

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06290126

British Copyright Council
Company Limited by Guarantee
Financial Statements
30 June 2021

British Copyright Council
Company Limited by Guarantee
Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2021

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British Copyright Council
Company Limited by Guarantee
Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors

R Combes
T Cook
I Doran
S M Faulder
J Mottram
N Solomon
A Yeates
D J E Harmsworth

Company secretary

S M Faulder

Registered office

1st Floor Goldings House
2 Hays Lane
London
SE1 2HB

Auditor

Shipleys LLP
Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
10 Orange Street
Haymarket
London
WC2H 7DQ

British Copyright Council
Company Limited by Guarantee
Directors' Report

Year ended 30 June 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2021 .

Principal activities

The British Copyright Council (BCC) is a membership organisation representing those who create, hold interests or manage rights in literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works, films, sound recordings, broadcasts and other material in which rights of copyright, or related rights, subsist under the United Kingdom's copyright law (Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 as amended) and those who perform such works. Founded in 1965 and incorporated in 2007, the British Copyright Council is a not-for-profit organisation that provides a forum for members to discuss and to identify common ground concerning copyright law and related issues at UK, European and international levels. The BCC is independent, receives no government funding and is the only organisation of its kind in the UK. Copyright and related rights enable creators and performers to earn a living, as well as playing a vital role in sustaining businesses in the creative industries. The BCC's members are organisations representing all categories of rights holders, including professional associations, industry bodies and trade unions, which together represent hundreds of thousands of authors, creators, performers, publishers and producers. This community of rights holders comprises many individual freelancers, sole traders and SMEs as well as larger corporations within the creative and cultural industries. BCC members also include collective management organisations which represent rights holders and facilitate access to works of creativity. The BCC's role is to inform and represent its members, and to promote the effectiveness of, and respect for, copyright. In the UK, the BCC is consulted by Government departments, agencies and regulators. It also follows copyright developments in the European Union and is an NGO Observer Member of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO). Within the BCC, members are encouraged to review and debate proposals for legislative change. Discussions on specific issues take place either in the full Council or in delegated Working Groups. From such discussion the Council's views are developed and further member consultation takes place before a final position, statement or response is approved. The BCC responds to relevant proposals or consultations initiated by governments at local, regional and international level. However, it also responds to papers on copyright and related rights produced by other interest groups and is proactive in making recommendations and urging action on these by Government and other policymakers. Activities in 2020-21 During the year to 30 June 2021 the BCC was active in a number of key areas affecting copyright and related rights. The BCC has monitored, via its Copyright and Technology Working Group, discussions concerning the development of the IP Chapters under Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations with the EU and with the US, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. The BCC has also monitored progress towards the now expected UK accession to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and liaised with DIT and IPO officials on trade matters generally. The BCC has maintained its presence on trade advisory groups and continues to liaise with the Intellectual Property Office (IPO) of HM Government on policy matters. The BCC has maintained contact with the minister responsible for IP and is corresponding with the MPs involved in IP matters, taking a seat at a roundtable discussion on the issues with the Minister and officials. Papers were delivered in the following consultations: July 2020 - BCC Response to the CMA Digital Markets Taskforce; August 2020 - Paper on IPO Enforcement Strategy; September 2020 - BCC Response to the Digital Services Act Consultation; October 2020 - BCC Response to the Labour Party 'Our Digital Future'; House of Lords EU International Agreements Sub-Committee Enquiry into UK-US trade negotiations; November 2020 - BCC Response to the IPO Call for Evidence on enforcement Framework; BCC Response to the IPO Call for Views on AI, Copyright and related rights; BCC Response to the DCMS Call for Evidence on the Economics of Music Streaming; February 2021-BCC Response to the House of Lords UK-EU relations and trade in services; June 2021- BCC Response to the IPO Call for Views on the UK's ratification of the Beijing Treaty. In the international arena, the BCC continues as an observer NGO member of WIPO, and was represented at the WIPO conference on Limitation and Exceptions in October 2020; further involvement included a detailed response from the BCC CMO Working Group to a WIPO consultation on a Toolkit for Collective Management Organisations, now published. The BCC has held courses on Zoom, during the financial year. Attendees have been from member organisations and from the public, and have had lectures and watched expert panels discuss copyright and related matters. Topics covered were October 2020 - AI and Copyright, January 2021 - The Future of Copyright in Global Britain and in March 2021 a follow-up session on AI and Copyright. The newsletter, website and social media

presence have been maintained and were further developed by the education and awareness working group and the Director of Policy and Public Affairs, Rebecca Deegan. The Copyright Education Working Group has continued developing the short guides published on the website as resources for individual creators, copyright and licensing users and the general public. WIPO-BCC Advanced Level course on Copyright and Related Rights In 2020, the BCC agreed with WIPO, the Intellectual Property Office and Queen Mary University of London that the annual Advanced Training Course would be suspended. The uncertainty regarding the pandemic meant that a live event in London would be subject to late cancellation or exclusion of participants from countries deemed a risk, and at the stage where planning would have begun, there was little expertise and experience in WIPO and the BCC in setting up the course online. The BCC members and the event's other sponsors were notified. Plans were then made for the 2021 Course to be staged virtually in September 2021.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

R Combes

T Cook

I Doran

S M Faulder

J Mottram

N Solomon

A Yeates

D J E Harmsworth (Appointed 9 June 2021)

P Leathem (Resigned 9 June 2021)

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 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 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;
- 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 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.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and - they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small company provisions

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

This report was approved by the board of directors on 31 March 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

T Cook

Director

Registered office:

1st Floor Goldings House

2 Hays Lane

London

SE1 2HB

British Copyright Council
Company Limited by Guarantee

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of British Copyright Council

Year ended 30 June 2021

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of British Copyright Council (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2021 which comprise the income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). In our opinion the financial statements: - give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2021 and of its loss 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of 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 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 prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions 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, 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 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: The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud We obtained an understanding of the company's activities, controls and laws and regulations and assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement from irregularities, including fraud. We determined that the laws and regulations that are most significant to the company are those relating to the reporting framework (FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)) and the Companies Act 2006. Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to detecting irregularities, including fraud. Testing undertaken included making enquiries of the management; journal entry testing; review of bank letters; review of board minutes; review of transactions for any undisclosed related party transactions; reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations. These procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment 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 purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 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 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.

Simon Robinson

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of

Shipleys LLP

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor

10 Orange Street

Haymarket

London

WC2H 7DQ

31 March 2022

British Copyright Council
Company Limited by Guarantee
Income Statement

Year ended 30 June 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Turnover		58,176	110,105
		-----	-----
Gross surplus		58,176	110,105
Administrative expenses		(60,952)	(104,832)
		-----	-----
Operating surplus/(deficit)		(2,776)	5,273
		-----	-----
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation		(2,776)	5,273
Tax on (loss)/profit		—	—
		-----	-----
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(2,776)	5,273
		-----	-----

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The company has no other recognised items of income and expenses other than the results for the year as set out above.

British Copyright Council
Company Limited by Guarantee
Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2021

		2021		2020	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	7	1,772		33	
Cash at bank and in hand		30,526		35,439	
		-----		-----	
		32,298		35,472	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(2,652)		(3,050)	
		-----		-----	
Net current assets			29,646		32,422
			-----		-----
Total assets less current liabilities			29,646		32,422
			-----		-----
Net assets			29,646		32,422
			-----		-----
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			29,646		32,422
			-----		-----
Members funds			29,646		32,422
			-----		-----

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 March 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

T Cook

Director

Company registration number: 06290126

British Copyright Council
Company Limited by Guarantee
Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 30 June 2021

	Profit and loss account
	£
At 1 July 2019	27,149
Profit for the year	5,273

Total comprehensive income for the year	5,273
At 30 June 2020	32,422
Loss for the year	(2,776)

Total comprehensive income for the year	(2,776)

At 30 June 2021	29,646

British Copyright Council
Company Limited by Guarantee
Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 1st Floor Goldings House, 2 Hays Lane, London, SE1 2HB.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity. The amounts are presented to the nearest £, unless otherwise stated.

Going concern

The directors have considered the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and inflation on the company's operations, including preparing forecasts for a period of 12 months from approval of these accounts which take into account the financial impacts. The directors are confident that the company is a going concern and the accounts have been prepared on that basis.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying small entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under FRS 102 Section 1A: (a) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company. (b) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. There are no areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial information.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for membership subscriptions and contributions to the WIPO training course, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. Income received in advance in respect of future training courses is deferred until the year in which the course takes place.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. Trade and other debtors are initially recorded at the transaction price and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases, receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Cash at bank and in hand Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account. Creditors and provision Creditors and provisions are recognised where the company has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

4. Company limited by guarantee

The company is limited by guarantee and does not have any share capital. In the event of the company being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the company.

5. Auditor's remuneration

	2021	2020
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2,650	2,450
	-----	-----

6. Employee numbers

The company did not employ any staff in the current or prior year.

7. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,031	20
Prepayments and accrued income	741	—
Other debtors	—	13
	-----	----
	1,772	33
	-----	---

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Accruals and deferred income	2,650	3,050
Social security and other taxes	2	—
	-----	-----
	2,652	3,050
	-----	-----

9. Related party transactions

No related party transactions were undertaken which require disclosure under FRS 102 Section 1A.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.