ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
FORM X-17A-5
PART III

FACING PAGE
Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 01/01/2013 AND ENDING 12/31/2013

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: M.S. Howels & Co.

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL place OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)

20555 N. Pima Road, Suite 100

Scottsdale AZ 85255

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT

Mark Howells (480) 563-2000

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report

Spicer Jeffries LLP

5251 S. Quebec Street, Suite 200 Greenwood Village CO 80111

CHECK ONE:

☒ Certified Public Accountant
☐ Public Accountant
☐ Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.
OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Mark Howells _________________________________, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of M.S. Howells & Co. _________________________________, as of _____________________________ December 31, 2013, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:

__________________________________________________________________________

My Comm. IS ___________________________________

Title

Notary Public

This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes):

☐ (a) Facing Page.
☐ (b) Statement of Financial Condition.
☐ (c) Statement of Income (Loss).
☐ (d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.
☐ (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity of Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
☐ (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
☐ (g) Computation of Net Capital (including reconciliation of X-17A-5 Part II filing with this Rule 17a-5(d) report, if applicable).
☐ (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
☐ (i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
☐ (j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
☐ (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
☐ (l) An Oath or Affirmation.
☐ (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.
☐ (n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.
☐ (o) Independant Auditors' Report on Internal Accounting Control.

**For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).
M.S. HOWELLS & CO.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

To the Board of Directors of M.S. Howells & Co.

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial condition of M.S. Howells & Co. (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 that are filed pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Regulation 1.10 under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEAct”) and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Greenwood Village, Colorado
February 2, 2014

Spicer Jeffries LLP
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GREENWOOD VILLAGE, COLORADO 80111
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FAX: (303) 753-0338
www.spicerjeffries.com
M.S. HOWELLS & CO.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>$116,400</td>
<td>$168,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from clearing brokers</td>
<td>4,534</td>
<td>6,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissions receivable</td>
<td>260,282</td>
<td>134,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits with clearing brokers</td>
<td>407,065</td>
<td>207,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other assets</td>
<td>49,138</td>
<td>120,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities owned, at fair value (Notes 1 and 6)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements, net of accumulated depreciation of $449,455 and $441,145</td>
<td>28,204</td>
<td>17,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>$865,623</strong></td>
<td><strong>$657,108</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES:</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and accrued expenses</td>
<td>$107,753</td>
<td>$87,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued soft dollar credits (Note 4)</td>
<td>88,028</td>
<td>84,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissions payable</td>
<td>51,612</td>
<td>39,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to clearing brokers</td>
<td>19,096</td>
<td>34,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>266,489</strong></td>
<td><strong>244,971</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 2 and 5)

SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (Note 3):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common stock, $0.01 par value, authorized 3,000 shares, 1,354 shares issued and outstanding</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional paid-in capital</td>
<td>1,294,761</td>
<td>1,167,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit</td>
<td>(695,641)</td>
<td>(755,138)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total shareholder's equity</strong></td>
<td><strong>599,134</strong></td>
<td><strong>412,137</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities and shareholder's equity</strong></td>
<td><strong>$865,623</strong></td>
<td><strong>$657,108</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.
NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Business

M.S. Howells & Co. (the “Company”) was incorporated in Delaware on April 11, 2000 and is a securities broker-dealer serving primarily institutional investors.

The Company records securities transactions and related revenue and expenses on a trade-date basis.

The Company, under Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii), is exempt from the reserve and possession or control requirements of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company does not carry or clear customer accounts. Accordingly, all customer transactions are executed and cleared on behalf of the Company by Pershing LLC, Interactive Brokers LLC and Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Financial Services, LLC (collectively the “clearing brokers”), on a fully disclosed basis. The Company’s agreement with its clearing brokers provide that as clearing brokers, that firm will make and keep such records of the transactions effected and cleared in the customer accounts as are customarily made and kept by the clearing brokers pursuant to the requirements of Rules 17a-3 and 17a-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Act”). The clearing brokers also perform all services customarily incident thereon, including the preparation and distribution of customer’s confirmations and statements and maintenance margin requirements under the Act and the rules of the Self-Regulatory Organizations of which the Company is a member.

Depreciation

The Company provides for depreciation of furniture and equipment on the straight-line method based on estimated lives of the assets ranging from four to seven years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the life of the lease.

Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Company considers all demand deposits and money market funds with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Income Taxes

The Company is recognized as an S-Corporation by the Internal Revenue Service; therefore, the Company’s shareholder is liable for federal and state income taxes on the Company’s taxable income.
NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

**Income Taxes** (concluded)

The Company is required to determine whether a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolution of any tax related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The Company files an income tax return in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and may file income tax returns in various U.S. states. The Company is not subject to income tax return examinations by major taxing authorities for year before 2010. The tax benefit recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. De-recognition of a tax benefit previously recognized results in the Company recording a tax liability that reduces net assets. However, the Company's conclusions regarding this policy may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on factors including, but not limited to, on-going analyses of and changes to tax laws, regulations and interpretations. The Company recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income taxes payable, if assessed. No interest expense or penalties have been recognized as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013.

**Fair Value of Financial Instruments**

The Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, commissions receivable, deposits with clearing brokers, due from clearing brokers, other assets, accounts payable and accrued expenses, accrued soft dollar credits, commissions payable and due to clearing brokers are carried at amounts that approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of the instruments. Securities owned are valued at market value using quoted market prices.

**Securities Inventory**

The Company utilizes the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification 820 – *Fair Value* (“ASC 820”). Under ASC 820, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the “exit price”) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company’s assumption about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:
NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Securities Inventory (continued)

Level 1 – Valuations based on adjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and blockage discounts are not applied to Level 1 securities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily available in an active market, valuation of these securities does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

Level 2 – Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 – Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Those estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the securities existed. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for securities categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety is determined by the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the prospective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company’s own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many securities. This condition could cause a security to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy.

The Company values its securities that are freely tradable and are listed on a national securities exchange or reported on the NASDAQ national market at their last sales price as of the last business day of the year. Changes in fair value is reflected in the Company’s statement of operations.
NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (concluded)

Securities Inventory (concluded)

Many cash and over-the-counter (OTC) contracts have bid-and-ask prices that can be observed in the marketplace. Bid prices reflect the highest price that the marketplace participants are willing to pay for an asset. Ask prices represent the lowest price that the marketplace participants are willing to accept for an asset. For securities whose inputs are based on bid-ask prices, the Company’s policy for securities traded in the OTC markets and listed securities for which no sale was reported on that date are valued at their last reported “bid” price if held long, and last reported “asked” price if sold short. The Company considers these investments level 1 securities for active markets and level 2 securities for thinly traded markets.

Estimates

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 revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - COMMITMENTS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company leases office space and equipment under various operating leases expiring through 2016. Future minimum lease payments under the noncancellable leases as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$298,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>35,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>7,108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$341,089

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, total rental expense for operating leases was $118,085 and $115,942, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company generated approximately $50,148 and $66,000, respectively, net of its commission revenue from transactions with related parties.
NOTE 3 - NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the net capital provisions of Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company is required to maintain a minimum net capital, as defined under such provisions. In addition, as an independent introducing broker, the Company is subject to minimum capital requirements of $45,000 or $3,000 per associated person adopted and administered by the CFTC. At December 31, 2013, the Company had net capital and net capital requirements of $480,356 and $100,000, respectively. The Company’s net capital ratio (aggregate indebtedness to net capital) was 0.55 to 1. According to Rule 15c3-1, the Company’s net capital ratio shall not exceed 15 to 1.

NOTE 4 - SOFT DOLLAR CREDITS

The Company has negotiated soft dollar arrangements with various investment managers whereby a portion of the brokerage commissions earned by the Company are used to cover certain costs of research and various services. The Company has the ability to reject any costs or expenses submitted by the investment managers.

NOTE 5 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, the Company’s client activities, through its clearing broker, involve the execution, settlement and financing of various client securities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance sheet risk. In the event the client fails to satisfy its obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices in order to fulfill the client’s obligations.

The Company and two of its employees were named in an arbitration matter on March 2012, and the matter was settled in November 2013, with prejudice, with the employees being dismissed from the case. At the current time there are no litigation matters.

The Company bears the risk of financial failure by its clearing brokers. If the clearing brokers should cease doing business, the Company’s deposit and receivable from these clearing brokers could be subject to forfeiture.

In the Company’s trading activities, the Company has purchased securities for its own account and may incur losses if the market value of the securities decreases subsequent to December 31, 2013.
NOTE 6 -  FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company's assets recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy in accordance with ASC 820. See Note 1 for a discussion of the Company's policies.

The following table presents information about the Company's assets measured at fair value as of December 31, 2012:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)</th>
<th>Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)</th>
<th>Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)</th>
<th>Balance as of December 31, 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMMON STOCK</td>
<td>$673</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$673</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Company did not have any significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended December 31, 2013.

NOTE 7 -  SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through the date of the financial statements were available to be issued. The evaluation did not result in any additional subsequent events that required disclosures and/or adjustments.
The report is filed in accordance with Rule 17a-5(e)(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a PUBLIC DOCUMENT.
INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS’ REPORT ON APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES

To the Board of Directors of
M.S. Howells & Co.
20555 North Pima Road, Suite 100
Scottsdale, AZ 85255

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In accordance with Rule 17a-5(e)(4) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, we have performed the procedures enumerated below with respect to the accompanying General Assessment Reconciliation (Form SIPC-7) to the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC") for the year ended December 31, 2013, which were agreed to by M.S. Howells & Co. (the “Company”), the Securities and Exchange Commission, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and SIPC, solely to assist you and the other specified parties in evaluating the Company’s compliance with the applicable instructions of the General Assessment Reconciliation (Form SIPC-7). The Company’s management is responsible for the Company’s compliance with those requirements. This agreed-upon procedures engagement was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The sufficiency of these procedures is solely the responsibility of those parties specified in this report. Consequently, we make no representation regarding the sufficiency of the procedures described below either for the purpose for which this report has been requested or for any other purpose. The procedures we performed and our findings are as follows:

1. Compared the listed assessment payments in Form SIPC-7 with respective cash disbursement records entries noting no differences:

2. Compared the amounts reported on the audited Form X-17A-5 (FOCUS Report) for the year ended December 31, 2013, with the amounts reported in Form SIPC-7 for the year ended December 31, 2013 noting no differences;

3. Compared any adjustments reported in Form SIPC-7 with supporting schedules and working papers noting no differences;

4. Proved the arithmetical accuracy of the calculations reflected in Form SIPC-7 and in the related schedules and working papers supporting the adjustments noting no differences; and

5. Compared the amount of any overpayment applied to the current assessment with the Form SIPC-7 on which it was originally computed noting no differences.
We were not engaged to, and did not conduct an examination, the objective of which would be the expression of
an opinion on compliance. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Had we performed additional
procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the specified parties listed above and is not intended
to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Greenwood Village, Colorado
February 2, 2014
M.S. HOWELLS & CO.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT RECONCILIATION
PURSUANT TO FORM SIPC-7
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

General assessment per Form SIPC-7, including interest $ 8,359
Payments made with Form SIPC-6 4,470
Payments made with Form SIPC-7 $ 3,889

See Independent Accountant's Report