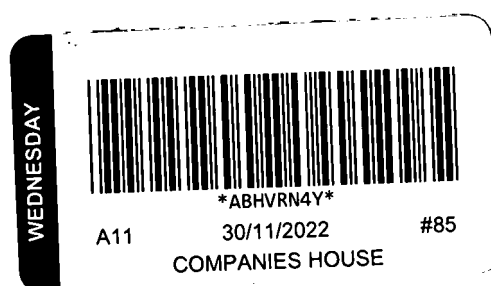


Registered number
02960433

CFS Management Ltd
Report and Financial Statements
For the Year Ended
31 March 2021



CFS Management Ltd
Report and accounts
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CFS Management Ltd
Company Information

Directors	Alexander Lapidus Paul Mills (Resigned 30 September 2020)
Registered number	02960433
Registered office	55 Riding House Street London W1W 7EE
Auditors	MAH, Chartered Accountants 2nd Floor 154 Bishopsgate London EC2M 4LN

CFS Management Ltd
Strategic Report
for the year ended 31 May 2022

The directors present their strategic report for CFS Management Ltd for the period ended 31 March 2021.

Review and analysis of the business during the current period

Key performance indicators and financial performance during the period

During the period the company provided services for discretionary fund management and as investment advisors.

The company's primary objective is to maximise long term shareholder returns with a minimum level of risk.

The company's key performance indicators are its turnover and operating result for the year as disclosed in the income statement.

Financial position at the reporting date

The company has ended the period in a strong financial position with capital reserves in excess of the minimum set by the directors and as required by the FCA.

Future Development

The company is expecting to achieve growth in the coming year. However, the company is mindful of market conditions and will monitor and manages its cost base accordingly. There are no plans to change the management, capital structure or the original business of the firm.

Principal risks and uncertainties facing the business

Financial risk management objectives & policies

The company's financial risk management objectives are to minimise the key financial risks and regular monitoring of cash flow and management accounts to ensure regulatory capital requirements are not breached and the company maintains adequate working capital.

Market and securitisation risk

The company makes all investment decisions and manages subsequent risks from these decisions on behalf of the clients for which it has a discretionary management mandate. However, it does not participate in the risks itself, therefore its risk appetite is minimal.

Credit risk

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.

The company does not trade as principal and therefore does not incur counterparty risk relating to security transactions.

CFS Management Ltd
Strategic Report (continued)
for the year ended 31 May 2022

Principal risks and uncertainties facing the business (continued)

Liquidity risk

The company carefully manages its liquidity so that it always has sufficient funds and can pay debts as they fall due.

Foreign exchange risk

The company has foreign exchange risk arising from bank balances, debtors and creditors denominated in foreign currency. The company monitors this risk on a regular basis to ensure that it is not exposed to excessive currency risk.

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Company

This statement aligns to the section 172 statement requirements contained in Section 414CZA of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act). The directors must act in accordance with a general set of duties under section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 to act in a way they consider would most likely promote the success of the Company in the interest of all stakeholders and in doing so have regard (amongst other matters) to:

- (a) the likely consequences of any decision in the long term,
- (b) the interests of the company's employees,
- (c) the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others,
- (d) the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment,
- (e) the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct, and
- (f) the need to act fairly as between members of the company.

The Company's income is derived from its financial services operations and any decisions made are considered to assess the consequences of those decisions in the long term. The directors are committed to maximising the long term value while supporting the operations of the business, observing ethical standards and adhering to all applicable laws. The directors are in regular contact with stakeholders through regular financial reporting and communications. Through these actions the Company ensures that all stakeholders, including customers, suppliers, employees and members are treated fairly and equitably.

This report was approved by the board on 24 November 2022 and signed on its behalf.

DocuSigned by:

Alexander Lapidus

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Alexander Lapidus

Director

CFS Management Ltd

Registered number: 02960433

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of discretionary fund management and investment advisors.

Directors

The following persons served as directors during the year:

Alexander Lapidus

Paul Mills (Resigned 30 September 2020)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

There were nil (2020: £nil) dividends paid by the company during the year.

Strategic Report

In accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 the company chooses to report the review of the business, the future outlook and the risks and uncertainties faced by the company in the Strategic Report on page 2.

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the report and 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 (Financial Reporting Standard 102 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 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.

CFS Management Ltd

Registered number: 02960433

Directors' Report

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each person who was a director at the time this report was approved confirms that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditors, MAH, Chartered Accountants were first appointed for the current year and are deemed to be re-appointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

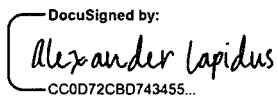
Events since the balance sheet date

On 14 December 2021 the company issued 8,000 ordinary shares of £1 each at par value.

On 28 March 2022 the company incorporated a new subsidiary, Sqonto Ltd, and subscribed for £1 of share capital. The new subsidiary has been dormant since incorporation.

On 29 March 2022 the company's subsidiary, Ratar Ltd, was dissolved.

This report was approved by the board on 24 November 2022 and signed on its behalf.

DocuSigned by:

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Alexander Lapidus

Director

CFS Management Ltd
Independent auditor's report
to the members of CFS Management Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CFS Management Ltd for the period ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. 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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Revised March 2018.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

CFS Management Ltd
Independent auditor's report
to the members of CFS Management Ltd

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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; or

Other matter

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2020 were unaudited and the corresponding figures presented in these financial statements are unaudited.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

CFS Management Ltd
Independent auditor's report
to the members of CFS Management Ltd

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

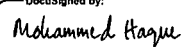
However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the company and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), the UK Companies Act 2006, the Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) rules and regulations, and tax legislation (governed by HM Revenue and Customs).
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of senior management. We also reviewed significant correspondence between the Company and regulatory bodies, reviewed any minutes of the Board, and gained an understanding of the Company's approach to governance, demonstrated by the Board's review of the Company's risk management framework and internal control processes.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the controls that the Company has established to address risks identified by the Company, or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter or detect fraud.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved inquiries of senior management, review of significant correspondence with regulatory bodies and submissions made to the FCA, client money risk assessment and daily reconciliation process, minutes of meetings of the Board, and focused testing.
- The Company operates in the fund management industry which is a regulated environment. As such, the Senior Statutory Auditor reviewed the experience and expertise of the engagement team to ensure that the team had the appropriate competence and capabilities.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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

DocuSigned by:

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Mohammed Haque
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of
MAH, Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

24 November 2022
2nd Floor
154 Bishopsgate
London
EC2M 4LN

CFS Management Ltd
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	2	1,279,697	65,121
Cost of sales		(923,079)	-
Gross profit		<u>356,618</u>	<u>65,121</u>
Administrative expenses		(383,146)	(162,358)
Operating loss	3	<u>(26,528)</u>	<u>(97,237)</u>
Interest receivable		1,549	455
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		<u>(24,979)</u>	<u>(96,782)</u>
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	7	-	-
Loss for the financial year		<u>(24,979)</u>	<u>(96,782)</u>
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		<u>(24,979)</u>	<u>(96,782)</u>

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

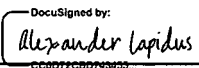
The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

CFS Management Ltd
Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	2,725	4,068
Investments	9	61	-
		<u>2,786</u>	<u>4,068</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	10	256,476	27,292
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>220,911</u>	<u>119,048</u>
		477,387	146,340
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(370,565)	(15,821)
Net current assets		<u>106,822</u>	<u>130,519</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>109,608</u>	<u>134,587</u>
Net assets		<u><u>109,608</u></u>	<u><u>134,587</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	142,000	142,000
Profit and loss account	13	(32,392)	(7,413)
Total equity		<u><u>109,608</u></u>	<u><u>134,587</u></u>

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

The Financial statements were authorised for issue and approved by the board on 24 November 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

 Alexander Lapidus
 Director

CFS Management Ltd, registered company number 02960433

CFS Management Ltd
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2019	125,000	-	-	89,369	214,369
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	(96,782)	(96,782)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	(96,782)	(96,782)
Shares issued	17,000	-	-	-	17,000
At 31 March 2020	<u>142,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,413)</u>	<u>134,587</u>
 At 1 April 2020	 142,000	 -	 -	 (7,413)	 134,587
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	(24,979)	(24,979)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	(24,979)	(24,979)
Dividends				-	-
At 31 March 2021	<u>142,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(32,392)</u>	<u>109,608</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

CFS Management Ltd
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Operating activities			
Loss for the financial year		(24,979)	(96,782)
Adjustments for:			
Interest receivable		(1,549)	(455)
Depreciation		1,342	2,787
Increase in debtors		(229,184)	(7,541)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors		354,684	(13,436)
		<u>100,314</u>	<u>(115,427)</u>
Interest received		1,549	455
Cash generated by/(used in) operating activities		<u>101,863</u>	<u>(114,972)</u>
Investing activities			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		-	(1,181)
Cash used in investing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>(1,181)</u>
Financing activities			
Proceeds from the issue of shares		-	17,000
Cash generated by financing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>17,000</u>
Net cash generated/(used)			
Cash generated by/(used in) operating activities		101,863	(114,972)
Cash used in investing activities		-	(1,181)
Cash generated by financing activities		-	17,000
Net cash generated/(used)		<u>101,863</u>	<u>(99,153)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		<u>119,048</u>	<u>218,201</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		<u>220,911</u>	<u>119,048</u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash at bank		<u>220,911</u>	<u>119,048</u>
		<u>220,911</u>	<u>119,048</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

CFS Management Ltd
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

CFS Management Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 55 Riding House Street, London, W1W 7EE.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for undertaking discretionary fund management, investment advice and execution-only services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings 25%-33% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

CFS Management Ltd
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership is retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

CFS Management Ltd
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives is recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied, and the hedge is a cash flow hedge. Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured, and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled

1.8 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset is consumed.

1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

CFS Management Ltd
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.13 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

CFS Management Ltd
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2021

2 Analysis of turnover	2021	2020
	£	£
Services rendered	<u>1,279,697</u>	<u>65,121</u>
	<u>1,279,697</u>	<u>65,121</u>
By geographical market:		
Europe	<u>1,279,697</u>	<u>65,121</u>
	<u>1,279,697</u>	<u>65,121</u>
3 Operating profit	2021	2020
	£	£
This is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	1,342	1,744
Auditors' remuneration for audit services	7,000	1,800
Key management personnel compensation (including directors' emoluments)	24,000	24,000
Exchange (gains) / losses	<u>48,363</u>	<u>-</u>
4 Directors' emoluments	2021	2020
	£	£
Emoluments	<u>24,000</u>	<u>24,000</u>
	<u>24,000</u>	<u>24,000</u>
Number of directors to whom retirement benefits accrued:	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Defined contribution plans	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
5 Staff costs	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	86,946	69,118
Social security costs	6,038	2,022
Other pension costs	<u>3,404</u>	<u>1,739</u>
	<u>96,388</u>	<u>72,879</u>
Average number of employees during the year	Number	Number
Management	1	1
Operations	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

CFS Management Ltd
Notes to the Accounts
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6 Interest receivable	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank interest	1,549	455
	<u>1,549</u>	<u>455</u>

7 Taxation	2021	2020
	£	£
Analysis of charge in period		
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on losses of the period	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for period

The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the standard rate of corporation tax are explained as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	<u>(24,979)</u>	<u>(96,782)</u>
Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	19%	19%
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax	(4,746)	(18,389)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	255	107
Tax losses	4,121	18,282
Other adjustments	<u>370</u>	<u>-</u>
Current tax charge for period	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

CFS Management Ltd
Notes to the Accounts
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8 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment <i>At cost</i> £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 April 2020	39,088	39,088
At 31 March 2021	<u>39,088</u>	<u>39,088</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2020	35,021	35,021
Charge for the year	<u>1,342</u>	<u>1,342</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>36,363</u>	<u>36,363</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2021	<u>2,725</u>	<u>2,725</u>
At 31 March 2020	<u>4,067</u>	<u>4,067</u>

9 Investments

	Investments in subsidiary undertakings £	Other investments £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2020	-	-	-
Additions	61	-	61
At 31 March 2021	<u>61</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>61</u>

The company holds 20% or more of the share capital of the following companies:

Company	Shares held		Capital and reserves £	Profit (loss) for the year £
	Class	%		
CFS Nominees Ltd	Ordinary	100	-	-
Ratar Ltd	Ordinary	60	-	-
Tidex Limited	Ordinary	34	-	-

All of the above companies were dormant during the period and Ratar Ltd was dissolved after the year end.

10 Debtors	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	14,154	(1)
Other debtors	217,388	1,947
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>24,934</u>	<u>25,346</u>
	<u>256,476</u>	<u>27,292</u>

CFS Management Ltd
Notes to the Accounts
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11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	12,625	5,982
Other taxes and social security costs	3,979	5,618
Other creditors	251,120	-
Accruals and deferred income	102,841	4,221
	<u>370,565</u>	<u>15,821</u>

12 Share capital	Nominal value	2021 Number	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and not fully paid:				
Ordinary shares	£1 each	142,000	142,000	142,000
			<u>142,000</u>	<u>142,000</u>

13 Profit and loss account	2021	2020
	£	£
At 1 April	(7,413)	89,369
Loss for the financial year	(24,979)	(96,782)
At 31 March	<u>(32,392)</u>	<u>(7,413)</u>

14 Related party transactions

At the year end the company owed the director, Alexander Lapidus, £15,000 in respect of an interest free current account balance.

15 Controlling party

Alexander Lapidus is the controlling party of the company by virtue of his majority of shareholding in the company.

16 Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Sterling.

17 Legal form of entity and country of incorporation

CFS Management Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England.

CFS Management Ltd
Notes to the Accounts
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18 Principal place of business

The address of the company's principal place of business and registered office is:

55 Riding House Street
 London
 W1W 7EE

19 Other financial commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:

	Land and buildings 2021 £	Land and buildings 2020 £	Other 2021 £	Other 2020 £
Falling due:				
within one year	-	-	-	-
within two to five years	39,550	62,150	-	-
	<u>39,550</u>	<u>62,150</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

20 Financial instruments

The company has the following financial instruments:

		2021 £	2020 £
Financial assets that are debt instruments			
- Trade receivables	Note 10	14,154	(1)
- Other receivables	Note 10	210,594	-
		<u>224,748</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
- Trade payables	Note 11	12,625	5,982
- Other creditors	Note 11	250,480	-
		<u>263,105</u>	<u>5,982</u>

21 Events after the reporting date

On 14 December 2021 the company issued 8,000 ordinary shares of £1 each at par value.

On 28 March 2022 the company incorporated a new subsidiary, Sqonto Ltd, and subscribed for £1 of share capital. The new subsidiary has been dormant since incorporation.

On 29 March 2022 the company's subsidiary, Ratar Ltd, was dissolved.