Company No: 01414045

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019





A17

05/08/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE

#8

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Contents	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Group strategic report	3 - 4
Directors' responsibilities statement	5
Independent auditors' report	6 - 7
Consolidated profit and loss account	8
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	9
Consolidated balance sheet	10
Company balance sheet	11
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	12 - 13
Company statement of changes in equity	14
Consolidated statement of cash flows	15
Consolidated analysis of net debt	16
Notes to the financial statements	17 - 37

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Directors

Martin Mills Andrew Heath James Wyllie Paul Redding Neela Ebbett Rupert Skellett Simon Wheeler Victoria Fry

Company number

01414045

Registered Office

17-19 Alma Road London SW18 1AA

Independent auditor

SRLV Audit Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Elsley Court 20-22 Great Titchfield Street W1W 8BE

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activity

The group is principally engaged in the production and exploitation of sound recordings. The Beggars stable of labels includes XL Recordings, 4AD, Rough Trade Records, Matador and Young Turks Recordings.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

No interim or final dividend was recommended during the year (2018 - £8,000,000).

Directors

The following directors have held office since 1 January 2019:

Martin Mills Andrew Heath James Wyllie Paul Redding Neela Ebbett Rupert Skellett Simon Wheeler Victoria Fry

Fixed assets

Changes in fixed assets are shown in the notes to the financial statements. In the opinion of the directors, the market value of interests in land and buildings held as fixed assets at the balance sheet date were in excess of their book value.

Future developments

The directors are confident that by pursuing the management policies the group will achieve continued successes in the years ahead.

Events after the balance sheet date

On 30 April 2020, XL Recordings Limited acquired 90% of the issued share capital in both Beggars Music Limited and Beggars Catalogues LLP for total consideration of £2,024,997. These companies were previously owned equally by a director of XL Recordings Limited, a director of Beggars Group Limited and a director of both those companies. Following the acquisition, one director of Beggars Group Limited has retained a 10% share in each company.

Directors' insurance

The company maintains insurance policies on behalf of the directors against liability arising from negligence, breach of duty and breach of trust in relation to the company.

Matters covered in the group strategic report

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the group and the company have been considered in the group strategic report.

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Statement of disclosure to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company and the group's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order tô be aware of
 any relevant audit information and to establish that the company and the group's auditors are aware of
 that information.

Approved by the board of directors on 29th July 2020 and signed on behalf of the board.

Neela (Ebett

Neela Ebbett Director

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activities and business review

Beggars Group is principally engaged in the production and exploitation of sound recordings. The Beggars stable of labels includes XL Recordings, 4AD, Rough Trade Records, Matador Records and Young Turks Recordings.

Business review

Beggars Group had another successful trading year, consolidating on the success of recent releases which continue to stream well.

The prior year results were skewed favourably by an exceptional item, namely the proceeds of the sale of Spotify shares. But like for like we are pleased to note that the growth in sales is consistent across our key territories.

Successful releases included the following which all received Grammy nominations:

Best Alternative: Big Thief - UFOF (4AD) Best Alternative: Thom Yorke - Anima (XL)

Best Song Written for Visual Media: Thom Yorke, Suspirium (XL)

Best Music Video: FKA Twigs, Cellophane (Young Turks)

In addition, Black Midi's 'Schlagenheim' (Rough Trade) was shortlisted for the Mercury Prize.

We are dependent on our ability to achieve successes with new acts as much as our ability to continue to exploit globally our prestigious catalogue. To that end we are committed to treating artists fairly and have developed several industry-leading policies to reflect that.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Political & economic risks

Business with our EU suppliers and customers are a critical element of the business. A no-deal Brexit may interrupt our physical supply chain in the short term, and longer term this could threaten the domestic market for vinyl.

There may be an administrative burden placed on artists and agents for touring and promotion when there is no longer free movement of UK citizens in and out of the EU.

We are concerned with the uncertainty around post-Brexit plans for passing legislation like the Copyright Directive passed by the EU last year. We believe such laws are needed in the UK also to protect IP rights.

However, our international customer base and the borderless global streaming market act as a limited hedge against these disruptive elements.

Nevertheless, we continue to work hard on behalf of our artists to ensure that the independent sector is heard and represented.

COVID-19

The directors note that the impact of the COVID-19 virus has been to limit promotional activity on new releases for the period of lockdown and will continue to an extent while social distancing measures remain in place.

There will be a financial impact both in terms of reduced sales, but also short term reduced costs from deferring those releases or limited promotional activity.

However, Beggars Group has the benefit of a strong back catalogue generating a significant portion of its sales. Whilst we are expecting a slowdown in certain channels – for example physical sales, synchronisation, and performance income - we expect streaming to be least affected.

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Financial risks

The group's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, trade creditors and trade debtors.

Liquidity risk is managed by maintaining sufficient cash balances.

Price risk is managed through natural diversification of formats and sales channels.

Exchange risk is managed through holding sufficient levels of sterling and foreign currency receipts to service payables in the same respective currency.

Credit risk is managed by closely monitoring customers' outstanding amounts for both time and credit limits.

Interest rate risk is negligible because the group has no external borrowings.

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote success of the group

The board of directors consider, both individually and as a board, that they have acted in a manner that, in their opinion, would be most likely to promote the success of the group for the benefit of its members as whole (having regard to its stakeholders and matters set out in s172 (1) (a-f) of the Companies Act 2006) in the decisions made during the year ended 31 December 2019.

The directors consider the likely consequences that might result from any decisions made or actions taken on the long-term future of the group and its stakeholders. In doing so, the interests and well-being of the group's employees are key considerations.

The directors continue to monitor and develop relationships with artists, customers and suppliers as a key contributor to the group's ongoing success.

The decisions made and actions undertaken by the directors' aim to represent and maintain the group's reputation for appropriate standards of business conduct.

Key performance indicators

The group uses a number of performance indicators to monitor and manage the business effectively. The financial and non-financial key performance indicators for the year ended 31 December 2019, with comparatives for the year ended 31 December 2018, are set out below.

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover including share of joint ventures	63,102,422	74,161,603
Turnover excluding share of joint ventures	37,702,721	40,585,736
Total operating profit	3,665,832	11.949,542
Number of releases	40	36

This report was approved by the board on 29th July 2020 and signed on its behalf.

Neela Cobett

Neela Ebbett Director

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the group strategic report, the directors' report and the consolidated 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 group and of the profit or loss of the group 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group 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 the group and to 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 the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Beggars Group Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2019, set out in the Consolidated Profit and Loss account, Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated and Company Balance Sheets, the Consolidated and Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that
 may cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the
 going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial
 statements are authorised for issue.

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 auditors' 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.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion 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 group strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the group strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the group strategic report or 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns;
- · 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement on page 4, 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 group's and the parent 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 group or the parent 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.

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

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 auditors' 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.

Marc Voulters (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of

W Ardit limited

SRLV Audit Limited

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Elsley Court 20-22 Great Titchfield Street London W1W 8BE

Date: 29th July 2020

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	5	37,702,721	40,585,736
Cost of sales		(9,038,715)	(8,737,707)
Gross profit		28,664,006	31,848,029
Distribution expenses. Administrative expenses Other operating income		(4,163,103) (22,910,338) 702	(2,850,439) (24,247,944) 63,450
Group operating profit	6	1,591,267	4,813,096
Share of profit of joint ventures	10	2,074,565	7,136,446
Total operating profit		3,665,832	11,949,542
Loss on dissolution of subsidiaries Amounts written off investments Interest receivable Interest payable	18 11 12	(472,727) (50,000) 14,668 (1,462)	- - 69,177 (2,483)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		3,156,311	12,016,236
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	13	<u>(741,425)</u>	(1,454,009)
Profit for the financial year		2,414,886	10,562,227
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		2,328,619	10,366,689
Non-controlling interests		86,267	195,538
		2,414,886	10,562,227

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 17 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit for the financial year	2,414,886	10,562,227
Other comprehensive income		
Currency translation (loss)/gain on net investments in foreign	(483,711)	788,632
operations Share of joint venture currency translation (loss)/gain	(12,538)	24,121
Other comprehensive income for the year	(496,249)	812,753
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,918,637	11,374,980
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the parent company Non-controlling interests	1,832,370 86,267	11,179,442 195,538
	1,918,637	11,374,980

The notes on pages 17 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
Fixed assets Intangible assets Tangible assets Investment properties	15 16 17		311,819 13,798,827 450,000		545,526 13,532,778 450,000
Investments:					
Joint ventures Other investments	18 18	16,310,013 1,844,272	10 154 205	18,561,249 1,921,124	20,402,272
			18,154,285		20,482,373
Current assets Stocks	19	983,768	32,714,931	987,369	35,010,677
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	20	18,955,780		18,650,936	
Cash at bank and in hand	21	24,887,599	44 007 447	28,704,181	40.242.406
			44,827,147		48,342,486
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	22		(15,327,370)		(24,326,263)
Net current assets			29,499,777		24,016,223
Total assets less current liabilities			62,214,708		59,026,900
Provisions for liabilities	24		(2,337,663)		(1,541,621)
Net assets			59,877,045		57,485,279
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Revaluation reserve Profit and loss account	25 26		200 285,040 59,738,575		200 285,040 57,906,205
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			60,023,815		58,191,445
Non-controlling interests			(146,770)		(706,166)
Total equity			59,877,045		57,485,279

The notes on pages 17 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

Approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29th July 2020

Martin Mills (30179, 2020 14:49 GMT+1)

Martin MillsDirector

Company Registration Number: 01414045

_					
	Notes	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	15		251,695		477,727
Tangible assets	16		4,135,430		3,360,165
Investment properties	17		450,000		450,000
Investments	18		6,285,435		6,317,460
			11,122,560		10,605,352
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due					
within one year	20	24,282,436		30,369,018	
Cash at bank and in hand	21	6,681,284		2,483,150	
			30,963,720		32,852,168
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	22		(13,988,250)		(19,304,025)
Net current assets			16,975,470		13,548,143
Total assets less current					
liabilities			28,098,030		24,153,495
Provisions for liabilities	24		(268,502)		(183,922)
Net assets			27,829,528		23,969,573
Net assess					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	25		200		200
Revaluation reserve	26		285,040		285,040
Profit and loss account			27,544,288		23,684,333
Shareholders' funds			27,829,528		23,969,573

The notes on pages 17 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

Approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29th July 2020

Martin Mills (VIII/29, 2020 14:49 GMT+1)

Martin Mills

Director

Company Registration Number: 01414045

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Equity attributable to owners of parent company £
At 1 January 2019	200	285,040	57,906,205	58,191,445
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	-	2,328,619	2,328,619
Other comprehensive income for the year			(496,249)	(496,249)
Total comprehensive income for the year	- _		1,832,370	1,832,370
At 31 December 2019	200	285,040	59,738,575	60,023,815
		Equity attributable to owners of parent company	Non- controlling interest	Total equity
		£	£	£
At 1 January 2019		58,191,445	(706,166)	57,485,279
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year		2,328,619	86,267°	2,414,886
Non-controlling interest on disposal		-	473,129	473,129
Other comprehensive income for the year		(496,249)		(496,249)
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,832,370	559,396	2,391,766
At 31 December 2019		60,023,815	(146,770)	59,877,045

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Equity attributable to owners of parent company
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2018	200	285,040	54,726,763	55,012,003
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	-	10,366,689	10,366,689
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	812,753	812,753
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	11,179,442	11,179,442
Transactions with owners Dividends: equity capital			(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)
Total transactions with owners recognised in equity	<u>-</u> _	<u> </u>	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)
At 31 December 2018	200	285,040	<u>57,906,205</u>	<u>58,191,445</u>
•	·	Equity attributable to owners of parent company	Non- controlling interest	Total equity
		attributable to owners of	controlling	Total equity
At 1 January 2018	·	attributable to owners of parent company	controlling interest	. ,
At 1 January 2018 Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year		attributable to owners of parent company £	controlling interest £	£
Comprehensive income for the year		attributable to owners of parent company £ 55,012,003	controlling interest £ (795,527)	£ 54,216,476
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the		attributable to owners of parent company £ 55,012,003	controlling interest £ (795,527)	£ 54,216,476 10,562,227
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year Total comprehensive income for the		attributable to owners of parent company £ 55,012,003 10,366,689 812,753	controlling interest £ (795,527) 195,538	£ 54,216,476 10,562,227 812,753
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year Total comprehensive income for the year Transactions with owners		attributable to owners of parent company £ 55,012,003 10,366,689 812,753	controlling interest £ (795,527) 195,538	£ 54,216,476 10,562,227 812,753
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year Total comprehensive income for the year Transactions with owners Dividends: equity capital Non-controlling interest share of joint		attributable to owners of parent company £ 55,012,003 10,366,689 812,753	controlling interest £ (795,527) 195,538	£ 54,216,476 10,562,227 812,753 11,374,980 (8,000,000)

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Equity attributable to owners of parent company £
At 1 January 2019	200	285,040	23,684,333	23,969,573
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year			3,859,955	3,859,955
Total comprehensive income for the year			3,859,955	3,859,955
At 31 December 2019	200_	285,040	27,544,288	27,829,528
	Share capital	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss account	Equity attributable to owners of parent company £
At 1 January 2018	200	285,040	30,992,050	31,277,290
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year			692,283	692,283
Total comprehensive income for the year	·		692,283	692,283_
Transactions with owners Dividends paid			(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)
Transactions with owners recognised in equity			(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)
At 31 December 2018	200	285,040	23,684,333	23,969,573

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities	-	2
		40.562.227
Profit for the financial year Adjustments for:	2,414,886	10,562,227
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	741,425	1,454,009
Net interest income	(13,206)	(66,694)
Share of profit from joint ventures	(2,074,565)	(7,136,446)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	141	99,567
Amortisation of intangible assets	235,156	357,875
Depreciation of tangible assets	642,216	582,156
(Loss)/gain on foreign exchange movements	(152,879)	214,487
Decrease/(increase) in stock	3,601	(228,993)
Increase in debtors	(304,927)	(380,793)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(8,805,161)	2,398,327
Group relief not paid	(83)	-
Loss on disposal of subsidiary	472,727	-
Amounts written off investments	50,000	-
Net cash (used in)/generated by operating activities	(6,790,669)	7,855,722
Tax paid	(850,493)	(1,878,479)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(1,216,212)	(2,026,026)
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,448)	(29,567)
Dividends received	5,029,034	30,149
Interest received	14,668	69,177
Net cash from investing activities	3,826,042	(1,956,267)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	-	(8,000,000)
Interest paid	(1,462)	(2,483)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,462)	(8,002,483)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(3,816,582)	(3,981,507)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	28,704,181	32,685,688
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	24,887,599	28,704,181
Cook and each equivalents at the end of the year comprise.		
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	24,887,599	28,704,181
	24,887,599	28,704,181

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	At 1 January 2019	Cash flows	At 31 December 2019
	£	£	£
Cash at hand and in bank	28,704,181	(3,816,582)	24,887,599
	28,704,181	(3,816,582)	24,887,599

1. General information

Beggars Group Limited and its subsidiaries (together "the group") are principally engaged in the production and exploitation of sound recordings.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is 17/19 Alma Road, London, SW18 1AA.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires group management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own profit and loss account in these financial statements.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The group consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the company and all of its subsidiary undertakings together with the group's share of the results of associates and joint ventures made up to 31 December.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Where a subsidiary has different accounting policies from the group, adjustments are made to those subsidiary financial statements to apply the group's accounting policies when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the group and its own subsidiaries as if they formed a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the balance sheet, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the consolidated profit and loss account from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

In accordance with the transitional exemption available under FRS 102, the group has chosen not to retrospectively apply the standard to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to FRS 102, being 1 January 2014.

2.3 Going concern

The directors note that the impact of the COVID-19 virus has been to limit promotional activity on new releases for the period of lockdown and will continue to an extent while social distancing measures remain in place. There will be a financial impact both in terms of reduced sales and reduced costs from either deferring those releases or reducing promotional activity. However, the group has the benefit of a strong back catalogue generating a significant portion of its sales. Whilst we are expecting a slowdown in some channels across the group (such as physical, synchronisation and performance income), the streaming business is expected to be largely unaffected. At the year end and as at the date of signature of the financial statements, the parent company and group's activities remain positive and the group have strong cash reserves.

On this basis, the directors are satisfied that the parent company and group will be able to satisfy its financial obligations for at least 12 months from the date of signature of the financial statements, which have been prepared on the going concern basis.

2.4 Foreign currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The group financial statements are presented in pound sterling.

The company's functional and presentation currency is pound sterling.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rate at the dates of the transactions.

At each year end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

(iii) Translations

The trading results of group undertakings are translated into sterling at the average exchange rates for the year. The assets and liabilities of overseas undertakings, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the year end. Exchange adjustments arising from the retranslation of opening net investments and from the translation of the profits or losses at average rates are recognised in 'other comprehensive income' and allocated to non-controlling interest as appropriate.

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts, excluding rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must be met before revenue is recognised:

(i) Physical sales

Revenues from the physical sale of recorded music are recognised on despatch. Where goods are sold on the group's behalf by third party distributors, revenue is recognised when the distributor reports sales to the group.

(ii) Digital sales

Revenues relating to digital products are recognised when the products are sold based on reports from digital service providers. Where revenue cannot be reliably estimated for the period, it is recognised on a receipts basis.

(iii) Royalties

Royalty income is included on a receivable basis calculated on sales of records arising during each financial year as reported by licencees. Where royalty income cannot be reliably estimated for the period, it is recognised on a receipts basis. Where income is received but not accompanied by sufficient data to attribute to a recognisable project, the income is recognised on subsequent receipt of that data. Royalties payable are charged against relevant income of the same period except where they are paid in advance, carried forward and recognised as an asset where such advances relate to current released and unreleased products and where it is estimated that sufficient future royalties will be earned from recoupment from those products.

Advances received are carried forward and recognised over the expected life of each individual licence.

(iv) Management charges

Revenues from management charges are recognised in relation to services provided to group and related companies during the period.

(v) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

(vi) Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

2.6 Intangible fixed assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Amortisation is provided on the following bases:

Software and development costs

20% - 33% straight line

Catalogue

10 years

Amortisation is charged to administrative expenses in the profit and loss account.

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiary undertakings and businesses, representing any excess of the fair value of the consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired, is capitalised and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life, which is 10 or 20 years. Provision is made for any impairment.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the group assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The group adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the group. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their useful economic lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Freehold property Leasehold property Fixtures, fittings and equipment Motor vehicles Computer equipment 2% straight-line
In equal instalments over the period of the lease
20% straight line
25% straight line
20% - 33% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the profit and loss account.

2.8 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

2.9 Investment properties

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by the directors and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. Changes in fair value are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Depreciation is not provided in respect of freehold investment properties. The directors consider that this accounting policy, which represents a departure from the Companies Act 2006, is necessary to provide a true and fair view as required under Section 16 of FRS 102. The financial effect of this departure is not material to the financial statements.

2.10 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Joint ventures are held at cost less impairment.

2.11 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimate selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.12 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.13 Advances to artists

Advances to artists, presented within debtors on the balance sheet, represent advances made direct to artists for recording and other costs incurred on behalf of artists under contract. These advances, which are only recoverable against future royalties, are charged to the profit and loss account as they are recouped or where the probability of future recoupment in respect thereof is unlikely.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposit with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.15 Financial instruments

The group only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other accounts receivable and payable and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables and receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash and other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

2.16 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

2.17 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form.

The group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value.

Subsequently, the measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

(i) Interest bearing loans and borrowings

Obligations for loans and borrowings are recognised when the group becomes party to the related contracts and are measured initially at the fair value of consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or otherwise cancellation of liabilities are recognised respectively in finance revenue and finance cost.

(ii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when the contract that gives rise to it is settled, sold, cancelled or expires.

2.18 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

2.19 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.20 Pensions

The company operates an executive pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. No contributions are made by the company to the pension scheme.

The group makes payments into personal pension plans for certain directors and employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

The group operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the group has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.21 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the group a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the profit and loss account in the year that the group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

2.22 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

2.23 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, expect that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the company can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The directors' judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent sensitivity involved in making judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

a) Critical judgements in applying the group's accounting policies

Assessing indicators of impairment

In assessing whether there have been any indicators of impairment to assets, including goodwill, the directors have considered both external and internal sources of information such as market conditions and experience of recoverability.

Assessing the functional currency

The directors are required to identify the functional currency of the company and each subsidiary undertaking. In making this judgement the directors have considered factors such as the currency which mainly influences both sales and cost prices, and the countries whose competitive forces and regulations affect those prices.

b) Key accounting estimates and assumptions

Recoverability of receivables, including advances to artists

The group establishes a provision for receivables that are estimated not to be recoverable or recoupable. When assessing recoverability the directors consider factors such as the aging of the receivables, past experience of recoverability, and the credit profile of the debtor. When assessing if artist balances are recoupable the directors consider factors such as the current and likely future sales performance.

Determining residual values useful economic lives of property, plant and equipment

The group depreciates tangible assets over their estimated useful lives. The estimation of the useful lives of assets is based on historic performance as well as expectations about future use and therefore requires estimates and assumptions to be applied by management. The actual lives of these assets can vary depending on a variety of factors, including technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes.

Judgement is applied by management when determining the residual values for plant, machinery and equipment. When determining the residual value, management aim to assess the amount that the group would currently obtain for the disposal of the asset, if it were already of the condition expected at the end of its useful economic life.

Provisions against slow moving inventory

The group establishes a provision for slow moving inventory. When determining the provision, the directors consider factors such as the amount of the inventory holding and subsequent sales.

4. Parent company profit for the year

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own profit and loss account in these financial statements. The profit after tax of the parent company for the year was £3,859,955 (2018 – £692,283).

5. Analysis of turnover

Analysis of turnover by category:

	wally on the long of the long		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Sales and licensing of sound recordings	31,243,245	34,130,454
	Management charges	6,459,476	6,455,282
		37,702,721	40,585,736
	Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
	, ,		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	UK	9,890,777	9,888,950
	Rest of world	27,811,944	30,696,786
	Nest of World	2,,022,544	30,030,700
•		37,702,721	40,585,736
6.	Group operating profit		
	The exempline specific whether of the should be a divised.		
	The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):	2019	2018
		£	2016 £
	•	-	-
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	642,216	582,156
	Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	235,156	357,875
	Loss/(profit) on disposal of fixed assets	7,737	(99,567)
	Operating lease costs – land and buildings	363,583	443,022
	Defined contribution pension cost	385,545	226,734
	Exchange differences	(384,094)	(252,250)
7.	Auditors' remuneration		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the group's annual	445 555	
	accounts	112,500	112,500
		112,500	112,500
	Fees payable to the company's auditor in respect of:		
	Tayation convices	20.000	20.000
	Taxation services Accountancy services	20,000	20,000 17,500
	Accountancy Services	17,500 150,000	150,000
		130,000	130,000

The audit and tax fees for the current and prior year have been borne by the company on behalf of subsidiaries and certain joint ventures.

8.	Employees		
	Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows	2019 £	2018 [.] £
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs	9,926,235 993,593 385,544 11,305,372	9,541,286 875,001 226,734 10,643,021
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left$	the year was as follo	ows:
		2019 No.	2018 No.
	Management A&R, Marketing & Operations	14 133	15 125
		147	140
9.	Directors' emoluments		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Directors' emoluments Company pension contributions to pension schemes on behalf of current directors	2,936,425 <u>98,967</u> 3,035,392	2,221,512 <u>57,658</u> 2,279,170
	During the year, retirement benefits were accruing to 5 directors in respectiveness (2018 - 5).		
	Emoluments of highest paid director: Emoluments Company pension contributions to pension schemes	643,521 13,378 656,899	518,496 13,378 531,874
10	. Share of profits from joint ventures	2019 £	2018 £
	Net share of operating profit of joint ventures	2,074,565	7,136,446

- The share of operating profit/(loss) of joint ventures relates to:
 Remote Control Records Pty Limited: (£51,843) (2018 £68,882)
 Matador Recordings LLC: £224,512 (2018 £179,543)

- Matador Records Limited: £7,274 (2018 £106,887)
 Popstock Distribuciones S. L.: £75,206 (2018 (£4,327))
 XL Recordings Limited: £2,540,217 (2018 £6,549,084)
- Ink Management Limited: (£NIL) (2018 (£3,770))
- Rough Trade Records Limited: (£720,801) (2018 £240,147)

11. Interest receivable		
11. Interest receivable	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank interest receivable	307	35
Other similar interest receivable	14,361	69,142
	14,668	69,177
12. Interest payable		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Other interest payable	1,462	2,483
13. Taxation		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	24,201	841,862
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	10	(14,524)
	24,211	827,338
Double taxation relief	(24,201)	(20,474)
Group taxation relief	(83)	(20.474)
	(24,284)	(20,474)
Foreign tax for current year	656,918	604,589 ⁻
Total current tax	656,845	1,411,453
Deferred tax		
Fixed asset timing differences	128,764	35,870
Tax losses	(44,184)	6,686
Total deferred tax	84,580	42,556
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	741,425	1,454,009
Tax on profit of ordinary activities		1,454,009
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2018 – lower than) the star of 19% (2018 – 19%). The differences are explained below:	ndard rate of corpora	ation tax in the UK
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	3,156,311	12,016,236
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (US - 21%) (2018 – 19% (US - 21%))	599,698	2,283,085
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	532,683	118,797
Non-taxable income	(380,132)	(972,179)
Foreign tax	-	
Adjustment in respect of prior periods Unprovided deferred tax movements	10 (10,834)	(14,524) (12,443)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods withholding tax	(10,034)	51,273
Total tax charge for the year	741,425	1,454,009
rotar tax charge for the year	/41,425	1,434,009

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The group has estimated losses of £268,428 (2018 - £35,872) available to carry forward against future trading profits. No deferred tax has been recognised in respect of these losses due to the uncertainty of sufficient future profits against which to recover the asset.

Dividends paid on equity capital 15. Intangible fixed assets Group Cost At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2019	Goodwill £ 2,149,477 - (292,887)	Catalogue £ 76,754	Software £	8,000,000 Total £
Cost At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals	£ 2,149,477	£	£	£
Cost At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals	£ 2,149,477	£	£	£
At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals	2,149,477 -	£	£	£
At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals	•	76,754	1,157,719	•
At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals	•	76,754	1,157,719	
Disposals	•			3,383,950
	(292,887)	-	1,449	1,449
At 21 December 2010		-	-	(292,887)
At 31 December 2013	1,856,590	76,754	1,159,168	3,092,512
Amortisation				
At 1 January 2019	2,149,477	8,954	679,993	2,838,424
Charge for the year	- -	7,675	227,481	235,156
Disposals	(292,887)	-	-	(292,887)
At 31 December 2019	1,856,590	16,629	907,474	2,780,693
Net book value				
At 31 December: 2019	-	60,125	251,694	311,819
At 31 December 2018	-	67,800	477,726	545,526
Company				Software £
				E
Cost At 1 January 2019				1 157 720
Additions				1,157,720 1,449
At 31 December 2019				1,159,169
Amortisation				
At 1 January 2019 Charge for the year				679,993 227,481
At 31 December 2019				907,474
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019				251,695
At 31 December 2018				477,727

15. Intangible fixed assets (continued)

The individual intangible assets, excluding goodwill, which are material to the financial statements are:

	Carry	Carrying value		amortisation (years)
	2019 £	2018 £	2019	2018
IT systems	251,695	477,727	1	2

16. Tangible fixed assets

Group	Freehold land & buildings £	Leasehold properties £	Fixtures & fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost At 1 January 2019	12,667,400	1,293,662	2,176,758	199,092	16,336,912
Foreign exchange Additions Transfer between classes	(321,710) 4,868	(4,668) 817,687 106,856	(17,032) 273,667	119,990	(343,410) 1,216,212
Disposals	<u>-</u>	-	(106,856) (41,983)	(54,313)	(96,296)
At 31 December 2019	12,350,558	2,213,537	2,284,554	264,769	17,113,418
Depreciation At 1 January 2019 Foreign exchange Charge for the year Disposals	1,191,585 (19,631) 254,412	166,334 (6,173) 32,134	1,264,549 (9,799) 339,698 (41,843)	181,666 - 15,972 (54,313)	2,804,134 (35,603) 642,216 (96,156)
At 31 December 2019	1,426,366	192,295	1,552,605	143,325	3,314,591
Net book value					
At 31 December 2019	10,924,192	2,021,242	731,949	121,444	13,798,827
At 31 December 2018	11,475,815	1,127,328	912,209	17,426	13,532,778
Company					
Cost At 1 January 2019 Additions Transfer between classes Disposals	1,943,257 - - - -	1,151,601 816,274 106,856	1,548,669 160,186 (106,856) (33,329)	117,394 79,500 - -	4,760,921 1,055,960 - (33,329)
At 31 December 2019	1,943,257	2,074,731	1,568,670	196,894	5,783,552
Depreciation At 1 January 2019 Charge for the year Disposals	227,468 37,981	119,205 30,064	936,689 204,230 (33,190)	117,394 8,281	1,400,756 280,556 (33,190)
At 31 December 2019	265,449	149,269	1,107,729	125,675	1,648,122
Net book value					
At 31 December 2019	1,677,808	1,925,462	460,941	71,219	4,135,430
At 31 December 2018	1,715,789	1,032,396	611,980	-	3,360,165

17. Investment properties	
Group and company	£
Valuation At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2019	450,000
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	450,000
At 31 December 2018	450,000

Investment properties were valued on an open market basis as at 31 December 2019 by Neela Ebbett (director).

The historic cost of the investment property included at valuation is £164,960.

18. Investments

Group			
	Joint ventures	Other	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	18,561,249	2,031,960	20,593,209
Change in value	(2,251,236)		(2,251,236)
Foreign exchange	-	(26,852)	(26,852)
At 31 December 2019	16,310,013	2,005,108	18,315,121
Impairment			
At 1 January 2019	-	110,836	110,836
Charge for the year		50,000	50,000
At 31 December 2019		160,836	160,836
Net book value			
At 31 December 2019	16,310,013	1,844,272	18,154,285
At 31 December 2018	18,561,249	1,921,124	20,482,373

Included in other fixed asset investments are working capital loans that are considered to be interest free and repayable on demand. However, the directors have no current intention of recalling the loans.

The share of assets of joint ventures in a net asset position (including unamortised goodwill) is £16,310,013 and joint ventures in a net liabilities position (including unamortised goodwill) is £2,069,161 (note 24).

18. Investments (continued)

The following table shows the total joint venture position:

	Joint ventures
Group joint ventures	£
Share of net assets/(liabilities)/cost At 1 January 2019	16,490,086
Share of retained profit for the year	2,256,857
Dividends paid	(5,030,149)
Foreign currency translation movements	(7,115)
	13,709,679
Goodwill	
At 1 January 2019	713,464
Amortisation -	(182,292)
At 31 December 2019	531,172
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	14,240,851
At 31 December 2018	17,203,550

Subsidiaries

The company owns more than 50% of the issued share capital of the following companies which have been consolidated for the year to 31 December 2019.

Name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Class of shares held	% of shares held
Beggars Group Media Limited ¹	Licensing of sound recordings	England and Wales	Ordinary	76%
Beggars UK Limited ¹	Wholesale promotion and marketing	England and Wales	Ordinary	76%
Too Pure Limited 1	Production and exploitation of sound recordings	England and Wales	Ordinary	76%
Beggars Group Holding (USA) Inc. ²	Holding company	United States of America	Ordinary	100%
Beggars Group (USA) Inc. ²	Production and exploitation of sound recordings	United States of America	Ordinary	100%
Beggars Capital LLC ²	Property holding company	United States of America	Ordinary	100%
Beggars Group Digital Limited ¹	Management and exploitation of digital rights	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%
4AD Limited 1	Production and exploitation of sound recordings	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%
Playlouderecordings Limited ¹	Production and exploitation of sound recordings	England and Wales	Ordinary	76%
Bidcall Limited ¹	Holding company	England and Wales	Ordinary	75% Indirect
Playlouder Limited ¹	Holding company	England and Wales	Ordinary	75% Indirect

18. Investments (continued)

Associates and joint ventures

Remote Control Records	Promotion and marketing of	Australia	Ordinary	50%
Pty Limited ³	sound recordings			
Popstock Distribuciones S.L. ⁴	Distribution of sound recordings	Spain	Ordinary	50%
Everlasting Records S.L ⁴	Production and exploitation of sound recordings	Spain	Ordinary	50% <i>Indirec</i> t
Matador Recordings LLC ²	Production and exploitation of sound recordings	United States of America	Ordinary	50%
Matador Records Limited 1	Production and exploitation of sound recordings	England and Wales	Ordinary	50%
XL Recordings Limited ¹	Production and exploitation of sound recordings	England and Wales	Ordinary	50%
XL Recordings (USA) Inc. ²	Property holding	United States of America	Ordinary	50% <i>Indirect</i>
Mowax Labels Limited ¹	Production and exploitation of sound recordings	England and Wales	Ordinary	25% Indirect
Young Turks Recordings Limited 1	Production and exploitation of sound recordings	England and Wales	Ordinary	25% Indirect
Rough Trade Records Limited ¹	Production and exploitation of sound recordings	England and Wales	Ordinary	50%
Mattitude Music LLC ²	Music publishing	United States of America	Ordinary	50%
Independent Distribution Cooperative LLC ⁵	Negotiation and execution of one or more physical distribution agreements	United States of America	Ordinary	20%
Rough Trade Retail (UK) Limited ⁶	Sale and distribution of music goods	England and Wales	Ordinary	19% <i>Indirect</i>
Rise Bristol Limited ⁷	Retail sale of music	England and Wales	Ordinary	19% <i>Indirect</i>

Bidcall Limited owns 100% of the issued share capital of Playlouder Limited.

XL Recordings Limited owns 100% of the issued share capital of XL Recordings (USA) Inc. XL Recordings Limited also owns 37% of Rough Trade Retail (UK) Limited, which in turn owns 100% of Rough Trade Retail (USA) Holdings Inc.⁸ and 65% of Rough Trade Retail LLC⁸. XL Recordings Limited owns 50% of the issued share capital of Mowax Labels Limited and 50% of the issued share capital of Young Turks Recordings Limited.

Young Turks Recordings Limited became a joint venture of XL Recordings Limited with effect from 1 January 2019, when 501 ordinary shares held by XL Recordings Limited were converted into 501 deferred shares, which do not carry a right to dividend, repayment of capital or voting entitlement. As a result of the conversion of these shares, XL Recordings Limited ceased to be able to exercise control over Young Turks Recordings Limited and the investment has been classified as a joint venture. Beggars Group Limited now has an indirect shareholding of 25% as a result.

Popstock Distribuciones S.L. owns 100% of the issued share capital of Everlasting Records, S.L.

Mattitude Music LLC and Independent Distribution Cooperative LLC are immaterial to the group, and have thus not been consolidated.

Subsequent to the year end, Rough Trade Retail Group Limited changed its name to Rough Trade Retail (UK) Limited.

Subsequent to the year end, the Rough Trade Retail (UK) Limited group underwent a group restructuring whereby a new holding company, Rough Trade Retail Holdings Limited, was incorporated and became the ultimate parent undertaking of the group. XL Recording Limited's ordinary shares transferred from Rough Trade Retail (UK) Limited to Rough Trade Retail Holding Limited as part of the restructuring.

On 12 November 2019, Wiiija Records Limited and Mantra Recordings Limited were voluntary struck off and dissolved. Prior to the dissolution, both companies were dormant and non-trading. The dissolution of both companies resulted in a net charge through the profit and loss account of the MI's share of cumulative reserves, amounting to £472,727.

18. Investments (continued)

Registered office

- 1 17/19 Alma Road, London, SW18 1AA
- 2 134 Grand Street, New York, NY 10013, United States of America
- 3 20 Wreckyn Street, North Melbourne, Victoria 3051, Australia 4 Calle Azcona 33, 3º, 28028 Madrid, Spain
- 5 PO Box 3306, Durham, NC 27702, United States of America
- 6 10 Cheyne Walk, Northampton, Northamptonshire, NN1 5PT
- 7 5 Broad Street, Nottingham, NG1 3AJ
- 8 64 North 9th Street, Brooklyn, New York, NY 11249, United States of America

Company	Subsidiary companies	Associated undertakings	Loans	Total
5	£	and joint ventures £	£	£
Cost At 1 January 2019 Change in value Foreign exchange	2,248,295 (5,177) -	2,770,548 - -	1,517,062 (26,848)	6,535,905 (5,177) (26,848)
At 31 December 2019	2,243,118	2,770,548	1,490,214	6,503,880
Amounts provided At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	1,764	216,681		218,445
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019	2,241,354	2,553,867	1,490,214	6,285,435
At 31 December 2018	2,246,531	2,553,867	1,517,062	6,317,460

Included in fixed asset investments are working capital loans that are considered to be interest free and repayable on demand. However, the directors have no current intention of recalling the loans.

The comparative has been restated in order to reclassify balances between categories.

19. Stocks				
	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Finished goods for resale	983,768_	987,369		<u> </u>

There is no material difference between the balance sheet value of the stocks and their replacement cost.

20. Debtors

	Gro	up [.]	Comp	eany.
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Due within one year				
Trade debtors	9,292,980	9,074,786	102,433	17,843
Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings Amounts owed by associated	-	- '	17,833,874	24,272,258
undertakings and joint ventures	4,611,622	2,252,263	4,611,622	2,252,263
Other debtors	4,891,722	6,975,606	1,594,990	3,646,967
Prepayments and accrued income	159,456	348,281	139,517	179,687
	18,955,780	18,650,936	24,282,436	30,369,018
21. Cash and cash equivalents				
•	Gro	up-	Company ⁻	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	24,887,599	28,704,181	6,681,	284 2,483,150
	24,887,599	28,704,181	6,681,	2,483,150

22. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

,	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Trade creditors Amounts owing to subsidiary	1,446,359	4,255,351	176,442	120,132
undertakings	-	_	6,147,408	4,650,503
Amounts owing to joint ventures	6,789,536	13,858,723	6,789,536	13,858,723
Corporation tax	135,238	328,969	1,725	1,725
Other taxation and social security	610,024	406,470	592,912	406,470
Other creditors	4,364,058	3,563,057	19,968	43,712
Accruals and deferred income	1,982,155	1,913,693	260,259	222,760
	15,327,370	24,326,263	13,988,250	19,304,025

23. Financial instruments

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Financial assets that are debt				
instruments measured at amortised cost	18,796,324	18,302,655	24,142,919	30,189,331
Financial assets measured at fair	24,887,599	28,704,181	6,681,284	2,483,150
value through the profit or loss				
	43,683,923	47,006,836	30,824,203	32,672,481
Financial liabilities measured at				
amortised cost	14,582,108	23,590,824	13,393,613	18,895,830

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings, amounts owed by joint ventures, other debtors and accrued income.

Financial assets measured at fair value through the profit or loss comprise cash.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, amounts owing to subsidiary undertakings, amounts owing to joint ventures, other creditors and accruals.

24. Provisions for liabilities				
	Gre	oup	Comp	any
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£.	£
Share of net liabilities of joint ventures	2,069,161	1,357,699	-	-
Deferred tax	268,502	183,922	268,502	183,922
Provision carried forward	2,337,663	1,541,621	268,502	183,922

Share of net liabilities of joint ventures

See note 18 for movements on the provision for share of liabilities of joint ventures.

In 2019 and 2018, the share of liabilities in joint ventures arose on the holdings in Rough Trade Records Limited, Popstock Distribuciones S.L. and Matador Records Limited.

Deferred taxation

		Group Deferred tax £		Company Deferred tax £
At 1 January 2019 Charged to the profit and loss account		183,922 84,580		183,922 84,580
At 31 December 2019		268,502		268,502
	Grou 2019	p 2018 [.]	Comp.	any: _2018:
	£	£	£	£
Short term timing differences Fixed asset timing differences Tax losses	54,158 265,345 (51,001)	54,158 145,834 (16,070)	54,158 265,345 (51,001)	54,158 145,834 (16,070)
	268,502	183,922	268,502	183,922
25. Share capital	2019 No	2019 £	2018 No	2018 £
Company				
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
Ordinary 'A' shares of £1.00 each	198	198	198	198
Preferred 'C' shares of £1.00 each	2	2	2	2

There are no differences in rights assigned to 'A' and 'C' class shares and they rank pari passu. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

200

200

200

200

26. Reserves

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve arises from revaluations to fair value in respect of investment properties held by the company and group.

27. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2019, the group had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Land and buildings		
Group	2019 £	2018 £	
Not later than one year Later than one year and not later than five years	224,935 138,648	230,064 212,958	
	363,583	443,022	

28. Pension commitments

The group makes payments into personal pension plans and operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the group to the personal pension plans and defined contribution pension scheme.

Contributions paid by the group for the year amounted to £385,544 (2018 - £226,734). There were no contributions payable at the year end (2018 - £NIL).

29. Transactions with directors

During the year, the company and group had the following transactions and balances arising with entities in which the directors had a material interest:

Included in other debtors at 31 December 2019 was a loan of £50,221 (2018 - £50,221) to Yvonne Damont, the wife of Martin Mills. The loan is interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand. Yvonne Damont uses the investment property disclosed in note 17 and pays no rent for this use.

£541,854 (2018 - £477,557) was paid to James Wyllie and Andrew Heath, directors, either directly or through companies in which they had an interest, in respect of professional fees and consultancy services.

During the year the director, Martin Mills, was paid dividends amounting to £NIL (2018 - £8,000,000).

30. Related party transactions

Group

During the year, rent of £74,000 (2018 - £74,000) was charged by the Beggars Banquet Executive Pension Scheme, of which Martin Mills is a trustee and beneficiary.

During the year, Beggars UK Limited, Beggars Group Digital Limited and Beggars Group Media Limited operated a central accounting role for Mowax Labels Limited, Matador Records Limited, XL Recordings Limited, Rough Trade Records Limited and Young Turks Recordings Limited. Sales and production costs were passed through Beggars UK Limited, Beggars Group Digital Limited and Beggars Group Media Limited and transferred out at the year end as detailed below:

	2019		20:	18	
Beggars UK Limited:	Turnover	Costs	Turnover	Costs	
	£	£	£	£	
Mowax Labels Limited	1	2	73	55	
Matador Records Limited	1,184,164	817,957	1,936,324	1,282,283	
XL Recordings Limited	3,945,329	2,639,694	4,120,118	3,150,578	
Rough Trade Records Limited	1,065,213	650,304	1,198,735	750,155	
Young Turks Recordings Limited	603,765	385,753	1,187,302	<u>883,596</u>	

30. Related party transactions (continued)

	2019		2018	
Beggars Group Digital Limited:	Turnover	Costs	Turnover	Costs
	£	£	£	£
Mowax Labels Limited	5,766	41	8,142	131
Matador Records Limited	3,274,311	30,669	3,926,152	58,088
XL Recordings Limited	16,995,006	125,762	21,149,382	343,555
Rough Trade Records Limited	2,489,481	20,865	3,509,883	53,402
Young Turks Recordings Limited	2,818,889	20,782	4,703,948	82,839

	2019		2018	
Beggars Group Media Limited:	Turnover	Costs	Turnover	Costs
	£	£	£	£
Mowax Labels Limited	6,423	195	3,480	577
Matador Records Limited	493,976	23,726	579,140	48,747
XL Recordings Limited	5,269,351	279,507	6,867,711	311,874
Rough Trade Records Limited	1,035,023	118,233	1,059,619	83,254
Young Turks Recordings Limited	741,276	42,966	1,100,601	62,509

Management charges receivable by Beggars Group Limited and Beggars UK Limited for services during the year were as follows:

Beggars Group Limited:	2019 £	2018 £
Mowax Labels Limited Matador Records Limited XL Recordings Limited Rough Trade Records Limited Young Turks Recordings Limited	7,500 830,620 2,184,107 1,148,314 610,166	7,500 1,026,909 2,061,034 1,032,259 599,096
Beggars UK Limited:	2019 £	2018 £
Mowax Labels Limited Matador Records Limited XL Recordings Limited Rough Trade Records Limited Young Turks Recordings Limited	2,537 286,058 593,751 379,542 165,250	2,500 418,943 552,665 380,796 173,257

At the balance sheet, date the following balances existed between the group and other related parties:

Amount due from/(to):	2019 [.] £	2018 £
Mowax Labels Limited	25,736	3,638
Matador Records Limited	458,180	40,809
XL Recordings Limited	(6,769,132)	(12,281,901)
Rough Trade Records Limited (trade debt)	2,503,497	619,725
Rough Trade Records Limited (other)	700,000	700,000
Young Turks Recordings Limited	(20,404)	(1,576,822)
Matador Recordings LLC	1,259,258	1,083,874
Mattitude Music LLC	213,444	160,031

Beggars Group Limited holds fixed and floating charges over the assets of Rough Trade Records Limited in respect of the balances due from Rough Trade Records Limited.

30. Related party transactions (continued)

During the year, net distribution income was paid by Beggars Group (USA) Inc. in respect of US sales less actual cost of sales and overheads to the following companies:

	2019 £	2018 £
Mowax Labels Limited	2,429	1,531
XL Recordings Limited	4,757,239	5,339,700
Rough Trade Records Limited	392,213	729,166
Young Turks Recordings Limited	749,633	1,727,938

During the year, the group incurred rental costs from XL Recordings (USA) Inc. of £56,409 (2018 - £54,184).

During the year, payments were made to Remote Control Records Pty Limited of £31,217 (2018 - £68,005) in respect of commission. Also during the year, sales of £69,717 (2018 - £362,719) were made by Beggars Group Media Limited to Remote Control Records Pty Limited.

During the year, net sales of £310,659 (2018 - £353,322) were made by the group to Popstock Distribuciones SL in respect of distributed sales. At the year end, the group was owed £752,202 (2018 - £678,124) by Popstock Distribuciones SL. A provision for bad and doubtful debts of £579,057 (2018 - £401,736) was recognised against the balance at the year end.

During the year, net sales of £324,272 (2018 - £257,402) were made by the group to Beggars Music Limited, a company under common control. At the year end, there was a balance due to the group from Beggars Music Limited of £98,253 (2018 - £98,720).

Other than as disclosed within directors' emoluments in note 9, there was no remuneration in relation to key management personnel in the current or prior year.

Company

Other than the transactions disclosed above, the company's related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries have not been disclosed in accordance with Section 33 of FRS 102. Related party transactions with subsidiaries that are not wholly owned were as follows:

Management charges receivable by Beggars Group Limited for services during the year were as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Playlouderecordings Limited	5,000	5,000
Too Pure Limited	16,000	16,000

2010

At the balance sheet date, the following balances existed between the company and subsidiaries that are not wholly owned:

	2019 £	2018 £
Playlouderecordings Limited	219,593	174,611
Too Pure Limited	<u>1,718,659</u>	1,700,779

A provision for bad and doubtful debts of £212,809 (2018 - £165,974) was recognised in respect of the balance due from Playlouderecordings Limited. A provision for bad and doubtful debts of £1,714,348 (2018 - £1,694,642) was recognised in respect of the balance due from Too Pure Limited.

31. Controlling party

Martin Mills is the ultimate controlling party by virtue of his shareholding.