Registered Number: 02961529

Usborne Trading Limited

Annual Report

and

Unaudited Financial Statements

30 September 2021





29/06/2022 COMPANIES HOUSE

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 September 2021

Results and dividend

The full results for the year are shown on page 2. No dividend is proposed (2020:£nil)

Directors

The directors of the company have been as follows during the year and up to the date of this report.

R B Copus

D B Thompson CBE (deceased 29 December 2020)

P Thompson CBE (appointed 26 January 2021)

Financial instruments and risks

Details regarding the risks associated with the company's financial instruments are included in note 16. The company is also subject to risks associated with variations in the demand for and market prices of agricultural products. The company seeks to mitigate such risks by monitoring the variations and adjusting its trading activities accordingly.

Directors' Statement of Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' report 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 (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Small company

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In assessing the appropriateness of this, the directors have taken account of all relevant information covering a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

By order of the board

R B Copus

Director

23 June 2022

Profit and loss account For the year ended 30 September 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover Cost of sales	4	37,800	37,560
Gross profit		37,800	37,560
Administrative costs	5	(48,408)	(46,931)
Operating loss		(10,608)	(9,371)
Interest	6	116,202	124,398
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	7	105,594	115,027
Tax on ordinary activities	9	(20,062)	(21,854)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation and retained profit for the financial year		85,532 =====	93,173

All income and revenues for the above years arose out of continuing operations.

Balance sheet as 30 September 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	-	-
Current assets			
Debtors	11	3,833,191	3,747,635
			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(172)	(148)
Net current assets		3,883,019	3,747,487
Net assets		3,883,019	3,747,487
			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	500,001	500,001
Share premium account		500,000	500,000
Profit and loss account	14	2,833,018	2,747,486
Shareholders' funds	15	3,833,019	3,747,487
			AND

Company Registration No. 02961529

The notes on pages 5 to 10 are an integral part of these financial statements

For the financial year ended 30 September 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The members have not requested the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 23 June 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

R B Copus

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total Equity £
Balance at 01 October 2019	500,001	500,000	2,654,313	3,654,314
Profit for the year	-	-	93,173	93,173
Total comprehensive income	-	-	93,173	93,173
Balance at 30 September 2020	500,001	500,000	2,747,486	3,747,487
Balance at 01 October 2020	500,001	500,000	2,747,486	3,747,487
Profit for the year	-	-	85,532	85,532
Total comprehensive income		-		
Balance at 30 September 2021	500,001	500,000	2,833,018	3,833,019

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England. The address of its registered office is Cheveley Park Stud, Duchess Drive, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 9DD.

2 Statement of compliance

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company accounting policies. Any areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 4.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with. The company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a statement of its own cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, Thompson Investments (London) Limited includes the company's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements.

Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Depreciation

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is calculated by reference to cost at rates calculated to write down the relevant assets to estimated residual value over their expected useful lives, taking into account normal commercial and technical obsolescence. The annual rates are:

Office equipment

20% - 33%

Turnover

Turnover represents the value, net of Value Added Tax, of goods sold to customers.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Pensions

Usborne Trading Limited is a participating member of a group defined benefit pension scheme. Further details are provided in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent undertaking, Thompson Investments (London) Limited, which are available from the registrar of companies. The net defined benefit cost is recognised by the ultimate parent undertaking as there is no contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost to the individual entities that participate in the plan. The company therefore accounts for its membership of the scheme as if it was a defined contribution scheme, and the pension charge for the year is equal to the contributions paid. Contribution rates are based on actuarial advice.

Contracts

In the ordinary course of business, the company on occasion enters into contracts for the future delivery of agricultural products. In accordance with accepted practice, contracts in respect of futures commitments in the ordinary course of business are valued, on a contract by contract basis, at the market prices ruling on the balance sheet date. The policy on futures may on occasion represent a departure from normal statutory requirements and cause unrealised gains to be reflected in the financial statements, but the directors consider the policy to be necessary in order for the financial statements to show a true and fair view. This departure had no material effect on the company result after tax in either the current or the previous year.

Financial instruments

The company has adopted sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Basis financial assets which include trade, company and other debtors which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses. A provision for impairment of assets is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the asset over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in profit or loss. Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments 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, which includes trade, group and other creditors (including accruals) payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being transaction price less any amounts settled. A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, 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. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Usborne Trading Limited Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is the pound sterling. This is presented to the nearest pound within the financial statements.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At each period end foreign monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Going concern

The directors have carried out an assessment of the trading position for the foreseeable future, considering uncertainty created by the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic and the current world economic environment. This is not expected to have any specific adverse consequences for the company. Also, the company has the express support of its parent company and group. The directors are satisfied that the group can and will provide such financial support as may be required for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Therefore, the directors consider that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

4 Turnover

Turnover comprised sales within the European Union, materially all of which is within the UK.

5 Administrative costs

_	1 Idillindud(1 v C COStS		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Employment costs (see note 8)	38,049	37,782
	Other operating charges	10,359	9,149
		48,408	46,931
			======
6	Interest		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Interest receivable from fellow group undertakings	<u>116,202</u>	<u>124,398</u>
7	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:		
	Accountancy	-	(1,200)

8	Employees		
		2021	2020
		Number	Number
	The average number of persons employed was:		
	Directors	2	2
	Administration	1	1
		3	3
		=====	
	Costs incurred in respect of these employees were:	2021	2020
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	34,215	33,994
	Social security costs	3,834	3,788
	Pension costs – defined benefit scheme (see page 5):	-	-
		38,049	37,782
	The company paid no directors' emoluments in the year (2020: £nil)		======
9	Taxation		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Current taxation - UK corporation tax charge for the year	20,062	21,854
	,		

The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK average rate of corporation tax, is 19% (2020: 19%). The actual tax charge for the current and the previous year differs from the standard rate for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation:

Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2021 £ 105,594 ====	2020 £ 115,027 =====
Tax on ordinary activities at standard rate Factors affecting the charge for the period:	20,063	21,855
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	(1)	(1)
Total actual amount of current tax	20,062	21,854
		======

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

10	Tangible fixed assets		
			Office
	Cost		Equipment
	At 1 October 2020		£ 93
	Additions		-
	Disposals		-
	At 30 September 2021		93
		_	
	Depreciation:		02
	At 1 October 2020		93
	Charge for the year Disposals		-
	At 30 September 2021		93
	At 30 September 2021	_	7.3
	Net book value		
	30 September 2021		
	30 September 2020		<u>-</u>
11	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Prepayments and accrued income	583	567
	Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	3,832,608	3,747,068
		3,833,191	3,747,635
12	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Accruals and deferred income	172	148
1.3		=====	====
13	Called up share capital	2021	2020
		£ 2021	£ 2020
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:	£	
	500,001 Ordinary shares of £1 each	500,001	500,001
		=====	=====

14	Profit and Loss Account		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Opening balance	2,747,486	2,654,313
	Retained profit for the year	85,532	93,173
	Closing balance	2,833,018	2,747,486
15	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Retained profit for the financial year	85,532	93,173
	Opening shareholders' funds	3,747,487	3,654,314
	Closing shareholders' funds	3,833,019	3,747,487
		=======	

16 Financial instruments

The company's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, balances with group companies, trade debtors and trade creditors. The main purpose of these instruments is to finance the company's operations and to provide investment income.

In respect of bank balances, the liquidity risk is managed by maintaining a balance between the continuity of funding, and flexibility through the use of loan accounts with group companies at floating rates of interest. The company is exposed to interest rate risk in that fluctuations in market rates of interest impact upon the level of interest income and expense. Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits. Trade creditor liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.

17 Parent company and controlling parties

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Usborne Limited and the ultimate parent undertaking is Thompson Investments (London) Limited, both of which companies are registered in England with registered offices at Cheveley Park Stud, Duchess Drive, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 9DD. The only group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Thompson Investments (London) Limited and the consolidated financial statements of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from the Registrar of Companies. Mrs P Thompson CBE is the ultimate controlling party (and was so in the previous period) by virtue of her interests in the shares of Thompson Investments (London) Limited.