

PRINCE'S TRUST TRADING LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
Company Number: 3161821

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PRINCE'S TRUST TRADING LIMITED

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PRINCE'S TRUST TRADING LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

Belinda Christian Rucker (appointed 16/02/22)
Elizabeth Evans
Richard Huntingford
Frances Milner
Saras Seth
Jonathan Townsend
Steve Parkinson (resigned 02/12/21)

Company Secretary

Simon Major

Company number 3161821

Registered office 8 Glade Path
London
SE1 8EG

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
1 Embankment Place,
London, WC2N 6RH

Bankers

Coutts & Co
440 Strand
London, WC2R 0QS

Principal Solicitors

Reed Smith
The Broadgate Tower, 20 Primrose Street,
London EC2A 2RS

PRINCE'S TRUST TRADING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2022. The Company Information on page 2 forms part of the Directors' Report.

Principal activities

The principal activity of Prince's Trust Trading Limited (company registration number 3161821) is the raising of funds, through the holding of events, royalties from sales, sponsorship income, and services supporting our beneficiaries into employment for The Prince's Trust, a registered charity.

Review of business and future developments

During the year, the company generated an operating profit of £2,694k (2021: £2,490k).

The activity of the Company during the year was strongly driven by the employability support services under the government Kickstart job placement scheme. This contract allowed the Company to work with thousands of young people and support them with placements into long term careers with high profile employers across many sectors. The scheme was designed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and will continue through to December 2022.

The pandemic did severely curtail the usual range of activities, notably events, due to the restrictions on public gatherings. Whilst it was possible to run some of these activities virtually, overall, the calendar of activity was sharply reduced compared to prior years.

In the forthcoming year, the Directors anticipate a greater range and number of activities, now that many of the pandemic restrictions are no longer in place. However, with the challenges to household income, and the potential for an economic downturn, it is anticipated that it will take a number of years to recover to historic levels.

Results and charitable donations

The result for the financial year was £Nil (2021: £Nil) after payments of £2,694k (2021: £2,491) distributed to The Prince's Trust by way of a gift aid payment in accordance with the deed of covenant. The Directors will ensure that before the Gift Aid payment is made, an exercise is undertaken to confirm that the company has sufficient distributable reserves to make the payment. There were no other donations in the year.

Going concern assessment

With the continuation of the Kickstart Scheme and the rebound of activities such as events, there is a degree of confidence through 2022. However, the external factors arising from the increases in inflation and interest rates necessitates a cautious outlook in assessing the company's revenue projections.

The Directors have based their assessment of going concern on the Company's financial projections and have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence to at least 31 March 2024. Although the company's turnover is projected to fall compared to the 2021/22 financial year, the company's associated costs, in particular those recharged from The Prince's Trust, will also fall. The company expects to have sufficient cash flow for this period and the Directors plan to monitor the ongoing situation and adapt the company's activities to the wider economic environment. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Directors' indemnities

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the Directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third-party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force. The company also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its Directors.

Directors and their interests

No Director has an interest in the share capital of the company.

PRINCE'S TRUST TRADING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (CONTINUED)

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements
- make judgements 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 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 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- 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 that the company's auditors are aware of that information

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at a meeting of The Prince's Trust Council.

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

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board



Richard Huntingford

Director

Company number: 3161821

Date

28 November 2022

Independent auditors' report to the members of Prince's Trust Trading Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Prince's Trust Trading Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its result and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022; the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2022 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

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

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the Companies Act 2006, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting of inappropriate journals to manipulate financial results or conceal the misappropriation of assets and potential management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- identifying and testing journal entries, in particular journal entries posted with unusual account combinations to income or expenditure accounts, and understanding and evaluating any significant transactions outside the normal course of business;
- enquiry of management and the board of directors, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- reading minutes of meetings of the board of directors; and
- assessing financial statement disclosures, and testing to supporting documentation, for compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Philip Stokes (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
30 November 2022

PRINCE'S TRUST TRADING LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Turnover	3	5,500	2,868
Cost of sales		(249)	(163)
Gross profit		5,251	2,705
Administrative expenses		(2,557)	(215)
Operating profit		2,694	2,490
Interest receivable and similar income	4	-	1
		2,694	2,491
Amount paid as deed of covenant – gift aid payment	5	(2,694)	(2,491)
Result for the financial year	6	-	-
Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year		-	-
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year		-	-

The primary operations of the company are continuing, the raising of funds for The Prince's Trust.

The company has no other comprehensive income and there is no material difference between the result before taxation and the result for the financial year stated above, and their historical cost equivalents.

The 2021 amount paid as deed of covenant, £2,491k, was paid within 9 months of the year end.

The notes on pages 11 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

PRINCE'S TRUST TRADING LIMITED

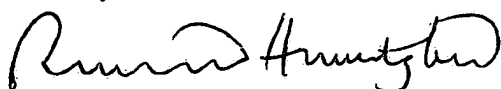
**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current assets			
Debtors	9	1,605	787
Cash at bank and in hand	10	<u>5,681</u>	<u>2,530</u>
		<u>7,286</u>	<u>3,317</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(7,286)</u>	<u>(3,317)</u>
Net assets		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	-	-
Retained earnings		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total shareholders' funds	13	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements on pages 8 to 15 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:



Richard Huntingford

Director

Company number: 3161821

Date

28 November 2022

PRINCE'S TRUST TRADING LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Note	2022	2021
		£'000	£'000
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash generated from operating activities	14	<u>3,151</u>	<u>728</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Bank interest		<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Net cash generated from investing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting year		3,151	729
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting year		2,530	1,801
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year	10	<u>5,681</u>	<u>2,530</u>

PRINCE'S TRUST TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. Principal accounting policies

Prince's Trust Trading Limited is a private company limited by shares, is incorporated in England & Wales and is part of a public benefit entity group.

The financial statements of Prince's Trust Trading Limited are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"). A summary of the accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below.

Income recognition

Income is recognised in the financial statements when the company has entitlement to the income, the receipt is probable and measurable.

Sponsorship and royalty income is recognised on an accruals basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement. The sale of goods is recognised when the sale takes place. Interest income is recognised on an accruals basis.

Income for the provision of services is recognised when the services have been delivered, that it is probable there is an economic benefit and the income and costs can be reliably measured.

Income is recognised as deferred income when it relates to future accounting periods and the company has received payment in the financial year.

Expenditure

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. Irrecoverable VAT is included with the expense items to which it relates.

Inventories

Inventories consist of purchased goods for resale. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first in first out basis. Where necessary, provision is made for obsolete, slow moving, and defective inventories.

Taxation

Prince's Trust Trading Limited gift aids all its distributable taxable profits to The Prince's Trust under a deed of covenant. Gift Aid payable to the parent undertaking, The Prince's Trust, is charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings. The estimate of Gift Aid payable is the lesser of the Company's taxable profits for the period and the balance of the Company's reserves which is available for distribution. Any adjustments for any under or over provision of Gift Aid are recognised following submission of the Company's taxation computation to HM Revenue & Customs. Current and future Gift Aid payments are made under a deed of covenant arrangement.

Deferred taxation would normally be recognised on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements.

However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised as the Company has a policy to eliminate taxable profits by making Gift Aid payments and therefore no asset or liability is likely to arise.

PRINCE'S TRUST TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (CONTINUED)

Principal accounting policies (continued)

Financial Instruments

The company has taken advantage of the exemption which is available under FRS 102 1.12 (c) (relating to sections 11 and 12 of the standard) as a wholly owned subsidiary not to disclose the following:

- Categories of financial instruments
- Items of income, expenses, gains, or losses relating to financial instruments, and
- Exposure to and management of financial risks.

Full disclosure in relation to financial instruments is available in the consolidated financial statements of The Prince's Trust.

Called Up Share Capital

Ordinary Shares are classified as Equity. Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2. Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimation Uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company has made no critical accounting judgements. There is one accounting estimate relating to costs incurred by The Prince's Trust and recharged to the Company which includes key assumptions about the allocation of costs between the two entities. The allocation method is regularly reviewed to ensure that the amounts recharged are based on the best estimate of actual costs if they were incurred directly by the Company.

3. Turnover

Turnover comprises income earned in the United Kingdom from events, royalties, sponsorship, and Tomorrow's Store. Income such as royalties may be received for several years after the event. Income is recorded net of VAT.

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Events income	250	89
Sale of goods	419	534
Trading income	2,256	2,087
Training courses	2,563	147
Gift in Kind income	12	11
	<u>5,500</u>	<u>2,868</u>

4. Interest receivable and similar income

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Bank interest received	-	1
	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

5. Amount paid as deed of covenant – gift aid payment

The taxable profit for the financial year is payable to The Prince's Trust under deed of covenant. Payments totalling £2,694k (2021: £2,491k) are due for the year ended 31 March 2022.

PRINCE'S TRUST TRADING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (CONTINUED)**

6. Result before taxation

The auditors made no charge for the annual audit of the financial statements (2021: £Nil). The audit fee was provided as gift in kind by the auditors at a value of £12k (2021: £11k). There was no activity by the auditors for consultancy on VAT and other tax matters (2021: £Nil).

7. Tax on result

For the years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 no liability to Corporation Tax has arisen, as all taxable profits are paid to the parent charity, The Prince's Trust, under deed of covenant.

8. Employee Information

Prince's Trust Trading Limited has no employees (2021: Nil). The Prince's Trust charged the company £245k (2021: £215k) to cover the cost of The Prince's Trust employees utilised by Prince's Trust Trading Limited.

The number of The Prince's Trust employees utilised by Prince's Trust Trading Limited, and their functions is as follows:

Staff members

The average number of employees (average headcount) analysed by function:

	2022	2021
	No.	No.
Fundraising and publicity	5	8
Finance	2	1
	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>

The Directors of the Company did not receive any emoluments directly from the Company in respect of their services to the Company (2021: £nil).

The Prince's Trust recharged the Company a management fee to cover the cost of Directors' emoluments where they are The Prince's Trust employees which totalled £Nil (2021: £nil).

9. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	971	587
Taxation and social security	104	35
Prepayments and accrued income	530	165
	<u>1,605</u>	<u>787</u>

PRINCE'S TRUST TRADING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (CONTINUED)**

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Cash at bank and in hand	5,681	2,530
	<u>5,681</u>	<u>2,530</u>

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	29	19
Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,716	2,590
Accruals	-	17
Deferred income	1,540	691
	<u>7,286</u>	<u>3,317</u>

There is no security or interest on amounts owed to group undertakings.

12. Called up share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Authorised		
100 (2021: 100) ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Alloted and fully paid		
2 (2021: 2) ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

13. Total shareholders' funds

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Opening shareholders' funds	-	-
Result for the financial year	-	-
Closing shareholders' funds	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

PRINCE'S TRUST TRADING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (CONTINUED)**

14. Reconciliation of result for the financial year to net cash flow from operating activities

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Result for the financial year	-	-
Adjusted for:		
Dividends, interest and rents from investments	-	(1)
Increase in debtors	(818)	(48)
Increase in creditors	3,969	777
	<u>3,151</u>	<u>728</u>

15. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by Financial Reporting Standard 102 on Related Party Transactions from disclosing transactions with entities, 100% of whose voting rights are controlled within the group, and where consolidated financial statements are publicly available.

£23k (2021: £24k) was received as licensing fees from Fat Face Limited during the year, as well as Kickstart Contracts to the value of £24.0k (2021: Nil). Elizabeth Sian Evans is both a Director of Prince's Trust Trading Limited and Fat Face Ltd.

£228k (2021: Nil) was received as licensing fees from The White Company Limited during the year. Belinda Christian Rucker is both a Director of Prince's Trust Trading Limited and The White Company Limited

There were no outstanding balances at the balance sheet date in relation to the above. No other related party transactions took place during the financial year.

16. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is The Prince's Trust, a charity registered in England & Wales and Scotland.

The Prince's Trust is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements as at 31 March 2022. The consolidated financial statements of The Prince's Trust are available on our website at www.princes-trust.org.uk.