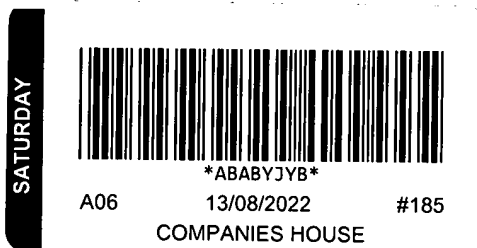


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Tasca Consulting Limited

Annual Report and Accounts 31 December 2021

Tasca Consulting Limited
Company Number 6423047



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Report of the Directors

The Directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

The Company is a private limited company which is limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales.

Results and dividends

The Company did not trade in this or the previous financial year and therefore no statement of comprehensive income for the year has been provided. The company's profit for the financial year after taxation was £nil (2020: £nil).

The Directors did not approve a dividend in 2021 (2020: £nil).

Share capital

A summary of the Company's share capital is set out in note 9 to the financial statements. There is 1 Ordinary share of £1 allotted.

Directors

The Directors of the Company who served throughout the year are as follows:

M R Dalzell
A J Donnelly

Secretary

M R Dalzell

Auditor

Mazars LLP
30 Old Bailey
London
EC4M 7JZ

Registered Office

One America Square
17 Crosswall
London EC3N 2LB

Small Companies Exemption

This report has been prepared taking advantage of the small company exemptions within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006. Consequently, a strategic report has not been produced.

Directors' indemnities

The Company maintains insurance cover for its Directors and officers against liabilities which may be incurred by them while acting as Directors and officers. As at the date of this report, indemnities are in force under which the Company has agreed to indemnify its Directors and officers, to the extent permitted by law and the Company's Articles of Association, against all costs, charges, losses, liabilities and expenses that they may incur in the execution of their duties, powers and offices as Directors and officers of the Company. Copies of these indemnities are kept at the Company's registered office and are open for inspection by any member of the Company without charge.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the report of the Director and the financial statements in accordance with applicable UK law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard ("FRS") 102 issued by the Financial Reporting Council. 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that 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. The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the ultimate parent company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Report of the Directors (continued)

Going concern

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Capital positions are monitored and reviewed by the Directors on a regular basis. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements

Post Balance Sheet Events

The Corporation Tax rate will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023.

Russian Invasion of Ukraine

Russia invaded Ukraine on 24 February 2022, marking a steep escalation of the Russo-Ukrainian War which had begun in 2014. The invasion has caused Europe's largest refugee crisis since World War II with more than 5.8 million Ukrainians leaving the country and a quarter of the population displaced. The United States, Europe, the United Kingdom and some other countries have imposed unprecedented financial and trade sanctions on the Russian economy, including asset freezes and restrictions on individuals and institutions, notably the Russian Central Bank.

The Risk Officer of the Pro group of companies ("Pro") noted the Risk arising from Russia's invasion of Ukraine and first formally escalated the matter to Pro's Head of Risk (eco-political risk) and Global Head of Information Security (Cyber threats). The Risk has been recorded in Pro's Group Risk Events Monitor where it remains a "watching brief" whilst Pro's Head of Risk escalates the emerging risk to the Executive Management Group and Board as appropriate.

Pro is adhering to all Government requirements in relating to trade with Russia/Russian businesses and is applying current HMRC/OFSI Sanctions checks in all relevant situations.

Pro does not conduct any business directly or indirectly with Russia and therefore there is not expected to be any material impact for Pro as a result of the invasion.

Auditor

The auditor has expressed willingness to continue in office as auditor and a resolution to reappoint the auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The Director confirms that so far as they are aware there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware. The Director also confirms that they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish whether the auditor is aware of that information. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Corporate governance

The Company has continued its commitment to maintaining effective corporate governance during 2021. The Board has authority, and is accountable to shareholders, for ensuring that the Company is appropriately managed and achieves the corporate objectives it sets. In order to fulfil its responsibilities, the Board meets on a regular basis and has a formal schedule of matters specifically reserved for its consideration and decision. The schedule of matters reserved to the Board provides that the Board's role encompasses the overall management of the Company including approval of long-term strategy and objectives, oversight of operations, ensuring maintenance of a sound system of internal controls and risk management, decisions relating to any changes in the Company's capital structure or of management and approval of any significant expenditure. When the Director is unable to attend a meeting, they are advised of matters to be discussed and have the opportunity to make their views known to the Chairman prior to the meeting.

Covid-19

Since the start of 2020, there has been an outbreak of a new Coronavirus, named Covid-19, which affects lungs and airways. As at the end of 2021, approximately 283 million cases had been reported across the world, with around 5.45 million deaths associated with the disease. The responses to the pandemic have resulted in significant global, social and economic disruption, including the largest global recession since the Great Depression. Many countries reacted to contain the spread of the virus by implementing a 'lock down' policy to prevent individuals leaving their homes. There has been significant economic impact with global stock indices experiencing sharp falls and the tourism industry collapsing due to travel restrictions and the and retail sector facing reduced trading hours.

Pro Group took the decision to move to remote working ahead of local government instruction and from 17th March 2020, implemented a full working from home protocol. Following the announcement in December 2020 instructing Companies to instruct their staff to work from home Pro returned to a full working from home protocol. By being pro-active we were able to manage the transition in a controlled manner, ensuring that our employees were not only safe, but could take required equipment with them to work efficiently. The implementation has been successful with IT systems, banking systems and infrastructure proving resilient and allowing all staff to work effectively. During Q3 2021 Pro introduced a hybrid working policy which saw some staff return to the office.

This has allowed the business to continue through this period effectively and although there was some softening of revenue across 2021, we have not seen a material impact to our business. The Pro Group also established contingency arrangements with our bank during 2021 to provide a level of comfort. Directors continue to monitor on a continued basis. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In assessing whether the going concern basis is appropriate the Director has considered the information contained in the financial statements of the Company. The Director is satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

By order of the Board



M.R. Dalzell (Aug 9, 2022 15:29 GMT+1)

M R Dalzell
Company Secretary
9 August 2022

Independent auditor's report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tasca Consulting Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity 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 31 December 2021 and of its result 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

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 company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve 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 and other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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 course of 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 Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In 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 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
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities set out on page 3, 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 the financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

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.

Based on our understanding of the company and its industry, we considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: breaches of regulatory requirements of the Data Protection Act, the Proceeds of Crime Act and Anti-Money Laundering legislation.

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether the company is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Inspecting correspondence, if any, with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations to the engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the preparation of the financial statements, such as the Companies Act 2006 and the UK Tax Legislation.

In addition, we evaluated the directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements, including the risk of management override of controls, and determined that the principal risks related to revenue recognition.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:


- Making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

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 the audit 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.


Leanne Finch (Aug 9, 2022 16:31 GMT+1)

Leanne Finch (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
30 Old Bailey
London
EC4M 7JZ

9 August 2022

Pro.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		601	631
Debtors - amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>105,706</u>	<u>105,676</u>
		<u>106,307</u>	<u>106,307</u>
Net assets			
		<u>106,307</u>	<u>106,307</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	1	1
Profit and loss account		<u>106,306</u>	<u>106,306</u>
Equity shareholder's funds			
		<u>106,307</u>	<u>106,307</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of Tasca Consulting Limited (Company number 6423047) were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 8 August 2022 and were signed on its behalf on 9 August 2022 by:

M.R. Dalzell

M.R. Dalzell (Aug 9, 2022 15:29 GMT+1)

M Dalzell
Director

Statement of changes in equity

As at 31 December 2021

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 December 2020 and 31 December 2020	1	106,306	106,307
Balance at 1 December 2021 and 31 December 2021	1	106,306	106,307

The notes on pages 9 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. Basis of preparation

These accounts are prepared under historical cost convention, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard ("FRS") 102 issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to the strategic report, financial instruments, presentation of a cashflow statement, related party transactions and remuneration of key management personnel. The shareholder of the Company does not object to the use of these exemptions.

The Company's financial statements are presented in sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest pound. The parent undertaking of the smallest group which includes the Company and for which group accounts are prepared is Pro Global Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Copies of the financial statements of Pro Global Holdings Limited are obtainable from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

2. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Director has considered this and does not consider there to be any.

3. Significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

A summary of the principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, unless otherwise stated, are set out as below.

Going concern

After making enquiries the Director has a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, he continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts. As at this date, there are no post balance sheet events to suggest any going concern issues.

Cash flow statement

The Company is exempt from producing a cash flow statement as it is a subsidiary undertaking of Pro Global Holdings Limited which produces Group accounts and the company has claimed an exemption under FRS 102. The financial statements of Pro Global Holdings Limited are publicly available.

Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the year.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each year 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the year. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the year, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in income statement, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Financial instruments

The Company recognises a financial asset or a financial liability on its statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, the Company determines the category of the financial instrument and values it accordingly. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments are acquired.

The Company only has basic financial instruments. The Company does not deal in any derivatives.

(i) Financial assets

If there is 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(i) Financial assets (continued)

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.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a current legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

4. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Audit fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts are £nil (2020: £nil). These have been paid by another group company.

5. Remuneration of the Directors

The Directors of the Company are executives of, and remunerated by, Pro Global Holdings Limited. It is not practicable to allocate this between their services as an executive of Pro Global Holdings Limited and their services as the Company's directors of the subsidiaries. As a result, the remuneration of the Director for the year directly incurred by the Company is £nil (2020: £nil).

6. Staff numbers and costs

The Company has no staff and no associated costs (2020: £nil), all staff costs are paid by another company within the Pro Global Holdings Limited Group.

7. Dividends

The Company did not declare a dividend in 2021 (2020: £nil).

8. Debtors – amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts owed from group undertakings	105,706	105,676
	<u>105,706</u>	<u>105,676</u>

9. Called up share capital

	2021	2020
	£	£
Authorised:		
10,000 Ordinary shares of £1	10,000	10,000
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Allotted issued and fully paid:		
1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

10. Post balance sheet events

The Corporation Tax rate will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023.

Russian Invasion of Ukraine

Russia invaded Ukraine on 24 February 2022, marking a steep escalation of the Russo-Ukrainian War which had begun in 2014. The invasion has caused Europe's largest refugee crisis since World War II with more than 5.8 million Ukrainians leaving the country and a quarter of the population displaced. The United States, Europe, the United Kingdom and some other countries have imposed unprecedented financial and trade sanctions on the Russian economy, including asset freezes and restrictions on individuals and institutions, notably the Russian Central Bank.

The Risk Officer of the Pro group of companies ("Pro") noted the Risk arising from Russia's invasion of Ukraine and first formally escalated the matter to Pro's Head of Risk (eco-political risk) and Global Head of Information Security (Cyber threats). The Risk has been recorded in Pro's Group Risk Events Monitor where it remains a "watching brief" whilst Pro's Head of Risk escalates the emerging risk to the Executive Management Group and Board as appropriate.

Pro is adhering to all Government requirements in relating to trade with Russia/Russian businesses and is applying current HMRC/OFSI Sanctions checks in all relevant situations.

Pro does not conduct any business directly or indirectly with Russia and therefore there is not expected to be any material impact for Pro as a result of the invasion.

11. Related party transactions

Under FRS 102, the Company is exempt from the requirement to disclose related party transactions with other members of Pro Global Holdings Limited on the grounds that all subsidiaries which are party to the transactions are wholly owned within the Group.

12. Parent company and ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Pro Global Holdings Limited incorporated in England and Wales. The parent undertaking of the smallest group which includes the Company and for which group accounts are prepared is Pro Global Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Copies of the financial statements of Pro Global Holdings Limited are obtainable from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. The immediate parent undertaking is Pro Insurance Solutions Limited.