its intimate apparel line. Management will be responsible for developing sales brochures for our product line.

In order to build distribution for our intimate apparel line, management would consider placing product on consignment with local retailers. In this sense, the local retailers would not need to purchase inventory of a new line, which may or might not sell. Under this arrangement, when a retailer sells our merchandise to the customer, the retailer becomes obligated to pay us from the proceeds of the sale. If the product does not sell, the retailer

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can return the product to us without incurring the cost of purchasing the merchandise out of their own funds. This method of distribution may be needed to help us build brand awareness. We do not expect that each store would stock more than six items, per size, in inventory. Therefore, if we used the consignment method to obtain initial distribution, we would limit our costs of providing inventory by limiting the number of stores, and the amount of merchandise to be carried by each store.

If this method of distribution becomes successful, and our products are accepted by the consumers, management will hire manufacturing sale representatives who will market the products to larger retailer outlets in other geographic locations in the U.S.

### The Industry

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The apparel industry is highly cyclical and heavily dependent upon the overall level of consumer spending. Purchases of apparel and related goods tend to be highly correlated with changes in the disposable income of consumers. Consumer spending is dependent on a number of factors, including actual and perceived economic conditions affecting disposable consumer income (such as unemployment, wages and salaries), business conditions, interest rates, availability of credit and tax rates in the general economy and in the international, regional and local markets where our products are sold. As a result, any deterioration in general economic conditions, reductions in the level of consumer spending or increases in interest rates in any of the regions in which we compete could adversely affect the sales of our products.

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A return to recessionary or inflationary conditions, whether in the United States or globally, additional terrorist attacks or similar events could have further adverse effects on consumer confidence and spending and, as a result, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's future financial condition and results of operations.

### Competition

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The intimate apparel industry is highly competitive. Competition is generally based upon product quality, brand name recognition, price, selection, service and purchasing convenience. Both branded and private label manufacturers compete in the intimate apparel industry. Major competitors include: Gap, Inc., Jockey International, Inc., Kellwood Company, the Lane Bryant division of Charming Shoppes, Inc., Maidenform Brands, Inc., Sara Lee Corporation, Triumph International, VF Corporation, the Victoria's Secret division of Limited Brands, Inc., Wacoal Corp. and The Warnaco Group, Inc. Because of the highly fragmented nature of the balance of the industry, both domestically and internationally, the Company will also compete with many small manufacturers and retailers. Additionally, department stores, specialty stores and other retailers, have significant private label product offerings that would compete with No Show, Inc. The Company might not be able to compete successfully with these competitors in the future. If No Show fails to compete successfully, its potential tiny market share and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

Most all of our competitors have significantly greater financial, marketing and other resources, broader product lines outside of intimate apparel and

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larger customer bases than we have and are less financially leveraged than we are. As a result, these competitors may be able to: adapt to changes in customer requirements more quickly; introduce new and more innovative products more quickly; better adapt to downturns in the economy or other decreases in sales; better withstand pressure to accept customer returns of their products or reductions in inventory levels carried by our customers; take advantage of acquisition and other opportunities more readily; devote greater resources to the marketing and sale of their products; adopt more aggressive pricing policies and provide greater contributions to retailer price markdowns.

### No Show's Funding Requirements

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No Show does not have the required capital or funding to produce any intimate apparel products. Management anticipates No Show will require at least \$500,000 to complete to perform the design and marketing of its proposed intimate apparel product. The Company has been seeking funding from a number of sources, but has yet to secure any funding, especially during this current economic downturn. Management continues to seek different funding sources in order to initiate its business plan. The downturn in the economy has limited our sources of financing. We continue to seek financing with no success. If we are unable to obtain capital to finance our plan of operations or identify alternative capital, we may need to curtail, limit or cease our existing operations.

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Future funding could result in potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, the incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities and/or amortization expenses related to goodwill and other intangible assets, which could materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. Any future acquisitions of other businesses, technologies, services or product(s) might require the Company to obtain additional equity or debt financing, which might not be available on terms favorable to the Company, or at all, and such financing, if available, might be dilutive.

### Patent, Trademark, License and Franchise Restrictions and Contractual Obligations and Concessions

We currently have no pending or provisional patents or trademark applications.

### Research and Development Activities and Costs

We have not incurred any research and development costs for our proposed intimate apparel product(s), as we lack funding to do so.

### Compliance with Environmental Laws

We are not aware of any environmental laws that have been enacted, nor are we aware of any such laws being contemplated for the future, that impact issues specific to our business. In our industry, environmental laws are anticipated to apply directly to the owners and operators of companies. They do not apply to companies or individuals providing consulting services, unless they have been engaged to consult on environmental matters. We are not planning to provide environmental consulting services.

Employees

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We have no full time employees at this time. All functions including development, strategy, negotiations and clerical work is being provided by our officer/director on a voluntary basis, without compensation. We have no intention of hiring employees until the business has been successfully launched and we have sufficient, reliable revenue from our operations.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Risk Factors Relating to Our Financial Condition

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1. If we do not obtain additional financing, our business will fail.

The Company needs additional capital in order to expand its operations. The Company business plan is to design and market women's intimate apparel. These plans will require additional capital. This need for additional funds will be derived somewhat from internal revenues and earnings, however, the vast majority will be received from future stock offerings. These future offerings could significantly dilute the value of any previous investor's investment value.

The Company fully anticipates that the proceeds from the sale of all of the Common Shares being sold in this offering will be sufficient to provide for the Company's capital need for the next twelve months. If less than all of the Common Shares are sold or if the capital needs are greater than expected, the Company will be required to seek other sources of financing.

No guarantees can be given that the Company will sell any of the Common Shares offered or that other financing will be available, if required, or if available, will be on terms and conditions satisfactory to management. The above outlined capital problems which could significantly affect the value of any Common Shares that are sold to the public and could result in the loss of an investor's entire investment

2. We have yet to attain profitable operations and because we will need additional financing to fund our exploration activities, our accountants believe there is substantial doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company has prepared audited financial statements as of July 31, 2009 reporting that the Company is in its developmental stages. Its ability to continue to operate as a going concern is fully dependent upon the Company obtaining sufficient financing to continue its development and operational activities. The ability to achieve profitable operations is in direct correlation to the Company's ability to raise sufficient financing. Accordingly, management believes the Company's continued existence, future expansion, and ultimate profitability is fully dependent upon raising sufficient proceeds from this offering. It is important to note that even if the appropriate financing is received, there is no guarantee that the



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Company will ever be able to operate profitably or derive any significant revenues from its operation. The Company needs to raise additional financing to fully implement its entire business plan.

It is also important to note that the Company anticipates that it will incur losses and negative cash flow over the next six (6) to twelve (12) months. There is no guarantee that the Company will ever operate profitably or even receive positive cash flows from full operations.

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### RISK FACTORS RELATING TO OUR COMPANY

3. Our officer has no experience in operating an operational company with a business plan, and has no experience in evaluating the success of future products.

Our executive officer has no experience in operating an operational company with a business plan. Her history includes forming two blank check companies that had no specific business plan other to merger with an operational company. Due to her lack of experience, our executive officer may make wrong decisions and choices regarding selection of products to pursue on behalf of the Company. Consequently, our Company may suffer irreparable harm due to management's lack of experience in this industry. As a result we may have to suspend or cease operations, which will result in the loss of your investment.

4. Our products are unproven, and we may not be successful in marketing our products.

The marketing of apparel products is highly competitive, and subject to rapid change. We do not have the resources to compete with larger companies or companies who have design capabilities or distribution channels superior to ours. With the minimal resources we have available, the selection of products to market becomes very limited. Competition by existing and future competitors could result in our inability to secure any innovative products. This competition from other entities with greater resources and reputations may result in our failure to maintain or expand our business as we may never be able to successfully execute our business plan. Further, No Show cannot be assured that it will be able to compete successfully against present or future competitors or that the competitive pressure it may face will not force it to cease operations.

5. Because we are a development stage company, we have generated no revenues and lack an operating history, an investment in the shares offered herein is highly risky and could result in a complete loss of your investment if we are unsuccessful in our business plan.

The Company has limited operating history and must be considered to be a developmental stage company. Prospective investors should be aware of the difficulties encountered by such new enterprises, as the Company faces all of the risks inherent in any new business and especially with a developmental stage company. These risks include, but are not limited to, competition, the absence of an operating history, the need for additional working capital, and the possible inability to adapt to various economic changes inherent in a market economy. The likelihood of success of the Company must be considered in light of these problems, expenses that are frequently incurred in the

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operation of a new business and the competitive environment in which the Company will be operating.

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6. If our business plan is not successful, we may not be able to continue operations as a going concern and our stockholders may lose their entire investment in us.

The financial conditions evidenced by the accompanying financial statements raise substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern. Our plans include obtaining additional capital through debt or equity financing. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if we are unable to continue as a going concern.

7. We face strong and varied competition from many larger companies who produce similar products to us.

In the US area, there are many larger companies who produce similar products which No Show, Inc. plans to produce. The competition includes larger companies, such as, Gap, Inc., Jockey International, Inc., Kellwood Company, the Lane Bryant division of Charming Shoppes, Inc., Sara Lee Corporation, Maidenform Brands, Inc. Triumph International, VF Corporation, the Victoria's Secret division of Limited Brands, Inc., Wacoal Corp. and The Warnaco Group, Inc. These companies are better funded and more established than No Show, Inc.

8. We may not be able to find suitable employees, who can help us move our business forward.

The Company currently relies heavily upon the services and expertise of Doreen Zimmerman. In order to implement the aggressive business plan of the Company, management recognizes that additional clerical staff will be required. The sole officer is the only personnel at the outset of operations. The sole officer can manage the office functions and bookkeeping services until the Company can generate enough revenues to hire additional staff.

No assurances can be given that the Company will be able to find suitable employees that can support the above needs of the Company or that these employees can be hired on terms favorable to the Company.

9. We may not ever pay cash dividends if we are unable to generate profits in the future.

The Company has not paid any cash dividends on the Common Shares to date, and there can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to pay cash dividends on the Common Shares in the foreseeable future. Initial earnings that the Company may realize, if any, will be retained to finance the growth of the Company. Any future dividends, of which there can be no guarantee, will be directly dependent upon earnings of the Company, its financial requirements and other factors that are not determined. (See "CAPITALIZATION")

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10. We are subject to various laws and regulations where we plan operate our business.

We are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations affecting our business, including those promulgated under the Consumer Product Safety Act, the Flammable Fabrics Act, the Textile Fiber Product Identification Act, the rules and regulations of the Consumer Products Safety Commission as well as environmental laws and regulations. This means we may be required to make significant expenditures to comply with governmental laws and regulations, including labeling laws and privacy laws, compliance with which may require significant additional expense. Complying with existing or future laws or regulations may materially limit our business and increase our costs. Failure to comply with such laws may expose us to potential liability and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

11. The intimate apparel industry is subject to pricing pressures that may cause us to reduce the future gross margins for our products.

Average prices in the intimate apparel industry have been declining over the past several years, primarily as a result of the growth of the mass merchant channel of distribution, increased competition, consolidation in the retail industry and a promotional retail environment.

To be competitive, we will be required to adjust our prices in response to these industry-wide pricing pressures. Many of our competitors source their product requirements, from lesser-developed countries to achieve lower operating costs. Our competitors may possibly source from regions with lower costs than those of our sourcing partners and those competitors may apply such additional cost savings to further reduce prices.

Moreover, increased customer demands for markdown allowances, incentives and other forms of economic support reduce our gross margins and affect our profitability. Our financial performance may be negatively affected by these pricing pressures if we are forced to reduce our prices without being able to correspondingly reduce our costs for finished goods or if our costs for finished goods increase and we cannot increase our prices.

12. We may not be able to keep pace with constantly changing fashion trends, and if we misjudge consumer preferences, the image of one or more of our brands may suffer and the demand for our products may decrease.

Our success will depend, in part, on management's ability to anticipate and respond effectively to rapidly changing fashion trends and consumer tastes and to translate market trends into appropriate, saleable product offerings. If we are unable successfully to anticipate, identify or react to changing styles or trends and misjudge the market for our products or any new product lines, our sales may be lower and we may be faced with a significant amount

of unsold finished goods inventory. In response, we may be forced to increase our marketing promotions, to provide markdown allowances to our customers, or to liquidate excess merchandise, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our net sales and profitability. Our brand image may also suffer if

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customers believe that we are no longer able to offer innovative products, respond to the latest fashion trends or maintain the quality of our products.

Even if we are able to anticipate and respond effectively to changing fashion trends and consumer preferences, our competitors may quickly duplicate or imitate one or more aspects of our products, promotions, advertising, brand image and business processes, whether or not they are protected under applicable intellectual property law, which may materially reduce our sales and profitability.

13. The loss of one or more of our future suppliers of finished goods or raw materials may interrupt our supplies.

We plan to purchase intimate apparel designed by us from a limited number of third-party manufacturers. We do not have any material or long-term contracts with any of our suppliers. Furthermore, our finished goods suppliers also purchase the fabrics and accessories used in our products from a limited number of suppliers. The loss of one or more of these vendors could interrupt our supply chain and impact our ability to deliver products to our customers, which would have a material adverse effect on our net sales and profitability.

14. Increases in the price of raw materials used to manufacture our products could materially increase our costs and decrease our profitability.

The principal fabrics used in our business are made from cotton, synthetic fabrics and cotton-synthetic blends. The prices for these fabrics are dependent on the market price for the raw materials used to produce them, primarily cotton and chemical components of synthetic fabrics, and there can be no assurance that prices for these and other raw materials will not increase in the near future.

These raw materials are subject to price volatility caused by weather, supply conditions, power outages, government regulations, economic climate and other unpredictable factors. Fluctuations in crude oil or petroleum prices may also influence the prices of related items such as chemicals, dyestuffs, man-made fiber and foam. Any raw material price increase would increase our cost of sales and decrease our profitability unless we are able to pass higher prices on to our customers. In addition, if one or more of our competitors is able to reduce its production costs by taking advantage of any reductions in raw material prices or favorable sourcing agreements, we may face pricing pressures from those competitors and may be forced to reduce our prices or face a decline in net sales, either of which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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15. The worldwide apparel industry is heavily influenced by general economic conditions.

The apparel industry is highly cyclical and heavily dependent upon the overall level of consumer spending. Purchases of apparel and related goods tend to be highly correlated with changes in the disposable income of consumers. Consumer spending is dependent on a number of factors, including actual and perceived economic conditions affecting disposable consumer income (such as unemployment, wages and salaries), business conditions, interest

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rates, availability of credit and tax rates in the general economy and in the international, regional and local markets where our products are sold. As a result, any deterioration in general economic conditions, reductions in the level of consumer spending or increases in interest rates could adversely affect the future sales of our products.

A return to recessionary or inflationary conditions, whether in the United States or globally, additional terrorist attacks or similar events could have further adverse effects on consumer confidence and spending and, as a result, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

16. Our principal stockholder, officer and director owns a controlling interest in our voting stock and investors will not have any voice in our management, which could result in decisions adverse to our general shareholders.

Our officer and our principal stockholder, in the aggregate, beneficially own approximately or have the right to vote approximately 71.2% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, these two stockholders, acting together, will have the ability to control substantially all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval including:

- a) election of our board of directors;
- b) removal of any of our directors;
- c) amendment of our Articles of Incorporation or bylaws; and
- d) adoption of measures that could delay or prevent a change in control or impede a merger, takeover or other business combination involving us.

As a result of their ownership and positions, these two individuals have the ability to influence all matters requiring shareholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. In addition, the future prospect of sales of significant amounts of shares held by our director and executive officer could affect the market price of our common stock if the marketplace does not orderly adjust to the increase in shares in the market and the value of your investment in the company may decrease. Management's stock ownership may discourage a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us, which in turn could reduce our stock price or prevent our stockholders from realizing a premium over our stock price.

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### RISK FACTORS RELATING TO OUR COMMON SHARES

17. We may, in the future, issue additional common shares, which would reduce investors' percent of ownership and may dilute our share value.

Our Articles of Incorporation authorize the issuance of 75,000,000 shares of common stock. The future issuance of common stock may result in substantial dilution in the percentage of our common stock held by our then existing shareholders. We may value any common stock issued in the future on an arbitrary basis. The issuance of common stock for future services or acquisitions or other corporate actions may have the effect of diluting the value of the shares held by our investors, and might have an adverse effect

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on any trading market for our common stock.

18. Our common shares are subject to the "Penny Stock" Rules of the SEC and the trading market in our securities is limited, which makes transactions in our stock cumbersome and may reduce the value of an investment in our stock.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted Rule 15g-9 which establishes the definition of a "penny stock," for the purposes relevant to us, as any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require: (a) that a broker or dealer approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks; and (b) the broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction, setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased.

In order to approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks, the broker or dealer must: (a) obtain financial information and investment experience objectives of the person; and (b) make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stocks are suitable for that person and the person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stocks.

The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prescribed by the Commission relating to the penny stock market, which, in highlight form: (a) sets forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination; and (b) that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction. Generally, brokers may be less willing to execute transactions in securities subject to the "penny stock" rules. This may make it more difficult for investors to dispose of our Common shares and cause a decline in the market value of our stock.

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Disclosure also has to be made about the risks of investing in penny stocks in both public offerings and in secondary trading and about the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks.

19. Although our stock is listed on the OTC-BB, a trading market has not develop, purchasers of our securities may have difficulty selling their shares.

There is currently no active trading market in our securities and there are no assurance that a market may develop or, if developed, may not be sustained. If no market is ever developed for our common stock, it will be difficult for you to sell any shares in our Company. In such a case, you may find that you are unable to achieve any benefit from your investment or liquidate your shares without considerable delay, if at all.

20. Because we do not intend to pay any cash dividends on our common stock,

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our stockholders will not be able to receive a return on their shares unless they sell them.

We intend to retain any future earnings to finance the development and expansion of our business. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Unless we pay dividends, our stockholders will not be able to receive a return on their shares unless they sell them. There is no assurance that stockholders will be able to sell shares when desired.

22. No Show may issue shares of preferred stock in the future that may adversely impact shareholder rights as holders of the Company's common stock.

The board of directors has the authority to fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of preferred shares, as well as the authority to issue such shares, without further stockholder approval. As a result, the board of directors could authorize the issuance of a series of preferred stock that would grant to holders preferred rights to its assets upon liquidation, the right to receive dividends before dividends are declared to holders of No Show's common stock, and the right to the redemption of such preferred shares, together with a premium, prior to the redemption of the common stock. To the extent that No Show does issue such additional shares of preferred stock, the shareholders rights as holders of common stock could be impaired thereby, including, without limitation, dilution of shareholder ownership interests in No Show. In addition, shares of preferred stock could be issued with terms calculated to delay or prevent a change in control or make removal of management more difficult, which may not be in the best interest as holders of common stock.

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Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties.

Our corporate headquarters are located at 3415 Ocatillo Mesa Way, North Las Vegas, NV 89031. There is no charge to us for the space. Our officer will not seek reimbursement for past office expenses. We believe our current office space is adequate for our immediate needs; however, as our operations expand, we may need to locate and secure additional office space.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

From time to time, we may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings, which arise in the ordinary course of business. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and an adverse result in these or other matters may arise from time to time that may harm our business.

We are not presently a party to any material litigation, nor to the knowledge of management is any litigation threatened against us, which may materially affect us.

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

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We did not submit any matters to a vote of our security holders during the past fiscal year.

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### PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

#### (a) Market Information

No Show, Inc. Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, is traded on the OTC-Bulletin Board under the symbol: NOSH. The stock was cleared for trading on the OTC-Bulletin Board on April 11, 2008.

Since the Company has been cleared for trading, through July 31, 2009, there have been limited trades of the Company's stock. The last trade was for \$0.25 on October 9, 2008. There are no assurances that a market will ever develop for the Company's stock.

#### (b) Holders of Common Stock

As of October 27, 2009, there were approximately 37 holders of record of our Common Stock and 21,050,000 shares issued and outstanding.

#### (c) Dividends

In the future we intend to follow a policy of retaining earnings, if any, to finance the growth of the business and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The declaration and payment of future dividends on the Common Stock will be the sole discretion of board of directors and will depend on our profitability and financial condition, capital requirements, statutory and contractual restrictions, future prospects and other factors deemed relevant.

#### (d) Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

There are no outstanding grants or rights or any equity compensation plan in place.

#### Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

On August 23, 2005 (inception), we issued 30,000, par value \$0.001 common shares of stock for cash to the Company's founder for \$3,000 cash. These shares were subsequently cancelled on September 30, 2006.

In May, 2006, the Company issued 50,000 shares of its \$0.001 par value common stock to approximately 35 investors for cash of \$10,000 (net of offering costs). The Company, was issued a permit to sell securities to the public in the State of Nevada in November, 2005, pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 90.490. This offering was made in reliance upon an exemption from the registration provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1993, as amended, pursuant to Regulation D, Rule 504 of the Act. The State Permit allowed the Company to engaged in general solicitation in the State of Nevada. All of the purchasers were either Nevada



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residents or Nevada corporations, and one entity is domiciled in both Nevada and Minnesota. Under Nevada State permit rules, the purchasers were not required to be accredited investors.

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In September, 2006, we conducted a private placement without any general solicitation or advertisement. We completed this private placement with six accredited individuals. The shares were issued in reliance upon an exemption from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D promulgated thereunder as a transaction not involving a public offering. We filed a Form D with the SEC on our about September 30, 2006. The six investors purchased 6,000,000 common shares, at par value \$0.001 for \$6,000 cash. Four of the accredited individuals are residents of Nevada, two are domiciled in Florida.

In May, 2007, we conducted a private placement without any general solicitation or advertisement. We completed this private placement with a group of accredited individuals. The shares were issued in reliance upon an exemption from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D promulgated thereunder as a transaction not involving a public offering. We filed a Form D with the SEC on our about May 31, 2007. The investors purchased 15,000,000 common shares, at par value \$0.001 for \$15,000 cash. There has been no other issuance of shares since our inception on August 23, 2005.

### Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We did not repurchase any of our equity securities during the years ended July 31, 2009 or 2008.

### Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

Not applicable.

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### Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

#### Overview of Current Operations

-----

No Show, Inc. was incorporated in the State of Nevada on August 23, 2005. We are in the business of designing and marketing women's intimate apparel. Emphasis in the design would include using fabrics and a stitch design which

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would not show through regular clothing as undergarments. Once management designs these undergarments, clothing contract manufacturers will be identified to replicate these garments. Management plans to market their products through retail women's clothing stores. Activities to date have been limited primarily to organization, initial capitalization, establishing an appropriate operating facility in Las Vegas, Nevada, and seeking funding to commence our operational plans.

No Show does not have the required capital or funding to produce any intimate apparel products. Management anticipates No Show will require at least \$500,000 to complete to perform the design and marketing of its proposed intimate apparel product. The Company has been seeking funding from a number of sources, but has yet to secure any funding. Management continues to seek different funding sources in order to initiate its business plan. The downturn in the economy has limited our sources of financing. We continue to seek financing with no success. If we are unable to obtain capital to finance our plan of operations or identify alternative capital, we may need to curtail, limit or cease our existing operations.

### Results of Operations for the year ended July 31, 2009

-----

We earned no revenues since our inception on August 23, 2005 through July 31, 2009. We do not anticipate earning any significant revenues until such time as we can bring to the market intimate apparel product(s). We are presently in the development stage of our business and we can provide no assurance that we will be successful in developing any intimate apparel products.

For the year ending July 31, 2009, we experienced a net loss of \$(17,009) versus a net loss of \$(14,816) for the same period last year. The bulk of these fees represented audit and legal fees to keep the Company fully reporting. Since our inception on August 23, 2005, we experienced a net loss of \$(50,825). We anticipate our operating expenses will increase as we enhance our operations.

### Revenues

-----

We generated no revenues for the period from August 23, 2005 (inception) through July 31, 2009. We do not anticipate generating any revenues until we can obtain financing to commence our intimate apparel operations.

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### Going Concern

-----

The financial conditions evidenced by the accompanying financial statements raise substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern. Our plans include obtaining additional capital through debt or equity financing. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if we are unable to continue as a going concern.

Summary of any product research and development that we will perform for the term of our plan of operation.

-----

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Our business is to design and market women's intimate apparel. Emphasis is utilizing fabric and stitch design which would not show through regular clothing as undergarments. Once management designs these undergarments, clothing contract manufacturers will be identified to replicate these garments. Management believes the Company's success will be determined by its ability to create brand awareness, acquire customers and produce its products at a competitive price. The Company has developed a few strategies to accomplish this goal. Management plans to shop for clothing contract manufacturers outside of the U.S. preferably Mexico to produce its intimate apparel garments.

At this time, management has not enlisted or signed any contract manufacturing contracts or agreements. Management has developed two patterns for its intimate apparel garments and is now in the process of identifying the type of fabrics to be used for its future products. The process to identify the fabrics to be used includes the following: a) availability of the fabric; b) cost of the fabric; c) durability; d) moisture-wicking fabric (a moisture-wicking fabric is a fabric that pulls moisture away from the skin to keep the body dry, as compared to a natural fiber like cotton that retains moisture; e) comfortable; f) a fabric which will allow invisible seams; and g) a machine washable fabric.

### Expected purchase or sale of plant and significant equipment

-----

We do not anticipate the purchase or sale of any plant or significant equipment; as such items are not required by us at this time.

### Significant changes in the number of employees

-----

As of July 31, 2009, we did not have any employees. We are dependent upon our sole officer and a director for our future business development. As our operations expand we anticipate the need to hire additional employees, consultants and professionals; however, the exact number is not quantifiable at this time.

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### Liquidity and Capital Resources

-----

Our balance sheet as of July 31, 2009 reflects assets of \$0 cash and \$25 in current liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents from inception to date have been sufficient to provide the operating capital necessary to operate to date. Notwithstanding, we anticipate generating losses and therefore we may be unable to continue operations in the future. We anticipate we will require additional capital up to approximately \$500,000 and we would have to issue debt or equity or enter into a strategic arrangement with a third party. We have been trying without success to raise capital. There can be no assurance that additional capital will be available to us and there can be no assurance that our shares will be quoted on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board. We currently have no agreements, arrangements or understandings with any person to obtain funds through bank loans, lines of credit or any other sources.

Our sole officer/director has agreed to donate funds to the operations of the

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Company, in order to keep it fully reporting for the next twelve (12) months, without seeking reimbursement for funds donated.

### Future Financings

-----

We anticipate the sale of our common shares in order to continue to fund our business operations. Issuances of additional shares will result in dilution to our existing shareholders. There is no assurance that we will achieve any of additional sales of our equity securities or arrange for debt or other financing to fund our exploration and development activities.

As a result of the Company's current limited available cash, no officer or director received cash compensation during the year ended July 31, 2009. The Company has no employment agreements in place with its officers.

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

-----

We do not have any 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 or operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

### Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

-----

Revenue Recognition: The Company recognizes revenue on an accrual basis as it invoices for services. Revenue is generally realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: 1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists between the Company and our customer(s); 2) services have been rendered; 3) our price to our customer is fixed or determinable; and 4) collectibility is reasonably assured.

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### New Accounting Standards

-----

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 157-4, "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly" ("FSP FAS 157-4"). FSP FAS 157-4 provides guidance on estimating fair value when market activity has decreased and on identifying transactions that are not orderly. Additionally, entities are required to disclose in interim and annual periods the inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value. This FSP is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 will have a material impact on its financial condition or results of operation.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, "Disclosures by Public Entities (Enterprises) about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities." This disclosure-only FSP improves the transparency of transfers of financial assets and an enterprise's involvement with variable interest entities, including qualifying special-purpose entities. This FSP is effective for the first reporting period (interim or annual) ending after December 15, 2008, with earlier application encouraged. The Company adopted this FSP effective

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January 1, 2009. The adoption of the FSP had no impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 132(R)-1, "Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets" ("FSP FAS 132(R)-1"). FSP FAS 132(R)-1 requires additional fair value disclosures about employers' pension and postretirement benefit plan assets consistent with guidance contained in SFAS 157. Specifically, employers will be required to disclose information about how investment allocation decisions are made, the fair value of each major category of plan assets and information about the inputs and valuation techniques used to develop the fair value measurements of plan assets. This FSP is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP FAS 132(R)-1 will have a material impact on its financial condition or results of operation.

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 157-3, "Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active," ("FSP FAS 157-3"), which clarifies application of SFAS 157 in a market that is not active. FSP FAS 157-3 was effective upon issuance, including prior periods for which financial statements have not been issued. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-3 had no impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

In September 2008, the FASB issued exposure drafts that eliminate qualifying special purpose entities from the guidance of SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities," and FASB Interpretation 46 (revised December 2003), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities - an interpretation of ARB No. 51," as well as other modifications. While the proposed revised pronouncements have not been finalized and the proposals are subject to further public comment, the Company anticipates the changes will not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. The changes would be effective March 1, 2010, on a prospective basis.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Not applicable.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Index to Financial Statements

No Show, Inc.  
Financial Statements

July 31, 2009  
July 31, 2008

Financial Statement  
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SEALE AND BEERS, CPAs  
PCAOB & CPAB REGISTERED AUDITORS  
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www.sealebeers.com

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM  
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To the Board of Directors  
No Show Inc.  
(A Development Stage Company)

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of No Show Inc. (A Development Stage Company) as of July 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the years ended July 31, 2009 and 2008 and since inception on August 23, 2005 through July 31, 2009. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conduct our audits in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of No Show Inc. (A Development Stage Company) as of July 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the years ended July 31, 2009 and 2008 and since inception on August 23, 2005 through July 31, 2009, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$50,825, which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans concerning these matters are also described in Note 3. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might

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result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Seale and Beers, CPAs

-----  
 Seale and Beers, CPAs  
 Las Vegas, Nevada  
 October 22, 2009

50 South Jones Blvd., Suite 202 Las Vegas, NV 89107  
 888-727-8251 Fax 888-727-2351

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No Show, Inc.  
 (a development stage company)  
 Balance Sheets

	July 31, 2009	July 31, 2008
	-----	-----
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$ -	\$ -
Funds held in escrow	-	1,934
Prepaid Expense	3,500	-
	-----	-----
Total current assets	3,500	1,934
	-----	-----
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 3,500	\$ 1,934
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	25	1,750
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	25	1,750
	-----	-----
Stockholder's Equity:		
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, 75,000,000 shares authorized, 21,050,000, 21,050,000 shares issued and outstanding as of 7/31/09 and 7/31/08, respectively	21,050	21,050
Additional paid-in capital	33,250	12,950
Earnings (Deficit) accumulated during development stage	(50,825)	(33,816)
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity	3,475	184
	-----	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 3,500	\$ 1,934
	=====	=====

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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No Show, Inc.  
(a development stage company)  
Statements of Operations

	For the year ended July 31, 2009	For the year ended July 31, 2008	From August 23, 2005 (Inception) to July 31, 2009
	-----	-----	-----
REVENUE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-----	-----	-----
EXPENSES:			
General and administrative expenses	17,009	14,816	50,825
	-----	-----	-----
Total expenses	17,009	14,816	50,825
	-----	-----	-----
Net (loss) before income tax expense	(17,009)	(14,816)	(50,825)
Income tax expense	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
NET (LOSS)	\$ (17,009)	\$ (14,816)	\$ (50,825)
	=====	=====	=====
NET (LOSS) PER SHARE - BASIC AND FULLY DILUTED	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	
	=====	=====	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING - BASIC AND FULLY DILUTED	21,050,000	21,050,000	
	=====	=====	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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No Show, Inc.  
(a development stage company)  
Statements of Stockholders' Equity



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	Common Shares	Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	(Deficit) Accumulated During the Development Stage	Total Stockholders' Equity
Contributed capital		\$ -	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ 3,000
May 2006 Common stock issued for cash @ \$0.20 per share pursuant to Rule 504 offering	50,000	50	9,950	-	10,000
Net (loss) for the year ended July 31, 2006		-	-	(2,870)	(2,710)
Balance July 31, 2006	50,000	50	12,950	(2,870)	10,130
September 2006 Common stock issued for cash @ \$0.001 per share pursuant to Rule 506 offering	6,000,000	6,000			6,000
May 2007 Common stock issued for cash @ \$0.001 per share pursuant to Rule 506 offering	15,000,000	15,000			15,000
Net (loss) for the year ended July 31, 2007				(16,130)	(16,130)
Balance, July 31, 2007	21,050,000	21,050	12,950	(19,000)	15,000

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No Show, Inc.  
(a development stage company)  
Statements of Stockholders' Equity - Continued

	Common Shares	Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	(Deficit) Accumulated During the Development Stage	Total Stockholders' Equity
--	------------------	-----------------	----------------------------------	--	----------------------------------

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Balance, July 31, 2007	21,050,000	\$21,050	\$ 12,950	\$ (19,000)	\$ 15,000
Net (loss) for the year ended July 31, 2008				(14,816)	(14,816)
Balance, July 31, 2008	21,050,000	21,050	12,950	(33,816)	184
December 2008 Contributed capital			4,000		4,000
February 2009 Contributed capital			6,300		6,300
July 2009 Contributed capital			10,000		10,000
Net (loss) for the year ended July 31, 2009				(17,009)	(17,009)
Balance, July 31, 2009	21,050,000	\$21,050	\$ 33,250	\$ (50,825)	\$ 3,475

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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No Show, Inc.  
(a development stage company)  
Statements of Cash Flows

	For the year ended July 31, 2009	For the year ended July 31, 2008	From August 23, 2005 (Inception) to July 31, 2009
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net (loss)	\$ (17,009)	\$ (14,816)	\$ (50,825)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(1,725)	1,750	25
(Increase) in prepaid expense	(3,500)	-	(3,500)

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	-----	-----	-----
Net cash (used) by operating activities	(22,234)	(13,066)	(54,300)
	-----	-----	-----
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Issuances of common stock	-	-	31,000
Contributed capital	20,300	-	23,300
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities	20,300	-	54,300
	-----	-----	-----
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	(1,934)	(13,066)	-
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING	1,934	15,000	-
	-----	-----	-----
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS - ENDING	\$ -	\$ 1,934	\$ -
	=====	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES:			
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	=====	=====	=====
Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	=====	=====	=====
Non-cash transactions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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NO SHOW, INC.  
(a development stage company)  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
July 31, 2009

NOTE 1. GENERAL ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS

No Show, Inc. ("the Company") was incorporated under the Laws of the state of Nevada on August 23, 2005. The Company has been in the development stage since inception and has had limited operations to date. On November 17, 2006, the Company filed Articles of Merger with BioSecurity Technologies, Inc., a Nevada corporation. Both BioSecurity and No Show, Inc. agreed that this merger should not have taken place, and on January 17, 2007, the Company filed a Certificate of Correction the Nevada Secretary of State to return both companies to their pre-Merger separate corporation status.

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRACTICES

The Company has assets of \$3,500 as a prepaid expense and liabilities of \$25 as of July 31, 2009. The relevant accounting policies are listed below.

Basis of Accounting

-----

The basis is United States generally accepted accounting principles.

Earnings per Share

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Historical net (loss) per common share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share include additional dilution from common stock equivalents, such as stock issuable pursuant to the exercise of securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that shared in the earnings of the entity, but these potential common stock equivalents were determined to be antidilutive.

Calculation of net income (loss) per share is as follows:

	For the year ended July 31,	
	2009	2008
Net (loss) (numerator)	\$ (17,009)	\$ (14,816)
Weighted average common shares outstanding (denominator)	21,050,000	21,050,000
Basic (loss) per share	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)
	=====	=====

The Company has not issued any options or warrants or similar securities since inception and therefore has no potentially dilutive securities.

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NO SHOW, INC.  
(a development stage company)  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
July 31, 2009

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRACTICES - CONTINUED

Dividends

-----

The Company has not yet adopted any policy regarding payment of dividends. No Dividends have been paid during the period shown.

Income Taxes

-----

The provision for income taxes is the total of the current taxes payable and the net of the change in the deferred income taxes. Provision is made for the deferred income taxes where differences exist between the period in which transactions affect current taxable income and the period in which they enter into the determination of net income in the financial statements.

Year-end

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The Company has selected July 31 as its year-end.

Advertising

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Advertising is expensed when incurred. There has been no advertising during the period.

Use of Estimates

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The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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 date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### NOTE 3. GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and the liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. However the Company has no current source of revenue, and has incurred losses of \$(50,825) to date. Without realization of additional capital, it would be unlikely for the Company to continue as a going concern. It is management's plan to continue executing the company's business plan in order to supply the needed cash flow.

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NO SHOW, INC.  
(a development stage company)  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
July 31, 2009

### NOTE 4. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common Stock  
-----

On July 31, 2006, the Company issued 50,000 shares of its \$0.001 par value common stock pursuant to a regulation 504 offering.

On September 30, 2006, the Company issued 6,000,000 shares of its \$0.001 par value common stock pursuant to a regulation 506 offering.

On July 31, 2007, the Company issued 15,000,000 shares of its \$0.001 par value common stock pursuant to a regulation 506 offering.

There have been no other issuances of common stock.

### NOTE 5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The officer and director of the Company is involved in other business activities. This person may face a conflict in selecting between the Company and their other business interests. The Company has not formulated a policy for the resolution of such conflicts.

### NOTE 6. CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL

During the fiscal year ending July 31, 2009, the Company's corporate counsel agreed to prepare, write, EDGARize and provide legal opinion for the Company's interim reports and Form 10-K filing, which the law firm valued at \$10,000.

The law firm decided to contribute this capital based on its recommendation that the Company engage the services of an auditor, who had his licensed

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revoked and was not able to complete the Company's audit for the past fiscal year. Based on this decision, the Company needed to engage a new auditor. The Company's corporate counsel believes this action will help build goodwill for its law firm.

### NOTE 7. PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" ("SFAS No. 109"), which requires use of the liability method. SFAS No. 109 provides that deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on the differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, referred to as temporary differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities at the end of each period are determined using the currently enacted tax rates applied to taxable income in the periods in which the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be settled or realized.

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NO SHOW, INC.  
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### NOTE 7. PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to income before provision for income taxes. The sources and tax effects of the differences are as follows:

U.S federal statutory rate	(34.0%)
Valuation reserve	34.0%
	-----
Total	-%

### NOTE 8. REVENUE AND EXPENSES

Revenue recognition  
-----

The Company recognizes revenue on an accrual basis as it invoices for services. Revenue is generally realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: 1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists between the Company and our customer(s); 2) services have been rendered; 3) our price to our customer is fixed or determinable; and 4) collectability is reasonably assured. For the period from August 23, 2005 (inception) to July 31, 2009, the Company has not recognized any revenues.

### NOTE 9. OPERATING LEASES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS:

The Company also has no assets or lease obligations.

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### NOTE 10. RECENT PRONOUNCEMENTS

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 157-4, "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly" ("FSP FAS 157-4"). FSP FAS 157-4 provides guidance on estimating fair value when market activity has decreased and on identifying transactions that are not orderly. Additionally, entities are required to disclose in interim and annual periods the inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value. This FSP is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 will have a material impact on its financial condition or results of operation.

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NO SHOW, INC.  
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### NOTE 10. RECENT PRONOUNCEMENTS - CONTINUED

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, "Disclosures by Public Entities (Enterprises) about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities." This disclosure-only FSP improves the transparency of transfers of financial assets and an enterprise's involvement with variable interest entities, including qualifying special-purpose entities. This FSP is effective for the first reporting period (interim or annual) ending after December 15, 2008, with earlier application encouraged. The Company adopted this FSP effective January 1, 2009. The adoption of the FSP had no impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 132(R)-1, "Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets" ("FSP FAS 132(R)-1"). FSP FAS 132(R)-1 requires additional fair value disclosures about employers' pension and postretirement benefit plan assets consistent with guidance contained in SFAS 157. Specifically, employers will be required to disclose information about how investment allocation decisions are made, the fair value of each major category of plan assets and information about the inputs and valuation techniques used to develop the fair value measurements of plan assets. This FSP is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP FAS 132(R)-1 will have a material impact on its financial condition or results of operation.

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 157-3, "Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active," ("FSP FAS 157-3"), which clarifies application of SFAS 157 in a market that is not active. FSP FAS 157-3 was effective upon issuance, including prior periods for which financial statements have not been issued. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-3 had no impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

In September 2008, the FASB issued exposure drafts that eliminate qualifying special purpose entities from the guidance of SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities," and FASB Interpretation 46 (revised December 2003), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities - an interpretation of ARB

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No. 51," as well as other modifications. While the proposed revised pronouncements have not been finalized and the proposals are subject to further public comment, the Company anticipates the changes will not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. The changes would be effective March 1, 2010, on a prospective basis.

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NOTE 10. RECENT PRONOUNCEMENTS - CONTINUED

In June 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position EITF 03-6-1, Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities, ("FSP EITF 03-6-1"). FSP EITF 03-6-1 addresses whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting, and therefore need to be included in the computation of earnings per share under the two-class method as described in FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, "Earnings per Share." FSP EITF 03-6-1 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and earlier adoption is prohibited. We are not required to adopt FSP EITF 03-6-1; neither do we believe that FSP EITF 03-6-1 would have material effect on our consolidated financial position and results of operations if adopted.

In May 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 163, "Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts-and interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60". SFAS No. 163 clarifies how Statement 60 applies to financial guarantee insurance contracts, including the recognition and measurement of premium revenue and claims liabilities. This statement also requires expanded disclosures about financial guarantee insurance contracts. SFAS No. 163 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years. SFAS No. 163 has no effect on the Company's financial position, statements of operations, or cash flows at this time.

In May 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 162, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles". SFAS No. 162 sets forth the level of authority to a given accounting pronouncement or document by category. Where there might be conflicting guidance between two categories, the more authoritative category will prevail. SFAS No. 162 will become effective 60 days after the SEC approves the PCAOB's amendments to AU Section 411 of the AICPA Professional Standards. SFAS No. 162 has no effect on the Company's financial position, statements of operations, or cash flows at this time.

In March 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued SFAS No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities-an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133. This standard requires companies to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim



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periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged.

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NOTE 10. RECENT PRONOUNCEMENTS - CONTINUED

The Company has not yet adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 161, but does not expect it to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 110 regarding the use of a "simplified" method, as discussed in SAB No. 107 (SAB 107), in developing an estimate of expected term of "plain vanilla" share options in accordance with SFAS No. 123 (R), Share-Based Payment. In particular, the staff indicated in SAB 107 that it will accept a company's election to use the simplified method, regardless of whether the company has sufficient information to make more refined estimates of expected term. At the time SAB 107 was issued, the staff believed that more detailed external information about employee exercise behavior (e.g., employee exercise patterns by industry and/or other categories of companies) would, over time, become readily available to companies. Therefore, the staff stated in SAB 107 that it would not expect a company to use the simplified method for share option grants after December 31, 2007. The staff understands that such detailed information about employee exercise behavior may not be widely available by December 31, 2007. Accordingly, the staff will continue to accept, under certain circumstances, the use of the simplified method beyond December 31, 2007. The Company currently uses the simplified method for "plain vanilla" share options and warrants, and will assess the impact of SAB 110 for fiscal year 2009. It is not believed that this will have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements—an amendment of ARB No. 51. This statement amends ARB 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. Before this statement was issued, limited guidance existed for reporting noncontrolling interests. As a result, considerable diversity in practice existed. So-called minority interests were reported in the consolidated statement of financial position as liabilities or in the mezzanine section between liabilities and equity. This statement improves comparability by eliminating that diversity. This statement is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008 (that is, January 1, 2009, for entities with calendar year-ends). Earlier adoption is prohibited. The effective date of this statement is the same as that of the related Statement 141 (revised 2007). The Company will adopt this Statement beginning

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NO SHOW, INC.  
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### NOTE 10. RECENT PRONOUNCEMENTS - CONTINUED

March 1, 2009. It is not believed that this will have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB, issued FAS No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations'. This Statement replaces FASB Statement No. 141, Business Combinations, but retains the fundamental requirements in Statement 141. This Statement establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer: (a) recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree; (b) recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase; and (c) determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. This statement applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. An entity may not apply it before that date. The effective date of this statement is the same as that of the related FASB Statement No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company will adopt this statement beginning March 1, 2009. It is not believed that this will have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2007, the FASB, issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities-Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115. This standard permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. This option is available to all entities. Most of the provisions in FAS 159 are elective; however, an amendment to FAS 115 Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities applies to all entities with available for sale or trading securities. Some requirements apply differently to entities that do not report net income. SFAS No. 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year provided that the entity makes that choice in the first 120 days of that fiscal year and also elects to apply the provisions of SFAS No. 157 Fair Value Measurements. The Company will adopt SFAS No. 159 beginning March 1, 2008 and is currently evaluating the potential impact the adoption of this pronouncement will have on its consolidated financial statements.

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### NOTE 11. CONCENTRATIONS OF RISKS

Cash Balances

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The Company maintains its cash in institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). This government corporation insured balances up to \$100,000 through October 13, 2008. As of October 14, 2008 all non-interest bearing transaction deposit accounts at an FDIC-insured institution, including all personal and business checking deposit accounts that do not earn interest, are fully insured for the entire amount in the deposit account. This unlimited insurance coverage is temporary and will remain in effect for participating institutions until December 31, 2009.

All other deposit accounts at FDIC-insured institutions are insured up to at least \$250,000 per depositor until December 31, 2009. On January 1, 2010, FDIC deposit insurance for all deposit accounts, except for certain retirement accounts, will return to at least \$100,000 per depositor. Insurance coverage for certain retirement accounts, which include all IRA deposit accounts, will remain at \$250,000 per depositor.

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Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants On Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A(T). Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures  
-----

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting and for the assessment of the effectiveness of those internal controls. As defined by the SEC, internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by our principal executive officer/principal financial officer, who is also the sole member of our Board of Directors, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the reparation of the financial statements in accordance with U. S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we initially carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our chief executive officer (who is also our principal financial and accounting officer), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer initially concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective.

Management's Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting  
-----

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability

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of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

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- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Because of the inherent limitations of internal control, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

As of July 31, 2009 management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting established in Internal Control--Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") and SEC guidance on conducting such assessments. Based on that evaluation, they concluded that, during the period covered by this report, such internal controls and procedures were not effective to detect the inappropriate application of US GAAP rules as more fully described below. This was due to deficiencies that existed in the design or operation of our internal controls over financial reporting that adversely affected our internal controls and that may be considered to be material weaknesses.

The matters involving internal controls and procedures that our management considered to be material weaknesses under the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board were: (1) lack of a functioning audit committee due to a lack of a majority of independent members and a lack of a majority of outside directors on our board of directors, resulting in ineffective oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures; (2) inadequate segregation of duties

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consistent with control objectives; and (3) ineffective controls over period end financial disclosure and reporting processes. The aforementioned material weaknesses were identified by our Chief Executive Officer in connection with the review of our financial statements as of July 31, 2009.

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Management believes that the material weaknesses set forth in items (2) and (3) above did not have an effect on our financial results. However, management believes that the lack of a functioning audit committee and the lack of a majority of outside directors on our board of directors results in ineffective oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures, which could result in a material misstatement in our financial statements in future periods.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Corporation's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Corporation's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the SEC that permit the Corporation to provide only the management's report in this report.

### Management's Remediation Initiatives

-----

In an effort to remediate the identified material weaknesses and other deficiencies and enhance our internal controls, we have initiated, or plan to initiate, the following series of measures:

We will create a position to segregate duties consistent with control objectives and will increase our personnel resources and technical accounting expertise within the accounting function when funds are available to us. And, we plan to appoint one or more outside directors to our board of directors who shall be appointed to an audit committee resulting in a fully functioning audit committee who will undertake the oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures such as reviewing and approving estimates and assumptions made by management when funds are available to us.

Management believes that the appointment of one or more outside directors, who shall be appointed to a fully functioning audit committee, will remedy the lack of a functioning audit committee and a lack of a majority of outside directors on our Board.

We anticipate that these initiatives will be at least partially, if not fully, implemented by July 31, 2010. Additionally, we plan to test our updated controls and remediate our deficiencies by July 31, 2010.

### Changes in internal controls over financial reporting

-----

There was no change in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

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None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our current directors and executive officers. Our executive officers serve one-year terms.

Name	Age	Positions and Offices Held
-----	---	-----
Doreen E. Zimmerman	50	President and Director

The business address for our officers/directors is: c/o No Show, Inc., 3415 Ocatillo Mesa Way, North Las Vegas, NV 89031, and our telephone number at this address is (702) 277-7366.

Set forth below is a brief description of the background and business experience of our sole officer and director.

Doreen E. Zimmerman, President and Director

Mrs. Zimmerman has served as the Company's director, president, and secretary since May, 2007, and will serve on the board until the next annual shareholders' meeting of the Company or until a successor is elected. There are no agreements or understandings for the officer and director to resign at the request of another person, and the above-named officer and director is not acting on behalf of, nor will act at the direction of, any other person. Mrs. Zimmerman expects to spend 2-to-8 hours per month of her time to the activities of the Company without compensation.

Set forth below is the name of the sole director and officer of the Company and her business experience during at least the last five years:

Doreen E. Zimmerman - Work Background

No Show, Inc.  
Las Vegas, NV  
Sole Officer/Director  
2007- Present

Atria Seville Salon  
Las Vegas, NV  
Cosmetologist. Facility operates a hair salon providing hairs services to

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residents  
1998 - Present

The Plaza Assisted Living Center  
Las Vegas, NV  
Manager. Provide hair services to elderly residents of assisted living center and nursing home.  
1996 - Present

Desert Lane Care Center  
Las Vegas, NV  
Manager. Provide hair services to residents of nursing home facility.  
1997 - 2009

Hair Therapists, Inc.  
SEC file number: 000-51516  
North Las Vegas, NV  
President. A "blank check" company  
January 2004 to March 2006

DEZ, Inc.  
SEC File Number: 000-52171  
North Las Vegas, NV  
President. A "blank check" company  
June 2006 to November 5006

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), requires our executive officers and directors, and persons who beneficially own more than ten percent of our common stock, to file initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership with the SEC. Executive officers, directors and greater than ten percent beneficial owners are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file. Based upon a review of the copies of such forms furnished to us and written representations from our executive officers and directors, we believe that as of the date of this report they were not current in their 16(a) reports.

Board of Directors

Our board of directors currently consists of one member, Mrs. Zimmerman. Our directors serve one-year terms.

Audit Committee  
-----

The company does not presently have an Audit Committee. The sole member of the Board sits as the Audit Committee. No qualified financial expert has been hired because the company is too small to afford such expense.

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### Committees and Procedures

-----

- (1) The registrant has no standing audit, nominating and compensation committees of the Board of Directors, or committees performing similar functions. The Board acts itself in lieu of committees due to its small size.
- (2) The view of the board of directors is that it is appropriate for the registrant not to have such a committee because its directors participate in the consideration of director nominees and the board and the company are so small.
- (3) The members of the Board who acts as nominating committee is not independent, pursuant to the definition of independence of a national securities exchange registered pursuant to section 6(a) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 78f(a)).
- (4) The nominating committee has no policy with regard to the consideration of any director candidates recommended by security holders, but the committee will consider director candidates recommended by security holders.
- (5) The basis for the view of the board of directors that it is appropriate for the registrant not to have such a policy is that there is no need to adopt a policy for a small company.
- (6) The nominating committee will consider candidates recommended by security holders, and by security holders in submitting such recommendations.
- (7) There are no specific, minimum qualifications that the nominating committee believes must be met by a nominee recommended by security holders except to find anyone willing to serve with a clean background.

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- (8) The nominating committee's process for identifying and evaluation of nominees for director, including nominees recommended by security holders, is to find qualified persons willing to serve with a clean backgrounds. There are no differences in the manner in which the nominating committee evaluates nominees for director based on whether the nominee is recommended by a security holder, or found by the board.

### Code of Ethics

We have not adopted a Code of Ethics for the Board and any salaried employees.

### Limitation of Liability of Directors

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Pursuant to the Nevada General Corporation Law, our Articles of Incorporation exclude personal liability for our Directors for monetary damages based upon



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any violation of their fiduciary duties as Directors, except as to liability for any breach of the duty of loyalty, acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, or any transaction from which a Director receives an improper personal benefit. This exclusion of liability does not limit any right which a Director may have to be indemnified and does not affect any Director's liability under federal or applicable state securities laws. We have agreed to indemnify our directors against expenses, judgments, and amounts paid in settlement in connection with any claim against a Director if he acted in good faith and in a manner he believed to be in our best interests.

### Nevada Anti-Takeover Law and Charter and By-law Provisions

-----

The anti-takeover provisions of Sections 78.411 through 78.445 of the Nevada Corporation Law apply to No Show. Section 78.438 of the Nevada law prohibits the Company from merging with or selling more than 5% of our assets or stock to any shareholder who owns or owned more than 10% of any stock or any entity related to a 10% shareholder for three years after the date on which the shareholder acquired the No Show shares, unless the transaction is approved by No Show's Board of Directors. The provisions also prohibit the Company from completing any of the transactions described in the preceding sentence with a 10% shareholder who has held the shares more than three years and its related entities unless the transaction is approved by our Board of Directors or a majority of our shares, other than shares owned by that 10% shareholder or any related entity. These provisions could delay, defer or prevent a change in control of No Show, Inc.

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### Item 11. Executive Compensation

The following table sets forth summary compensation information for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2009 for our Chief Executive Officer. We did not have any executive officers as of the year end of July 31, 2009 who received any compensation.

#### Compensation

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As a result of our the Company's current limited available cash, no officer or director received compensation since August 23, 2005 (inception) of the company through July 31, 2009. No Show has no intention of paying any salaries at this time. We intend to pay salaries when cash flow permits.

#### Summary Compensation Table

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Fiscal Year	All Other Compen-
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Name and Principal Position	ending July 31	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Awards (\$)	sation (\$)	Total (\$)
-----						
Doreen E. Zimmerman CEO/Dir.	2009	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	2008	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	2007	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

We do not have any employment agreements with our officers/directors. We do not maintain key-man life insurance for any our executive officers/directors. We do not have any long-term compensation plans or stock option plans.

### Stock Option Grants

-----

We did not grant any stock options to the executive officers or directors from inception through fiscal year end July 31, 2009.

### Outstanding Equity Awards at 2009 Fiscal Year-End

-----

We did not have any outstanding equity awards as of July 31, 2009.

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### Option Exercises for Fiscal 2009

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There were no options exercised by our named executive officer in fiscal year ending July 31, 2009.

### Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control

-----

We have not entered into any compensatory plans or arrangements with respect to our named executive officer, which would in any way result in payments to such officer because of his resignation, retirement, or other termination of employment with us or our subsidiaries, or any change in control of, or a change in his responsibilities following a change in control.

### Director Compensation

-----

We did not pay our directors any compensation during fiscal years ending July 31, 2009 or July 31, 2008.

### Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The following table presents information, to the best of our knowledge, about the ownership of our common stock on October 27, 2009 relating to those persons known to beneficially own more than 5% of our capital stock and by our named executive officer and sole director.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the

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Securities and Exchange Commission and does not necessarily indicate beneficial ownership for any other purpose. Under these rules, beneficial ownership includes those shares of common stock over which the stockholder has sole or shared voting or investment power. It also includes shares of common stock that the stockholder has a right to acquire within 60 days after October 27, 2009 pursuant to options, warrants, conversion privileges or other right. The percentage ownership of the outstanding common stock, however, is based on the assumption, expressly required by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, that only the person or entity whose ownership is being reported has converted options or warrants into shares of No Show's common stock.

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The percentages below are calculated based on 21,050,000 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding. We do not have any outstanding options, warrants or other securities exercisable for or convertible into shares of our common stock.

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Class
Common Stock	Doreen Zimmerman, 3415 Ocatillo Mesa Way North Las Vegas, NV 89031	1,000,000	4.7%
Common Stock	Evagelina Esparza Ignacio Zaragoza No. 3 Apartado 44 Tijuana, BC Mexico	14,000,000	66.5%
Common Stock	All Executive Officers and Directors as a Group (1 person)	1,000,000	4.7%

We are not aware of any arrangements that may result in "changes in control" as that term is defined by the provisions of Item 403(c) of Regulation S-B.

We believe that all persons named have full voting and investment power with respect to the shares indicated, unless otherwise noted in the table. Under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, a person (or group of persons) is deemed to be a "beneficial owner" of a security if he or she, directly or indirectly, has or shares the power to vote or to direct the voting of such security, or the power to dispose of or to direct the disposition of such security. Accordingly, more than one person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the same security. A person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any security, which that person has the right to acquire within 60 days, such as options or warrants to purchase our common stock.

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## Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

The company's sole officer/director has contributed office space for our use. There is no charge to us for the space. Our officer will not seek reimbursement for past office expenses.

Through a Board Resolution, the Company hired the professional services of Seale and Beers, CPAs, Certified Public Accountants, to perform audited financials for the Company. Seale and Beers, CPAs own no stock in the Company. The company has no formal contracts with its accountants, they are paid on a fee for service basis.

Other than as set forth above, there are no transactions since our inception, or proposed transactions, to which we were or are to be a party, in which any of the following persons had or is to have a direct or indirect material interest:

- a) Any director or executive officer of the small business issuer;
- b) Any majority security holder; and
- c) Any member of the immediate family (including spouse, parents, children, siblings, and in-laws) of any of the persons in the above.

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## Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

Seale and Beers, CPAs served as our principal independent public accountants for fiscal years ending July 31, 2009. Aggregate fees billed to us for the years ended July 31, 2009 and 2008 by Seale and Beers, CPAs and the Company's former accountant were as follows:

	For the Years Ended July 31,	
	2009	2008
(1) Audit Fees(1)	\$6,000	\$3,560
(2) Audit-Related Fees	-0-	-0-
(3) Tax Fees	-0-	-0-
(4) All Other Fees	-0-	-0-

Total fees paid or accrued to our principal accountant

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- (1) Audit Fees include fees billed and expected to be billed for services performed to comply with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS), including the recurring audit of the Company's financial statements for such period included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and for the reviews of the quarterly financial statements included in the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Audit Committee Policies and Procedures  
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We do not have an audit committee; therefore our sole director pre-approves all services to be provided to us by our independent auditor. This process involves obtaining (i) a written description of the proposed services, (ii) the confirmation of our Principal Accounting Officer that the services are compatible with maintaining specific principles relating to independence, and (iii) confirmation from our securities counsel that the services are not among those that our independent auditors have been prohibited from performing under SEC rules. Our sole director then makes a determination to approve or disapprove the engagement of Seale and Beers, CPAs for the proposed services. In the fiscal year ending July 31, 2009, all fees paid to Seale and Beers, CPAs and our former auditor were unanimously pre-approved in accordance with this policy.

Less than 50 percent of hours expended on the principal accountant's engagement to audit the registrant's financial statements for the most recent fiscal year were attributed to work performed by persons other than the principal accountant's full-time, permanent employees.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

The following information required under this item is filed as part of this report:

(a) 1. Financial Statements

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Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	25
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-1
Balance Sheets	F-2
Statements of Operations	F-3
Statements of Stockholders' Equity	F-4-5
Statements of Cash Flows	F-6

(b) 2. Financial Statement Schedules

None.

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(c) 3. Exhibit Index

Exhibit	Exhibit Description	Filed herewith	Form	Incorporated by reference		
				Period ending	Exhibit	Filing date
3.1	No Show, Inc. Articles of Incorporation		SB-2		3.1	8-31-07
3.2	Bylaws as currently in effect		SB-2		3.2	8-31-07
23.1	Consent Letter from Seale and Beers, CPAs	X				
31.1	Certification of President and Principal Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act	X				
32.1	Certification of President and Principal Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act	X				

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

No Show, Inc.

By: /s/ Doreen E. Zimmerman

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Doreen E. Zimmerman  
President

Date: October 27, 2009

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated have signed this report below.

Name

By: /s/ Doreen E. Zimmerman

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Doreen E. Zimmerman  
President, Secretary,  
Treasurer and Director  
(Principal Executive,  
Principal Financial and  
Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: October 27, 2009  
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