

Company Number: 04394720

Booker Prize Trading Limited

ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020



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Booker Prize Trading Limited
Company Information
For the year ended 31 December 2020

Company Information

Directors

Dotti Irving
Sally Unwin (resigned 16th November 2020)
Anthony Damer

Secretary

Evelyn Smith

Company Number

04394720

Registered Office

First Floor, 10 Queen Street Place
London
EC4R 1BE

Auditors

Moore Kingston Smith LLP
Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London
EC1M 7AD

Booker Prize Trading Limited
Directors Report
For the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors submit their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2020.

Activities

The company carries out the commercial activities of the Booker Prize Foundation, the company's parent company, which is a registered charity. These activities include the promotion of, and the running of the award ceremonies for, the Booker Prize and the International Booker Prize. Following the end of a sponsorship agreement with Man Group in the year under review the names of the prizes have reverted from the Man Booker Prizes to the Booker Prizes.

Donations

The gift aid donation expense for the year amounts to £555,971 (2019: £1,061,321). A deed of covenant was signed in 2018 which compels the trading company to donate its annual profits to its parent charity.

Directors

The directors of the company throughout the year were as shown on page 1.

Auditors

Moore Kingston Smith LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office and are deemed to be reappointed in accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' Responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. 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 the 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 judgments and accounting 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.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate 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.

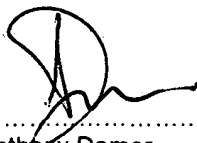
**Booker Prize Trading Limited
Directors Report
For the year ended 31 December 2020**

Statement of disclosure to auditors

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

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the Board



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Anthony Damer
Director

Date: 15th October 2021

**Booker Prize Trading Limited
Independent Auditors Report
For the year ended 31 December 2020**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Booker Prize Trading Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Balance Sheet, 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 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis 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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

**Booker Prize Trading Limited
Independent Auditors Report
For the year ended 31 December 2020**

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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 directors' 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made;
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

**Booker Prize Trading Limited
Independent Auditors Report
For the year ended 31 December 2020**

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the company.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and UK taxation legislation
- We obtained an understanding of how the company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such

**Booker Prize Trading Limited
Independent Auditors Report
For the year ended 31 December 2020**

disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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 for no purpose other than to draw to the attention of the company's members those matters which we are required to include in an auditor's report addressed to them. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to any party other than the company and company's members as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Moore Kingston Smith LLP

Luke Holt (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP, Statutory Auditor

Date: 29 October 2021

Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London
EC1M 7AD

Booker Prize Trading Ltd
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings
For the year ending 31st December 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		£	£
Turnover	3	1,500,000	2,187,000
Cost of Sales		<u>(788,847)</u>	<u>(844,030)</u>
Gross Profit		711,153	1,342,970
Administrative Expenses		<u>(155,433)</u>	<u>(283,617)</u>
Operating profit	4	555,720	1,059,353
Interest receivable	10	251	1,968
Interest payable	11	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit before taxation		555,971	1,061,321
Taxation		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit for the financial year		555,971	1,061,321
Retained Earnings brought forward		5,001	5,001
Charitable distribution to parent undertaking		<u>(555,971)</u>	<u>(1,061,321)</u>
Retained Earnings carried forward		<u>5,001</u>	<u>5,001</u>

All gains and losses arising are included in the profit and loss account and arise from continuing activities
The notes on pages 10 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Booker Prize Trading Ltd
Balance Sheet as at 31st December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Current assets			
Debtors falling due within one year	6	-	36,000
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>348,194</u>	<u>782,208</u>
		348,194	818,208
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(343,193)</u>	<u>(813,207)</u>
Net current assets		<u>5,001</u>	<u>5,001</u>
Net Assets		<u><u>5,001</u></u>	<u><u>5,001</u></u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital	8	1	1
Profit and loss reserves		<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
Total Equity		<u><u>5,001</u></u>	<u><u>5,001</u></u>

The notes on pages 10 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the board and authorised for issue on 15th October 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:



Anthony Damer
Director

Company Number: 04394720

Booker Prize Trading Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31st December 2020

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The 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 UK GAAP as applicable to smaller entities and in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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 pound. The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

1.2 Going concern

The directors have assessed whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate and have considered possible events or conditions that might cast significant doubt on the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. The directors have made this assessment for a period of at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In particular the directors have considered the company's forecasts and projections. After making enquiries the directors have concluded that the financial statements are appropriately prepared on a going concern basis and have reasonable expectation that the company will continue operational existence for the foreseeable future.

1.3 Income and expenditure

Income and expenditure are generally accounted for on an accruals basis.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover, which excludes VAT, represents the value of charitable grants, sponsorship and other services provided

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS102 to all 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.

Booker Prize Trading Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31st December 2020 (Continued)

1 Accounting policies

1.6 Financial instruments (cont.)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and accrued income totalling £0 (2019: £36,000) and cash and bank balances of £348,194 (2019: £782,208), 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.

Basic Financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables and accruals totalling £18,420 (2019: £14,604), 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Taxation

No taxation is payable on annual profit as the Directors have agreed to pay an amount equal to any taxable profit to the charitable parent undertaking under gift aid as per deed of covenant.

1.8 Cash flow statement

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Booker Prize Foundation, a registered charity and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Booker Prize Foundation which are publicly available. Therefore the company is exempt by section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing financial statements it is necessary to make certain judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

In the view of the directors in applying the accounting policies adopted, no judgements were required that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements nor do any estimates or assumptions made carry a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial year.

Booker Prize Trading Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31st December 2020 (Continued)

3 Turnover

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Donation income	1,500,000	1,500,000
Sponsorship Income	-	650,000
Publishers credit	-	30,000
Other Income	-	7,000
	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>2,187,000</u>

4 Operating profit

	2020 £	2019 £
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Audit fees - Current year	4,865	7,048
Audit fees - prior year under accrual	468	300
- Non-audit services	930	1,020
	<u>930</u>	<u>1,020</u>

5 Charitable distribution

The company has agreed to make a payment post year end equivalent to the excess of taxable income over expenditure for the current year to the extent that distributable reserves are available.

6 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Other debtors		36,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>36,000</u>

7 Creditors: amount falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Amount owed to parent undertaking	324,773	791,135
VAT payable	-	6,000
Other creditors and accruals	18,420	16,072
	<u>343,193</u>	<u>813,207</u>

Booker Prize Trading Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31st December 2020 (Continued)

8 Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Authorised: 100 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Called up and fully paid: 1 ordinary share of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

9 Financial Instruments

	2020 £	2019 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	<u>348,194</u>	<u>818,208</u>
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	<u>18,420</u>	<u>16,072</u>

10 Interest receivable and similar income

	2020 £	2019 £
Interest on bank deposits	<u>251</u>	<u>1,968</u>

11 Interest payable

	2020 £	2019 £
Interest due to parent company	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

12 Parent and Ultimate Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Booker Prize Foundation.

The ultimate controlling party is Booker Prize Foundation, a company limited by guarantee (Company No. 04213467) and registered charity (Charity No. 1090049) in England and Wales. Copies of the group accounts may be obtained from the registered office.

Booker Prize Trading Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31st December 2020 (Continued)

13 Related parties

Dotti Irving, a director of Booker Prize Trading Limited, is also Chief Executive of Four Culture, a division of Four Communications Group Ltd. In 2020 Four Communications received PR and consultancy fees from the company totaling £343,200 (2019: £290,000, excluding recoverable VAT). Of this total, £204,000 related to the Booker Prize (2019:£170,000), £135,600 to the International Booker Prize (2019:£110,000) and £3,600 to other consultancy and rebranding work (2019:£10,000). In addition, £444,719 was paid to Four Communications in reimbursement of third party costs incurred (2019:£569,899).

The aggregate of balances in respect of recharges to and from Four Communications at the year end amounted to £Nil (2019: £36,000) being owed by Four Communications and £7,238 (2019: £Nil) being owed to Four Communications. These are reflected in the Balance Sheets of the Consolidated Accounts.

Anthony Damer, a director of Booker Prize Trading Limited and since 8 July 2021 a trustee of the Foundation, is also a principal of Ian Murray & Co, Chartered Accountants, who received £12,000 during the year in respect of bookkeeping services (2019:£10,083 excluding recoverable VAT).

Booker Prize Foundation transactions are not disclosed as Booker Prize Trading is a wholly owned subsidiary; the company has taken advantage of the exemption available to wholly owned group members under FRS102 from the requirement to make disclosures concerning related party transactions with group members.