

Company Registration No. 06445532 (England and Wales)

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr Dorian Prosdocimi
Company number	06445532
Registered office	1 Knightsbridge Green Level 6 London SW1X 7QA
Auditor	Fisher, Sassoon & Marks 43 - 45 Dorset Street London W1U 7NA
Business address	1 Knightsbridge Green Level 6 London SW1X 7QA

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

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PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

The director presents the strategic report for the year ended 30 November 2020.

Fair review of the business

The results of the year reflect the difficult trading conditions prevalent in the financial services industry.

As a service provider the director considers that the key financial risk exposures faced by the company relate to credit risk and the need to maintain sufficient liquidity to satisfy regulatory capital requirements and working capital needs. The company does not take trade positions 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 counter parties and stringent credit control over transactions with them and regular monitoring of cash flow and management accounts to ensure regulatory capital requirements are not breached and the company maintains adequate working capital.

Development and performance

At the year end the company had net assets of £108,559 (2019: £107,402), inclusive of cash balances of £61,236 (2019: £24,347).

Key performance indicators

The company's key performance indicators were turnover, which for the year was £667,766 (2019: £545,131) and operating profit of £13,810 (2019: £15,519)

On behalf of the board

Mr Dorian Prosdocimi

Director

15 March 2021

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is that of advising and arranging deals in investments.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Mr Dorian Prosdocimi

Financial instruments

Liquidity risk

The company manages its cash 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 business.

Foreign currency risk

The company's principal foreign currency exposures arise from trading with overseas companies. Company policy permits but does not demand that these exposures may be hedged in order to fix the cost in sterling.

Credit risk

Investments of cash surpluses, 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.

Post reporting date events

There are no matters to report.

Auditor

Fisher, Sassoon & Markswere appointed auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Energy and carbon report

As the company has not consumed more than 40,000 kWh of energy in this reporting period, it qualifies as a low energy user under these regulations and is not required to report on its emissions, energy consumption or energy efficiency activities.

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

Statement of director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is 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 director is 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. He is 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 auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually 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 auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr Dorian Prosdocimi
Director

15 March 2021

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Prosdocimi Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 November 2020 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, 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, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 November 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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 director is 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 our audit:

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

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

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 and the director's report.

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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://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 him 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.

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

15 March 2021

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

43 - 45 Dorset Street
London
W1U 7NA

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	3	668,766	545,131
Administrative expenses		(653,095)	(529,612)
Operating profit	4	15,671	15,519
Interest receivable and similar income	6	2	2
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(12,655)	(9,747)
Profit before taxation		3,018	5,774
Tax on profit	8	-	-
Profit for the financial year		3,018	5,774

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

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		47,955		69,103
Current assets					
Debtors	11	226,760		201,819	
Investments	12	12,400		12,400	
Cash at bank and in hand		62,110		24,307	
		<u>301,270</u>		<u>238,526</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	<u>(189,616)</u>		<u>(140,670)</u>	
Net current assets			111,654		97,856
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>159,609</u>		<u>166,959</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		<u>(49,189)</u>		<u>(59,557)</u>
Net assets			<u>110,420</u>		<u>107,402</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		108		108
Share premium account			99,898		99,898
Profit and loss reserves			10,414		7,396
Total equity			<u>110,420</u>		<u>107,402</u>

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 15 March 2021

Mr Dorian Prosdocimi
Director

Company Registration No. 06445532

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

	Share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 December 2018	108	99,898	1,622	101,628
Year ended 30 November 2019:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	5,774	5,774
Balance at 30 November 2019	108	99,898	7,396	107,402
Year ended 30 November 2020:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	3,018	3,018
Balance at 30 November 2020	108	99,898	10,414	110,420

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	21		66,251		(12,472)
Interest paid			(12,655)		(9,747)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities			53,596		(22,219)
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(5,427)		(2,699)	
Receipts arising from loans made		-		(12,400)	
Interest received		2		2	
Net cash used in investing activities			(5,425)		(15,097)
Financing activities					
Payment of finance leases obligations		(10,368)		(10,368)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(10,368)		(10,368)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			37,803		(47,684)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			24,307		71,991
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			62,110		24,307

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Prosdocimi Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Knightsbridge Green, Level 6, London, SW1X 7QA.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents commissions receivable from providing brokerage services investment management services and provides a regulatory service to appointed representatives. Brokerage income is recognised on the date of execution of trades..

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, fittings & equipment	25% Straight Line
Computer equipment	25% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	20% Straight Line

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 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.7 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.

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.

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 asset 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 are 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.

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 are 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.

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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 leases asset are consumed.

1.13 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Trading Revenue, Appointed Rep Fees and Commission received	668,766	545,131

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	2	2

4 Operating profit

	2020	2019
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	17,691	379
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	7,200	6,000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	26,575	25,225
Operating lease charges	12,583	13,198

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Director	1	1
Administrative	1	1
Total	2	2

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2020 £	2019 £
Wages and salaries	67,709	25,459
Social security costs	3,329	2,137
Pension costs	1,370	-
	72,408	27,596

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2020 £	2019 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	2	2

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	2	2
--	---	---

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020 £	2019 £
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Other interest on financial liabilities	9,000	6,092
Other finance costs:		
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	3,655	3,655
	12,655	9,747

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

8 Taxation

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit before taxation	3,018	5,774
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	573	1,097
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	5,806	7,303
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(1,039)	(261)
Other tax adjustments	(5,340)	(8,139)
Taxation charge for the year	-	-

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Computer equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 December 2019	22,544	53,287	108,980	184,811
Additions	2,673	2,754	-	5,427
At 30 November 2020	25,217	56,041	108,980	190,238
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 December 2019	20,574	50,946	44,188	115,708
Depreciation charged in the year	2,956	1,823	21,796	26,575
At 30 November 2020	23,530	52,769	65,984	142,283
Carrying amount				
At 30 November 2020	1,687	3,272	42,996	47,955
At 30 November 2019	1,970	2,341	64,792	69,103

Fixed assets of £108,980 were under HP agreements and are secured against the lease liability.

10 Financial instruments

	2020 £	2019 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	12,400	12,400

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

11 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	219,335	186,610
Other debtors	7,425	15,209
	<u>226,760</u>	<u>201,819</u>

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

12 Current asset investments

	2020	2019
	£	£
Unlisted investments	<u>12,400</u>	<u>12,400</u>

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2020	2019
		£	£
Obligations under finance leases	15	10,368	10,368
Trade creditors		50,011	36,109
Taxation and social security		1,142	1,843
Other creditors		86,920	79,549
Accruals and deferred income		41,175	12,801
		<u>189,616</u>	<u>140,670</u>

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2020	2019
		£	£
Obligations under finance leases	15	<u>49,189</u>	<u>59,557</u>

15 Finance lease obligations

	2020	2019
	£	£
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	10,368	10,368
In two to five years	49,189	59,557
	<u>59,557</u>	<u>69,925</u>

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

15 Finance lease obligations

(Continued)

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for acquiring a motor vehicle. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 4 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments. The Lessor has security over the vehicle in accordance with contract law.

16 Retirement benefit schemes

	2020	2019
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	1,370	-

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

17 Share capital

	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
"A" Ordinary shares of 1p each	2,625	2,625	26	26
"B" Ordinary shares of 1p each	8,216	8,216	82	82
	10,841	10,841	108	108

18 Events after the reporting date

There are no matters to report.

19 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2020	2019
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	30,000	-

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

At the year end the Director, D Prodocimi was owed £5,671 (2019: 5,671)

During the year J Prodocimi, spouse of director D Prodocimi, was paid £37,200 (2019: £27,200) for financial services performed during the year.

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

20 Ultimate controlling party

D Prodocimi has a controlling interest in the firm.

21 Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit for the year after tax	3,018	5,774
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	12,655	9,747
Investment income	(2)	(2)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	26,575	25,225
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(24,941)	90,028
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	48,946	(143,244)
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	66,251	(12,472)

22 Analysis of changes in net funds/(debt)

	1 December 2019 £	Cash flows £	30 November 2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	24,307	37,803	62,110
Obligations under finance leases	(69,925)	10,368	(59,557)
	<u>(45,618)</u>	<u>48,171</u>	<u>2,553</u>

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

APPENDIX: PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

Capital Requirements Directive Pillar 3 disclosure

Regulatory Context

The Pillar 3 disclosure of Prosdocimi Limited ("the Firm") is set out below as required by the FCA's "Prudential Sourcebook for Banks, Building Societies and Investment Firms" (BIPRU) specifically BIPRU 11.3.3 R (for ICAAP) and BIPRU 11.5.18 R (for remuneration). This follows the introduction of the Capital Requirements Directive ("CRD") which represents the European Union's application of the Basel Capital Accord. The regulatory aim of the disclosures is to improve transparency and thereby to protect consumers.

Introduction

Frequency

The Firm will be making Pillar 3 disclosures annually. The disclosures will be as at the Accounting Reference Date ("ARD") which is currently 30 November.

Media and Location

The disclosure is published only in our Accounts and will be available from the Registered office on request.
Verification

This information has not been audited by the Firm's external auditors and does not constitute any form of financial statement and must not be relied upon in making any judgement on Prosdocimi Limited.

Materiality

The Firm regards information as material in disclosures if its omission or misstatement could change or influence the assessment or decision of a user relying on that information for the purpose of making economic decisions. If the Firm deems a certain disclosure to be immaterial, it may be omitted from this statement.

Risk Management

The Firm is mindful of the FCA's comments regarding confidentiality and of the comment that both qualitative and quantitative data must be disclosed.

As such, the Firm's policy is to disclose that information required under the FCA Rules but to treat further information as proprietary if sharing that information with the public would undermine its competitive position. Proprietary information may include information on products or systems which, if shared with competitors, would render the Firm's investments therein less valuable. Further, the Firm will regard information as confidential if there are obligations to customers or other counterparty relationships binding the Firm to confidentiality. In the event that any such information is omitted, we shall disclose such and explain the grounds why it has not been disclosed.

Summary

The CRD requirements have three pillars. Pillar 1 deals with minimum capital requirements; Pillar 2 deals with Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP") undertaken by a firm and the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process through which the firm and regulator satisfy themselves on the adequacy of capital held by the Firm in relation to the risks it faces and; Pillar 3 which deals with public disclosure of risk management policies, capital resources, capital requirements and remuneration policy. The regulatory aim of the disclosure is to improve market discipline and transparency.

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

APPENDIX: PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

Capital requirements directive Pillar 3 disclosure (continued)

The Firm is a limited license firm primarily undertaking advisory services. It acts solely as a broker on behalf of clients and does not undertake proprietary trading.

The Firm's key risks have been identified and grouped as either market, credit, business or operational risks. The Firm has assessed these risks in its ICAAP and has set out appropriate actions to manage them.

Background to the Firm

Market Risk

As an Execution Brokerage Firm, we do not have a trading book. Our potential exposures are non-trading book exposures to foreign currency assets or liabilities held on our balance sheet.

Market Risk calculation @ 30 November 2020

Market Risk £11,502

Credit Risk

The Firm's exposure to credit risk is the risk that advisory fees cannot be collected and the exposure to banks where cash held is deposited.

The Firm holds all cash with an A rated bank.

Business risk

By its nature an execution brokerage firm has a higher business risk than some other types of business. However within this context the Firm again has a conservative business risk appetite.

Currently the Firm has a simple business strategy and the main business risk is the loss of client business.

Operational Risk

This incorporates the advisory processes undertaken as well as the regulatory and contingency planning done at the Firm level. Our operational risk appetite is conservative and, as a result, we invest to mitigate such risks.

Our staffing levels also provide a level of contingency cover in all critical business areas.

The Firm has documented contingency planning and disasters recovery procedures and these are regularly reviewed and tested.

We also aim to keep all aspects of our operations as simple as possible.

Background

The Firm is incorporated in the UK and is authorised and regulated by the FCA as an Investment Advisory Firm. The Firm's activities give it the BIPRU categorisation of a "Limited Licence" and a "BIPRU €50K" firm.

As a Limited Licence Firm we are considered a Proportionality tier three firm for the purposes of the FCA's Remuneration Code.

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

APPENDIX: PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

Capital requirements directive Pillar 3 disclosure (continued)

BIPRU 3

For its Pillar 1 regulatory capital calculation of Credit Risk, under the credit risk capital component the Firm has adopted the Standardised approach (BIPRU 3.4) and the Simplified method of calculating risk weights (BIPRU 3.5).

Credit Risk calculation @ 30 November 2020

Credit Risk Capital Requirement £20,286

BIPRU 4

The Firm does not adopt the Internal Ratings Based approach and hence this is not applicable.

BIPRU 6

The Firm, being a Limited Licence Firm is not subject to the Pillar 1 Operational Risk Requirement and, therefore, this is not applicable.

BIPRU 7

The Firm has Non-Trading Book potential exposure only (BIPRU 7.4, 7.5).

BIPRU 11.5.1

Disclosure: Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Risk Management Objective

The Firm has a risk management objective to develop systems and controls to mitigate risk to within its conservative risk appetite.

Governance Framework

D Prosdocimi, as the head of the Managing Board has the daily management and oversight responsibility for the Firm.

Risk Framework

The Managing Board is responsible for risk management and reviews the effectiveness of the Firm's system of internal controls to manage and mitigate the risks identified.

Overall Pillar 2 Rule

The Firm has adopted the "Structured" approach to the calculation of its ICAAP Capital Resources Requirement as outlined in the Committee of European Banking Supervisors Paper, 25 January 2006.

The ICAAP is reviewed by the Managing Board of the Firm annually, or when a material change to the business occurs.

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

APPENDIX: PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

Capital requirements directive Pillar 3 disclosure (continued)

BIPRU 11.5.4

Disclosure: Compliance with BIPRU 3, BIPRU 4, BIPRU 6, BIPRU 7, BIPRU 10 and the Overall Pillar 2 Rule.

BIPRU 11.5.8

Disclosure: Credit Risk and Dilution Risk

The Firm is primarily exposed to Credit Risk from the risk of non-collection of fees and the exposure to banks where cash held is deposited.

The Firm holds all cash with an A rated UK bank.

See above (BIPRU 3) for calculation of credit risk as at 30 November 2020.

BIPRU 11.5.9

This disclosure is not required as the Firm does not make Value Adjustments and Provisions for impaired exposures that need to be disclosed under BIPRU 11.5.8R (9).

BIPRU 11.5.10

Disclosure: Firms calculating Risk Weighted Exposure Amounts in accordance with the Standardised Approach.

This disclosure is not required as the Firm uses the Simplified method of calculating Risk Weights (BIPRU 3.5).

BIPRU 11.5.11

Disclosure: Firms calculating Risk Weighted Exposure amounts using the IRB Approach

This disclosure is not required as the Firm has not adopted the Internal Ratings Based approach to Credit and therefore is not affected by BIPRU 11.5.4R (3).

BIPRU 11.5.13

Disclosure: Use of VaR model for calculation of Market Risk Capital Requirement

This disclosure is not required as the Firm does not use a VaR model for calculation of Market Risk Capital Requirement.

BIPRU 11.5.14

Disclosure: Operational Risk

The Firm's Fixed Overhead Requirement (FOR) is disclosed as a proxy for the Pillar 1 Operational Risk Capital calculation. The Firm's Pillar 1 Capital Resources Requirement is the higher of FOR/the sum of Market Risk and Credit Risk Requirement.

Fixed Overhead Requirement £62,537

PROSDOCIMI LIMITED

APPENDIX: PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

Capital requirements directive Pillar 3 disclosure (continued)

GENPRU 2.1.53

BIPRU 11.5.15

Disclosure: Non-Trading Book Exposures in Equities

The capital requirement as at 30 November 2020 was £Nil..

BIPRU 11.5.16

Disclosures: Exposures to Interest Rate Risk in the Non-Trading Book

Although the Firm has substantial cash balances on its Balance Sheet, there is currently no significant exposure to Interest Rate fluctuations.

BIPRU 11.5.17

Disclosures: Securitisation

This disclosure is not required as the Firm does not Securitises its assets.

BIPRU 11.5.18

Disclosures: Remuneration

Background

During the year the board reviewed the remuneration policy in light of the rules and guidance contained in the FCA Remuneration Code ("the Code"). The Code itself implements remuneration rules required by the Capital Requirements Directive ("CRD 3") and the Financial Services and Markets Act .

While some firms are within the scope of the Code, the proportionality principle contained in the Code rules requires the Company to comply with the Code only in a way and to the extent that is appropriate to its size, internal organization and the nature, the scope and the complexities of its activities. The company falls within the lowest level of Code categorization (Tier 3), which means that it is not required to comply with some of the prescriptive rules set out in the Code such as deferral and retained shares.

The firm is also aware of its CRD III disclosures on remuneration requirements and will be publishing the relevant information on its website in due course.

In fixing the remuneration packages for current and future financial years the Directors have the following in mind:

- " The need to attract, retain and motivate Directors of the quality required;
- " What comparable companies are paying, taking into account relative performance; and
- " Pay and employment conditions elsewhere in the firm.

At present the Directors have drawn £30,000 as remuneration or benefits from the company.

The FCA defines Remuneration Code Staff ("Code Staff") in SYSC 19A.3.4 as senior management, risk takers, staff engaged in control functions and any employee receiving total remuneration that takes them into the same remuneration bracket as those detailed above, whose professional activities have a material impact on the firm's risk profile.

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