DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors A O Harwood

J Besso-Cowan

Secretary G Harwood

Company number 2960433

Registered office 93 High street

Edgware Middlesex HA8 7DB

Auditors Fisher, Sassoon & Marks

43-45 Dorset Street

London W1U 7NA

Business address 93 High street

Edgware Middlesex HA8 7DB

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 3
Independent auditors' report	4 - 5
Profit and loss account	6
Balance sheet	7
Cash flow statement	8
Notes to the cash flow statement	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 15

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of discretionary fund management and investment advisors

The results for the year and the financial position at the year end were reflect the difficult market conditions experienced by the Financial services Industry in 2008/9. The Directors are confident of improved results in the subsequent period.

Capital Requirements Directive Pillar 3 Disclosure

Background

The Capital Requirements Directive ('the Directive') of the European Union created a revised regulatory capital framework across Europe governing how much capital financial services firms must retain. In the United Kingdom, this is being implemented by our regulator, the Financial Services Authority ('FSA') who has created new rules and guidance specifically through the creation of the General Prudential Source book ('GENPRU') and the Prudential Source book for Banks, Building Societies and Investment Firms ('BIPRU') The new FSA framework consists of three 'Pillars' Pillar 1 sets out the minimum capital requirements that we need to retain to meet our credit, market and operational risk, Pillar 2 requires us, and the FSA, to take a view on whether we need to hold additional capital against firm-specific risks not covered by Pillar 1, and Pillar 3 requires us to develop a set of disclosures which will allow market participants to assess key information about our underlying risks, risk management controls and capital position. The rules in BIPRU 11 set out the provision for Pillar 3 disclosure. This must be done in accordance with a formal disclosure document. The disclosure of this document meets our obligation with respect to Pillar 3 The rules provide that we may omit one or more of the required disclosures if we believe that the information is immaterial. Materiality is based on the criterion that the omission or misstatement of any information would be likely to change or influence the decision of a reader relying on that information. Where we have considered a disclosure to be immaterial, we have stated this in the document. In addition, we may also omit one or more of the required disclosures where we believe that the information is regarded as proprietary or confidential. In our view, proprietary information is that which, if it were shared, would undermine our competitive position. Information is considered to be confidential where there are obligations binding us to confidentiality with our customers, suppliers and counterparties

The company is a BIPRU 125,000 euros limited license firm The firm's Pillar 1 and Pillar 11 requirements are also 125,000 Euros

As a service provider the directors consider that the key financial risk exposures faced by the company relate to the need to maintain sufficient liquidy to satisfy regulatory capital requirements and working capital needs. The company does not invest in investments which expose it to material price risk nor does it have a material exposure to foreign exchange movements.

The company's financial risk management objectives are therefore to minimise the key financial risks through having clearly defined terms of business with clients, regular monitoring of cash flow and management accounts to ensure regulatory capital requirements are not breached and the company maintains adequate working capital

The principal non financial risks faced by the company relate to breach of laws and regulations within the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and Financial Services Authority Rule Book. These risks are minimised through having stringent internal controls.

At the year end the company had net assets of £126,116 (2009 - £109,407)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

Given the nature of the company's business administration expenses are in the main a fixed cost. Accordingly the operating results are dependent on fees generated from fund management. The key performance indicator is turnover and is dependent on the ability of the company to increase funds under management each year and to provide satisfactory investment returns to clients.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6

Post balance sheet events

There are no matters to report

Future developments

The company has been appointed as an investment adviser to the subfund of an authorised open ended investment company

Directors

The following directors have held office since 1 April 2009

A O Harwood

J Besso-Cowan

Taxation status

The company was a close company within the provisions of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 and this position has not changed since the end of the financial year

Creditor payment policy

The company's current policy concerning the payment of trade creditors is to

- settle the terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction,
- ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment by inclusion of the relevant terms in contracts, and
- pay in accordance with the company's contractual and other legal obligations

Introduction of the euro

The company has assessed the extent of the preparation that it needed to make for the introduction of the euro. It has identified that its systems do not need to be amended to deal with the introduction of the euro.

Financial instruments

Liquidity risk

The company manages its cash requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the businesses

Credit risk

Investments of cash surpluses, borrowings and derivative instruments are made through banks and companies which must fulfil credit rating criteria approved by the Board

All customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Trade debtors are monitored on an ongoing basis and provision is made for doubtful debts where necessary

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

Auditors

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Fisher, Sassoon & Marks be reappointed as auditors of the company will be put at a General Meeting

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

On behalf of the board

A O Harwood

Director / 2010

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF C F S INDEPENDENT LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of C F S Independent Limited for the year ended 31 March 2010 set out on pages 6 to 15. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with sections 495 and 496 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 1 - 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2010 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF C F S INDEPENDENT LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

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

Jonathan Marks (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Fisher, Sassoon & Marks

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

43-45 Dorset Street London

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

		2010	2009
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	2	322,343	227,968
Administrative expenses		(346,116)	(352,589)
Operating loss	3	(23,773)	(124,621)
Investment income Other interest receivable and similar	4	41,608	25,530
income	4	15 	3,795
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities			
before taxation		17,850	(95,296)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	5	(7,875)	10,452
Profit/(loss) for the year	12	9,975	(84,844)
•			

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2010

		20	10	200	9
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		29,854		9,259
Current assets					
Debtors	7	68,234		76,887	
Investments	8	29,192		31,345	
Cash at bank and in hand		15,188		6,190	
		112,614		114,422	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	9	(23,086)		(14,274)	
Net current assets			89,528		100,148
Total assets less current liabilities			119,382		109,407
					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		186,000		186,000
Profit and loss account	12		(66,618)		(76,593)
Shareholders' funds	13		119,382		109,407

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on $\frac{26}{7}$ /2010

A O Harwood Director

Company Registration No. 2960433

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

	£	2010 £	£	2009 £
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(15,894)		(119,355)
Returns on investments and servicing of finance Interest received	15		3,795	
Net cash inflow for returns on investments and servicing of finance		15		3,795
Taxation		10,186		(6,793)
Capital expenditure and financial investment				
Payments to acquire tangible assets Receipts from sales of investments	(29,070) 41,608		- 25,530	
Net cash inflow for capital expenditure		12,538		25,530
Net cash inflow/(outflow) before management of liquid resources and financing		6,845		(96,823)
Management of liquid resources Current asset investments	2,153		(24,421)	
		2,153		(24,421)
Increase/(decrease) in cash in the year		8,998		(121,244)

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

1	Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash activities	outflow from o	perating	2010	2009
				£	£
	Operating loss			(23,773)	(124,621)
	Depreciation of tangible assets			8,475	2,478
	(Increase)/decrease in debtors			(1,799)	393
	Increase in creditors within one year			1,203	2,395
	Net cash outflow from operating activities			(15,894)	(119,355)
2	Analysis of net funds	1 April 2009	Cash flow	Other non- cash changes	31 March 2010
		£	£	£	£
	Net cash				
	Cash at bank and in hand	6,190	8,998	-	15,188
	Liquid resources				
	Current asset investments	31,345	(2,153)	-	29,192
	Net funds	37,535	6,845	-	44,380
3	Reconciliation of net cash flow to movemen	t in net funds		2010	2009
•				£	£
	Increase/(decrease) in cash in the year			8,998	(121,244)
	Cash inflow/(outflow) from decrease/(increase)	ın liquid resourc	es	(2,153)	
	Management in mot founds in the same			C 945	(06 922)
	Movement in net funds in the year Opening net funds			6,845 37,535	(96,823) 134,358
	Opening net runus				
	Closing net funds			44,380	37,535

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention

1.2 Compliance with accounting standards

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for undertaking discretionary fund management and investment advice net of VAT and client rebates

1.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

25 % - 33 % reducing balance

1.5 Investments

Current asset investments are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value

16 Revenue recognition

Fee income represents revenue earned under from contracts to provide investment services. Revenue is recognised as earned when, and to the extent that, the firm obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance under these contracts. It is measured at the fair value of the right to consideration, which represents amounts chargeable to clients, including expenses and disbursements but excluding value added tax.

Revenue is generally recognised as contract activity progresses so that for incomplete contracts it reflects the partial performance of the contractual obligations. For such contracts the amount of revenue reflects the accrual of the right to consideration by reference to the value of work performed. Revenue not billed to clients is included in debtors and payments on account in excess of the relevant amount of revenue are included in creditors.

Fee income that is contingent on events outside the control of the firm is recognised when the contingent event occurs

1.7 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

1.8 Deferred taxation

The accounting policy in respect of deferred tax has been changed to reflect the requirements of FRS19 - Deferred tax. Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

2 Turnover

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom

Operating loss	2010	2009 £
Operation loss is stated after charging	2.	L
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8 475	2,478
Auditors' remuneration	4,425	4,225
	·····	
Investment income		2009
	£	£
Income from fixed asset investments	41,608	25,530
Bank interest	15	3,795
	41,623	29,325
Taxation	2010	2009
	£	£
Domestic current year tax		
U K corporation tax	7,609	(10,452)
Adjustment for prior years	266	
Current tax charge	7,875	(10,452)
	Operating loss is stated after charging Depreciation of tangible assets Auditors' remuneration Investment income Income from fixed asset investments Bank interest Taxation Domestic current year tax U K corporation tax Adjustment for prior years	Operating loss is stated after charging Depreciation of tangible assets 8,475 Auditors' remuneration 4,425 Investment income 2010 £ Income from fixed asset investments 41,608 Bank interest 15 Taxation 2010 £ Domestic current year tax U K corporation tax 7,609 Adjustment for prior years 266

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

6	Tangible fixed assets		
			Fixtures, fittings &
			equipment
			£
	Cost		77.050
	At 1 April 2009 Additions		77,058 29,070
	At 31 March 2010		106,128
	Depreciation		
	At 1 April 2009		67,799 8 475
	Charge for the year		8,475
	At 31 March 2010		76,274
	Net book value		
	At 31 March 2010		29,854
	At 31 March 2009		9,259
7	Debtors	2010	2009
		£	£
	Trade debtors	1,622	3,127
	Corporation tax	-	10,452
	Other debtors	11,055	24,568
	Prepayments and accrued income	55,557 	38,740
		68,234 ======	76,887
8	Current asset investments	2010 £	2009 £
		_	~
	Listed investments	29,192 ————	31,345 ————

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

9	Creditors amounts falling due within one year	2010 £	2009 £
	Trade creditors	5,636	3,028
	Corporation tax	7,609	-
	Other taxes and social security costs	5,416	5,418
	Accruals and deferred income	4,425	5,828
		23,086	14,274
10	Pension and other post-retirement benefit commitments Defined contribution		
		2010 £	2009 £
	Contributions payable by the company for the year	6,113	5,311
11	Share capital	2010 £	2009 £
	Authorised		
	500,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	500,000	500,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	186,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	186,000	186,000
12	Statement of movements on profit and loss account		
	·		Profit and
			loss
			account £
	Balance at 1 April 2009		(76,593)
	Profit for the year		9,975
	Balance at 31 March 2010		(66,618)
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

13	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	2010 £	2009 £
	Profit/(Loss) for the financial year	9,975	(84,844)
	Opening shareholders' funds	109,407	194,251
	Closing shareholders' funds	119,382	109,407
14	Directors' emoluments	2010	2009
		£	£
	Emoluments for qualifying services	61,405	57,504
	Company pension contributions to money purchase schemes	1,700	1,175
		63,105	58,679

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under money purchase pension schemes amounted to 1 (2009 - 1)

15 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the year was

•	2010 Number	2009 Number
Financial services and management	4	4
Administration	1	2
	5	6
Employment costs	2010 £	2009 £
Wages and salaries	185,054	184,067
Social security costs	18,320	17,745
Other pension costs	6,113	5,311
	209,487	207,123
	=====	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

16 Control

Mr and Mrs A Harwood have a controlling interest in the company

17 Related party transactions

During the year the company paid A Harwood rent on its premises in the sum of £16,100 (2009 - £36,000)

18 Post balance sheet events

There are no matters to report