Company No: 01414045

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Contents	Page
Directors' report	1 - 3
Group strategic report	4 - 5
Directors' responsibilities statement	6
Independent auditors' report	7 - 9
Consolidated profit and loss account	10
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	11
Consolidated balance sheet	12
Company balance sheet	13
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	14 - 15
Company statement of changes in equity	16
Consolidated statement of cash flows	17
Consolidated analysis of net debt	18
Notes to the financial statements	19 - 39

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Directors

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

Company secretary

Neela Ebbett

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 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

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 Recordings.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 10.

Interim ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £1,000,000 (2020 - £NIL). No final dividend has been proposed by the directors (2020 - £NIL) during the year.

Directors

The following directors have held office since 1 January 2021:

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

There have been no significant events affecting the group or parent company since the year end.

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.

Greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and energy efficiency action

	2021 £	2020 £
Total energy consumption (kWh)	224,215	290,721
Scope 1 emissions from combustion of gas (tCO2e)	· 28	35
Scope 2 emissions (tCO2e)	15	23
Emissions from combustion of fuel for transport purposes (tCO2e)	0.17	1.51
Emissions from business travel in rental cars or employee -owned vehicles where Beggars Group is responsible for purchasing the fuel (tCO2e)	0.65	0.82
Total gross CO2e (tonnes) based on above	44	61
Intensity ratio		
Intensity ratio (tCO2e / full-time employees)	0.37	0.51

Total reported emissions reduced 27% between 2020 and 2021. This was primarily due to a reduction in emissions associated with energy consumption at our offices, resulting from the introduction of hybrid working arrangements following on from national lockdowns and the pandemic. Going forward, employees will continue to work from home on a more regular basis, which will affect energy consumption patterns across our offices.

In addition, we updated the methodology used for calculating business travel emissions (moving to a 'distance-based' method) to improve the accuracy of our results. This factor, combined with a reduction in the amount of fuel purchased for company cars, explains the reduction in emissions from business travel in 2021.

Methodology

Emissions have been calculated using methodologies aligned with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Location-based energy consumption data (scope 1 and 2) is collected directly from energy suppliers. Conversion factors are sourced from the UK Government's Company Reporting framework (2021).

Business travel data is extracted from internal company accounting system, in the form of fuel spend for the following categories of vehicle:

- Fuel used in company cars & fleet vehicles on business use
- Fuel used in personal cars on business use

From fuel spend data, a mileage estimate for each vehicle was established based on the business travel allowance of 45 pence per mile. In accordance with GHG Protocol guidance, a secondary emissions factor was applied to mileage data for each vehicle (based on fuel type for a 'medium car') to provide a carbon emission figure.

The emissions and energy consumption data above covers both the companies with the Beggars group and also the other labels within the Beggars stable that include XL Recordings, Rough Trade Records, Matador and Young Recordings.

Energy Efficiency Statement

In 2020, we hired a Head of Sustainability to establish a rigorous and market-leading sustainability programme for Beggars Group. We will reduce internal and supply chain-related carbon emissions at a rate aligned with the Paris Agreement's goal to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees. This means reducing total emissions by 46%, by 2030. Emissions that cannot be avoided will be neutralised by investing in projects that prevent carbon from entering the atmosphere and, wherever possible, projects that actively remove and store carbon.

During 2021, we installed a 17kWp solar PV system on the roof of our head office. The system comprises 45 solar panels, with an estimated annual generation of 12,427kWh. This provides a significant portion of our head office energy requirement, reducing our reliance on energy from the grid. We installed smart meters at our head office to ensure accurate and consistent monitoring of energy consumption. Further to this work, the Head of Sustainability undertook energy audits of UK offices, identifying the possibility of reducing energy consumption through office behaviour change initiatives which will continue to be rolled out in 2022.

Detailed information on sustainability can be found on our website.

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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 auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of
 any relevant audit information and to establish that the company and the group's auditor is aware of
 that information.

Approved by the board of directors on 4 AUG 2022 and signed on behalf of the board.

Nuls. Cobett

Neela Ebbett Director

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

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 Recordings.

Business review

2021 began with our third national Covid-related lockdown and we reverted to remote working until restrictions gradually lifted, with a full return to hybrid office working in September. We feel we have balanced the needs to collaborate in person for some of this time, whilst avoiding interruption to our artists or customers.

Much of the festival season was lost to the tail end of Covid restrictions, and continued travel restrictions. Although in-market live business recovered from the Autumn, international touring took longer to resume.

During that time, we continued to develop own new content for online marketing. We delivered 33 new releases (2020 - 32) across our labels with many of those achieving critical success in various end of year polls.

In addition, we continued to unlock our catalogue by working with independent retail on vinyl re-issue activity and with our streaming partners on campaigns geared towards a global fanbase. This activity, as well as continued growth in DSP subscriber numbers and relentless demand for vinyl in general, has led to significant growth in catalogue income streams. The shortage of vinyl pressing capacity remains a major challenge, as do supply chain issues and the increasing cost of freight.

We remain committed to treating artists fairly and have developed several industry-leading policies to reflect that which have become a key component in what the company represents.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Brexit

Business with our EU suppliers and customers is a critical element of the business. Brexit has made our supply routes into Europe more difficult, lengthy, and costly. We do not expect that to improve, and this will have an impact on margins.

Restrictions on free travel to and within Europe for touring artists continues to cause difficulties.

Inflation

The poor economic outlook and galloping inflation will also bring pressure on production and promotional costs as well as on overheads in general. The outlook for a weakening pound will make supply side pressures worse.

On the other hand, our international customer base and the borderless global streaming market act as a limited hedge against these disruptive elements and a weaker home currency.

Legislative changes

We are concerned with the uncertainty around post-Brexit plans for passing legislation such as the Copyright Directive, approved by the EU in 2019. We believe such laws are needed in the UK to protect IP rights.

We are actively participating in the various IPO working groups and are collaborating with UK Music and with AIM to voice concerns with policy makers. Some of the proposals under discussion, such as Equitable Remuneration, would, we fear, be severely prejudicial to the ability to invest in new music.

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.

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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 company for the benefit of its members as a whole (having regard for the 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 2021.

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

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

The decisions made and actions undertaken by the directors' aim to represent and maintain the company'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 2021, with comparatives for the year ended 31 December 2020, are set out below.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover including share of joint ventures	79,975,491	61,655,617
Turnover excluding share of joint ventures	45,161,822	36,258,981
Total operating profit	10,025,732	6,487,271
Number of releases	33	32

This report was approved by the board on 0 4 AUG 2022 and signed on its behalf.

Nula (Ebett

Neela Ebbett Director

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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 AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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 2021, 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, consolidated analysis of net debt 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 2021 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 auditor's 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

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 group's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

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 AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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;
 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement on page 6, 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.

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:

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- the nature of the entity's industry and sector, control environment, business performance and management incentives;
- the results of our specific enquiries of management and those charged with governance about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities;
- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the group's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the potential opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation and identified the following areas: the recognition of revenue and provision against artist balances. In response to these risks we undertook detailed revenue and cut-off testing, as well as considering the appropriateness and rationale of provisions against artist balances. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override of controls.

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks in which the group operates, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act and tax legislation.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

Audit response to risks identified

Our procedures to respond to risks identified, in addition to those noted above, included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- · enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- · reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of control: testing the appropriateness of
 journal entries and other adjustments, assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting
 estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant
 transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Whilst the procedures above describe the extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, there are inherent limitations in these audit procedures. The further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, misrepresentation or through collusion. We are not responsible for preventing irregularities, including fraud, or non-compliance with laws and regulations and cannot be expected to detect all irregularities or non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

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 auditor's 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 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.

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

SRLV Audit Limited

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

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

0 5 AUG 2022

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	5	45,161,822	36,258,981
Cost of sales		(9,543,491)_	(8,482,863)
Gross profit		35,618,331	27,776,118
Distribution expenses Administrative expenses Other operating income		(3,052,980) (28,987,786) 150,602	(2,965,081) (21,317,010) 84,043
Group operating profit	6	3,728,167	3,578,070
Share of profit of joint ventures	10	6,297,565	2,909,201
. Total operating profit		10,025,732	6,487,271
Amounts written off investments Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	11 12	67,024 (6)	(50,000) 39,686 (3,513)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		10,092,750	6,473,444
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	13	(1,011,191)	(369,115)
Profit for the financial year		9,081,559	6,104,329
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the parent	,	9,045,144	6,009,704
Non-controlling interests		36,415	94,625
		9,081,559	6,104,329

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

The notes on pages 19 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit for the financial year	9,081,559	6,104,329
Other comprehensive income		
Currency translation profit/(loss) on net investments in foreign	33,094	(670,323)
operations Share of joint venture currency translation loss	(5,126)	(14,138)
Other comprehensive income for the year	27,968	(684,461)
Total comprehensive income for the year	9,109,527	5,419,868
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the parent company	9,073,112	5,325,243
Non-controlling interests	36,415	94,625
	9,109,527	5,419,868

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	£	2021 £	£	2020 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	15		114,938		126,986
Tangible assets	16		12,596,192	•	12,949,278
Investment properties	17		450,000		450,000
Investments:					
Joint ventures	18	25,955,473		19,719,778	
Other investments	18	3,007,827		1,915,431	
		,	28,963,300		21,635,209
			42,124,430		35,161,473
Current assets					
Stocks	19	835,752		756,181	
Debtors	20	26,690,931		20,837,360	
Cash at bank and in hand	21 -	34,376,000		25,450,549	
			61,902,683		47,044,090
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	22		(27,433,896)		(13,900,683)
Net current assets			34,468,788		33,143,407
Total assets less current liabilities			76,593,217		68,304,880
Provisions for liabilities	24		(3,197,011)	•	(3,015,132)
Net assets			73,396,206		65,289,748
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	25		200		200
Revaluation reserve	26		285,040		285,040
Profit and loss account			73,136,930		65,063,818
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			73,422,170		65,349,058
Non-controlling interests			(25,964)		(59,310)
Total equity			73,396,206		65,289,748

The notes on pages 19 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

Approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue.

0 4 AUG 2022

Martin Gella (4, 309) (1)29 Gall (

Martin Mills Director

Company Registration Number: 01414045

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes		2021		2020
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	15		70,163		74,536
Tangible assets	16		3,742,599		3,900,612
Investment properties	17		450,000		450,000
Investments	18		7,208,826		6,406,514
			11,471,588		10,831,662
			11,471,560		10,031,002
Current assets					
Debtors	20	32,484,906		23,491,486	
Cash at bank and in hand	21	3,333,260		3,901,922	
		-	35,818,166		27,393,408
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	22		(18,698,774)		(9,371,655)
Net current assets			17,119,392		18,021,753
Total assets less current					
liabilities			28,590,980		28,853,415
•			, ,		, ,
Provisions for liabilities	24	,	(435,628)		(321,164)
Net assets			28,155,352	*	28,532,251
14et 835Et3			20,133,332		20,332,231
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	25		200		200
Revaluation reserve	26	-	285,040		285,040
Profit and loss account			27,870,112		28,247,011
Shareholders' funds			28,155,352		28,532,251
Shareholders Tunds			20,133,332		20,332,231

The notes on pages 19 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

Approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue.

0 4 AUG 2022

Martin Mills

Director

Company Registration Number: 01414045

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Equity attributable to owners of parent company
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2021	200	285,040	65,063,818	65,349,058
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	-	9,045,144	9,045,144
Currency translation on difference on net investment in foreign operations			27,968	27,968
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	· -	9,073,112	9,073,112
Contributions by and distributions to owners Dividends: equity capital		-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Total transactions with owners recognised in equity		•	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
At 31 December 2021	200	285,040	73,136,930	73,422,170
		Equity attributable to owners of parent company	Non- controlling interest	Total equity
		attributable to owners of parent	controlling interest £	£
At 1 January 2021		attributable to owners of parent company	controlling interest	
At 1 January 2021 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 £ 65,349,058	controlling interest £ (59,310)	£ 65,289,748
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year Currency translation on difference on		attributable to owners of parent company £ 65,349,058	controlling interest £ (59,310)	£ 65,289,748 9,081,559
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year Currency translation on difference on net investment in foreign operations Total comprehensive income for the		attributable to owners of parent company £ 65,349,058 9,045,144 27,968	controlling interest £ (59,310) 36,415	£ 65,289,748 9,081,559 27,968
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year Currency translation on difference on net investment in foreign operations Total comprehensive income for the year Contributions by and distributions to owners		attributable to owners of parent company £ 65,349,058 9,045,144 27,968	controlling interest £ (59,310) 36,415	£ 65,289,748 9,081,559 27,968 9,109,527
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year Currency translation on difference on net investment in foreign operations Total comprehensive income for the year Contributions by and distributions to owners Dividends: equity capital Total transactions with owners		attributable to owners of parent company £ 65,349,058 9,045,144 27,968 9,073,112 (1,000,000)	controlling interest £ (59,310) 36,415	£ 65,289,748 9,081,559 27,968 9,109,527 (1,000,000)

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Equity attributable to owners of parent company £
At 1 January 2020	200	285,040	59,738,575	60,023,815
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	-	6,009,704	6,009,704
Currency translation on difference on net investment in foreign operations			(684,461)	(684,461)
Total comprehensive income for the year			5,325,243	5,325,243
At 31 December 2020	200	285,040	65,063,818	65,349,058
		Equity attributable to owners of parent company £	Non- controlling interest £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2020		60,023,815	(146,770)	59,877,045
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year		6,009,704	94,625	6,104,329
Currency translation on difference on net investment in foreign operations		(684,461)	<u> </u>	(684,461)
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,325,243	94,625	5,419,868
Non-controlling interest share of joint ventures share of retained losses		-	(7,165)	(7,165)
At 31 December 2020		65,349,058	(59,310)	65,289,748

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

•				
	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Equity attributable to owners of parent company
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2021	200	285,040	28,247,011	28,532,251
Comprehensive Income for the year Profit for the year	_	_	623,101	623,101
Profit for the year			025,101	023,101
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	623,101	623,101
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Dividends paid	· <u>-</u>		(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Total transactions with owners recognised in equity	·	·	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
At 31 December 2021	200	285,040	27,870,112	28,155,352
	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Equity attributable to owners of parent
	£	£	£	company £
At 1 January 2020	200	285,040	27,544,288	27,829,528
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	· <u>-</u>		702,723	702,723
Total comprehensive income for the year			702,723	702,723
At 31 December 2020	200_	285,040	28,247,011	28,532,251

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

		
	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	9,081,559	6,104,329
Adjustments for:		260 145
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	1,011,191	369,115
Net interest income	(67,018) (6.207.565)	(36,173)
Share of profit from joint ventures Loss on disposal of fixed assets	(6,297,565)	(2,909,201) 73,367
Amortisation of intangible assets	12,048	184,834
Depreciation of tangible assets	574,378	654,589
Loss on foreign exchange movements	66,036	(225,530)
(Increase)/decrease in stock	(79,571)	227,587
Increase in debtors	(5,844,499)	(1,867,973)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	13,455,298	(1,441,724)
Group relief not received	9,075	13,604
Amounts written off investments	-	50,000
Net cash generated from operating activities	11,920,932	1,196,824
Tax paid	(827,888)	(315,026)
	•	
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(146,450)	(207,360)
Dividends received	2,339	2,339
Purchase of investment	(1,090,500)	(150,000)
Interest received	67,024	39,686
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,167,587)	(315,335)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(1,000,000)	-
Interest paid	(6)	(3,513)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,000,006)	(3,513)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	8,925,451	562,950
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	25,450,549	24,887,599
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	34,376,000	25,450,549
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	34,376,000	25,450,549
	34,376,000	25,450,549

BEGGARS GROUP LIMITED CONSOLIDATED ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	At 1 January 2021	Cash flows	At 31 December 2021
	£	£	£
Cash at hand and in bank	25,450,549	8,925,451	34,376,000
	25,450,549	8,925,451	34,376,000

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 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.

2.3 Foreign currency (continued)

(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 consolidated 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.

2.4 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.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the consolidated 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.

2.6 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account, except 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:

- 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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 consolidated profit and loss account.

2.10 Operating leases

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

2.11 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 consolidated 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.

2.12 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Joint ventures and associates are held at cost less impairment.

2.13 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 the consolidated profit and loss account.

2.14 Debtors

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

2.15 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 consolidated profit and loss account as they are recouped or where the probability of future recoupment in respect thereof is unlikely.

2.16 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.

2.17 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 debtors and creditors, loans from other third parties and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. 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 consolidated 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.

2.18 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

2.19 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.

2.20 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.

2.21 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 consolidated 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.

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 £623,101 (2020 – £702,723).

5. Analysis of turnover

Analysis of turnover by category:

			•
		2021 £	2020 £
	Sales and licensing of sound recordings Management charges	38,439,596 6,722,226	29,626,783 6,632,198
		45,161,822	36,258,981
	Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
	·	2021 £	2020 £
	UK Rest of world	10,193,646 34,968,176	10,185,737 26,073,244
		45,161,822	36,258,981
6.	Group operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):	2021 £	2020 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill Loss on disposal of fixed assets	574,378 12,048	654,589 184,834 73,367
	Operating lease costs – land and buildings Defined contribution pension cost Exchange differences	211,087 452,241 (262,164)	283,724 394,957 (457,803)
7.	Auditor's remuneration	2021 £	2020 £
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the group's annual accounts	133,000	130,000
		133,000	130,000
	Fees payable to the company's auditor in respect of:		
	Taxation services Accountancy services	23,600 20,400	21,333 18,667
		177,000	170,000

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	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs	10,214,161 1,118,449 452,241	8,897,400 902,949 394,957
	11,784,851	10,195,306
Staff costs have been recharged by the company to other group compa to those companies.	nies in respect of services	its staff provide
The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, du	ring the year was as follo	ws:
	2021 No.	2020 No.
Management A&R, Marketing & Operations	14 138	15 127
	152	142
9. Directors' emoluments		
	2021 £	2020 £
Directors' emoluments Company pension contributions to pension schemes on behalf of curre		2,229,547
directors	106,684 3,091,981	2,335,861
During the year, retirement benefits were accruing to 6 directors in schemes (2020 - 6).	respect of defined contr	ibution pension
Emoluments of highest paid director: Emoluments	1,165,841	429,377
Company pension contributions to pension schemes	7,378 1,173,219	13,378 442,755
10. Share of profits from joint ventures		
	2021 £	2020 £
Net share of operating profit of joint ventures	6,297,565	2,909,201
The share of operating profit/(loss) of joint ventures relates to:		

- share of operating profit/(loss) of joint ventures relates to:

 Remote Control Records Pty Limited: £33,324 (2020 £69,691)

 Matador Recordings LLC: £456,302 (2020 £462,341)

 Matador Records Limited: (£58,333) (2020 (£70,240))

 Popstock Distribuciones S. L.: £177,069 (2020 (£12,001))

 XL Recordings Limited: £5,900,579 (2020 £2,983,195)

 Rough Trade Records Limited: (£211,376) (2020 (£523,785))

11. Interest receivable and similar income	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank interest receivable	151	13
Other similar interest receivable	66,873	39,673
	67,024	39,686
12. Interest payable and similar charges		
	2021	2020
	£	£
Other interest payable	6	3,513
, ,		
13. Taxation		
13. Taxation	2021	2020
	£	£
Corporation tax		
·		
Current tax on profits for the year Adjustments in respect of previous periods	427,009	220,680
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	427,009	220,680
De this secretic control	(4.4.555)	(22.655)
Double taxation relief Group taxation relief	(14,377) 9,075	(33,655) 13,604
	(5,302)	(20,051)
Foreign tax for current year	475,020	115,824
Total current tax	896,727	316,453
Deferred tax		
Fixed asset timing differences	99,134	7,272
Capital gains and losses Tax losses	17,102 (1,772)	45,390
Total deferred tax	114,464	52,662
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	1,011,191	369,115
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2020 – lower than) the stand	ard rate of corporation	on tax in the UK of
19% (2020 – 19%). The differences are explained below:	10 002 750	6 172 111
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	10,092,750	6,473,444
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (US - 21%) (2020 – 19% (US - 21%))	1,917,623	1,229,954
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	548,944	71,427
Non-taxable income R&D tax credit	(1,542,895) (18,435)	(745,571) (188,944)
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	109,373	(200,544)
Unprovided deferred tax movements	(3,419)	2,249
Total tax charge for the year	1,011,191	369,115

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The group has estimated losses of £29,532 (2020 - £29,532) 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.

14. Dividends			2024	2020
			2021 £	2020 £
Dividends paid on equity capital			1,000,000	
15. Intangible fixed assets				
Group	Goodwill £	Catalogue £	Software £	Total £
Cost At 1 January 2021 Disposals	1,896,590	76,754 -	1,155,588 (9,568)	3,128,932 (9,568)
At 31 December 2021	1,896,590	76,754	1,146,020	3,119,364
Amortisation At 1 January 2021 Charge for the year Disposals	1,896,590 - -	24,304 7,675 -	1,081,052 4,373 (9,568)	3,001,946 12,048 (9,568)
At 31 December 2021	1,896,590	31,979	1,075,857	3,004,426
Net book value				
At 31 December 2021		44,775	70,163	114,938
At 31 December 2020	-	52,450	74,536	126,986
Company				Software £
Cost At 1 January 2021 Disposals				1,155,589 (9,569)
At 31 December 2021				1,146,020
Amortisation At 1 January 2021 Charge for the year Disposals				1,081,053 4,373 (9,569)
At 31 December 2021				1,075,857
Net book value				
At 31 December 2021				70,163
At 31 December 2020				74,536

16. Tangible fixed assets

Group	Freehold land & buildings £	Leasehold properties £	Fixtures & fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
3.33p	_	-	_	-	_
Cost At 1 January 2021 Foreign exchange Additions Disposals	11,975,918 80,622 2,778	2,242,955 1,182 - -	2,309,268 5,454 143,672 (71,696)	264,769 - - -	16,792,910 87,258 146,450 (71,696)
At 31 December 2021	12,059,318	2,242,137	2,386,698	264,769	16,954,922
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2021 Foreign exchange Charge for the year Disposals	1,643,707 8,295 248,376	234,596 384 43,555	1,785,161 3,737 249,026 (71,696)	180,168 - 33,421 -	3,843,632 12,416 574,378 (71,696)
At 31 December 2021	1,900,378	278,535	1,966,228	213,589	4,358,730
Net book value					
At 31 December 2021	10,158,940	1,965,602	420,470	51,180	12,596,192
At 31 December 2020	10,332,211	2,008,359	524,107	84,601	12,949,278
Company					
Cost At 1 January 2021 Additions Disposals	1,915,257 - -	2,109,229	1,562,755 84,697 (57,791)	196,894 - -	5,784,135 84,697 (57,791)
At 31 December 2021	1,915,257	2,109,229	1,589,661	196,894	5,811,041
Depreciation At 1 January 2021 Charge for the year Disposals At 31 December 2021	301,987 37,421 - - - - - - -	191,147 41,540 -	1,244,839 143,874 (57,791)	145,550 19,875 -	1,883,523 242,710 (57,791) 2,068,442
WE 21 December 2021	339,408	232,00/	1,330,922	103,423	
Net book value					
At 31 December 2021	1,575,849	1,876,542	258,739	31,469	3,742,599
At 31 December 2020	1,613,270	1,918,082	317,916	51,344	3,900,612

17. Investment properties

Group and company	£
Valuation At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2021	450,000
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	450,000
At 31 December 2020	450,000

Investment properties were valued on an open market basis as at 31 December 2021 by Neela Ebbett (director).

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

18. Investments

Group	3-1-4	Other	T-4-1
	Joint ventures	Other	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	19,719,778	2,118,707	21,838,485
Additions	•	1,090,500	1,090,500
Disposals		(100,000)	(100,000)
Change in value	6,235,695		6,235,695
Foreign exchange	-	1,896	1,896
At 31 December 2021	25,955,473	3,111,103	29,066,576
Impairment			
At 1 January 2021	-	203,276	.203,276
Disposals	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
At 31 December 2021		103,276	103,276
Net book value			
At 31 December 2021	25,955,473	3,007,827	28,963,300
At 31 December 2020	19,719,778	1,915,431	21,635,209

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 £25,955,473 and joint ventures in a net liabilities position (including unamortised goodwill) is £2,761,383 (note 24).

18. Investments (continued)

The following table shows the total joint venture position:

	Joint ventures
	£
Group joint ventures Share of net assets ((liabilities) (sect	•
Share of net assets/(liabilities)/cost At 1 January 2021	16,676,199
Share of retained profit for the year	6,473,430
Minority interest share of profit for the year	(3,069) (126,218)
Foreign currency translation movements	(120,216)
•	23,020,342
Conductil	
Goodwill At 1 January 2021	349,611
Amortisation	(175,865)
	172 746
At 31 December 2021	173,746
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	23,194,088
At 31 December 2020	17,025,810

SubsidiariesThe company owns more than 50% of the issued share capital of the following companies which have been consolidated for the year to 31 December 2021.

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

Pty Limited ³ Popstock Distribuciones I S.L. ⁴	Promotion and marketing of sound recordings Distribution of sound recordings Production and exploitation of sound recordings Production and exploitation	Australia Spain Spain	Ordinary Ordinary Ordinary	50% 50%
Popstock Distribuciones I S.L. ⁴	Distribution of sound recordings Production and exploitation of sound recordings Production and exploitation	•	·	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Production and exploitation of sound recordings Production and exploitation	Spain	Ordinary	
	Production and exploitation			50% Indirect
Matador Recordings LLC	of sound recordings	United States of America	Ordinary	50%
Matador Records	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%
	Property holding	United States of America	Ordinary	50% Indirect
Mowax Labels Limited ¹	Production and exploitation of sound recordings	England and Wales	Ordinary	25% Indirect
Young Recordings F	Production and exploitation of sound recordings	England and Wales	Ordinary	25% Indirect
Young Space Limited 9 F	Property investment for office and recording studio	England and Wales	Ordinary	16.67% Indirect
	use			***************************************
_	Music publishing	England and Wales	Ordinary	45% Indirect
Beggars Catalogues LLP 1 N	Music publishing	England and Wales	Member Interest	45% Indirect
4AD Songs Limited ¹	Music publishing	England and Wales	Ordinary	34% Indirect
Young Music Publishing N	Music publishing	England and Wales	Ordinary	34% Indirect
Rough Trade Records F	Production and exploitation of sound recordings	England and Wales	Ordinary	50%
	Music publishing	United States of America	Ordinary	50%
Cooperative LLC 5 o	Negotiation and execution of one or more physical distribution agreements	United States of America	Ordinary	20%
Rough Trade Retail S	Sale and distribution of music goods	England and Wales	Ordinary	19% Indirect
Rise Bristol Limited ⁷	Retail sale of music	England and Wales	Ordinary	19% Indirect

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 90% of Beggars Music Limited and 90% of Beggars Catalogues LLP, which in turn owns 75% of 4AD Songs Limited and 75% of Young Music Publishing Limited.

XL Recordings Limited owns 37% of Rough Trade Retail Holdings Limited, which in turn owns 100% of Rough Trade Retail (UK) Limited 6, 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 Recordings Limited.

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 included in the consolidated financial statements.

On 18 June 2021, Beggars was transferred 166 of the issued ordinary share capital in Young Space Ltd (formerly Young HQ Limited) for consideration equal to the nominal value. On the same day, the company was issued 499,834 new ordinary shares of £1 each in Young Space Ltd. This was part of a larger share issue involving other group companies that resulted in the company maintaining its 16.67% shareholding in that company.

18. Investments (continued)

Registered office

- 17/19 Alma Road, London, SW18 1AA
 134 Grand Street, New York, NY 10013, United States of America
- 3 20 Wreckyn Street, North Melbourne, Victoria 3051, Australia 4 Calle Azcona 33, 3°, 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
 9 Elsley Court, 20-22 Great Titchfield Street, London, W1W 8BE

Company	Subsidiary companies	Associated undertakings and joint	Loans	Total
	£	ventures £	£	£
Cost At 1 January 2021 Additions	2,243,118	2,920,548 795,586	1,461,293	6,624,959 795,586
Foreign exchange	· -	-	6,726	6,726
At 31 December 2021	2,243,118	7,716,134	1,468,019	7,427,271
Amounts provided At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	1,764	216,681	-	218,445
Net book value				
At 31 December 2021	2,241,354	3,499,453	1,468,019	7,208,826
At 31 December 2020	2,241,354	2,703,867	1,461,293	6,406,514

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					
	Grou	IP .	Coi	mpany	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
	£	£	£	£	
Finished goods for resale	835,752	756,181	_		-

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

20. Debtors	Gr	oup	Compa	eny
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Due after more than one year	. £	£	£	£
Amounts owed by associated				
undertakings and joint ventures	-	100,000	•	100,00
Due within one year				
rade debtors	15,745,232	10,836,936	51,691	8,96
mounts owed by subsidiary			24 027 407	16 000 5
Indertakings Amounts owed by associated	•	-	24,037,487	16,823,5
indertakings and joint ventures	7,214,132	5,843,503	7,149,589	5,843,50
Other debtors	3,367,244	3,798,092	1,030,419	531,0
repayments and accrued income	364,323	258,829	215,720	184,4
	26,690,931	20,837,360	32,484,906	23,491,48
21. Cash and cash equivalents				
	Gro	•	Compa	
	2021 £	2020 £	2021 £	2020 £
	E	E	Z.	£
Cash at bank and in hand	34,376,000	25,450,549	3,333,260	3,901,92
	34,376,000	25,450,549	3,333,260	3,901,9
_			_	
_	Gro 2021	2020	Compa 2021	2020
_	Gro			
rade creditors	Gro 2021	2020	2021	2020 £
rear Trade creditors Amounts owed to subsidiary	Gro 2021 £	2020 £	2021 £ 159,927	2020 £ 358,01
rear Trade creditors Trade creditors Trade creditors Trade creditors Trade creditors	Gro 2021 £ 2,009,665 -	2020 £ 1,441,686	2021 £ 159,927 1,386,224	2020 £ 358,01 4,202,36
rear Trade creditors	2021 £ 2,009,665 - 16,249,071	2020 £ 1,441,686 4,252,735	2021 £ 159,927 1,386,224 16,249,071	2020 £ 358,01 4,202,36 4,252,73
rear Trade creditors Trades owed to subsidiary Indertakings Trades owed to joint ventures Trades owed to joint ventures	2021 £ 2,009,665 - 16,249,071 228,184	2020 £ 1,441,686 - 4,252,735 150,270	2021 £ 159,927 1,386,224 16,249,071 1,725	2020 £ 358,01 4,202,36 4,252,73 1,88
rade creditors mounts owed to subsidiary ndertakings mounts owed to joint ventures corporation tax other taxation and social security	2021 £ 2,009,665 - 16,249,071 228,184 563,096	2020 £ 1,441,686 - 4,252,735 150,270 284,174	2021 £ 159,927 1,386,224 16,249,071	2020 £ 358,01 4,202,36 4,252,73 1,88 263,07
Trade creditors Amounts owed to subsidiary Indertakings Amounts owed to joint ventures Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors	2021 £ 2,009,665 - 16,249,071 228,184	2020 £ 1,441,686 - 4,252,735 150,270	2021 £ 159,927 1,386,224 16,249,071 1,725 488,646	2020 £ 358,01 4,202,36 4,252,73 1,88 263,07 44,84
Trade creditors: amounts falling due rear Trade creditors Amounts owed to subsidiary Indertakings Amounts owed to joint ventures Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	2021 £ 2,009,665 - 16,249,071 228,184 563,096 5,113,575	2020 £ 1,441,686 - 4,252,735 150,270 284,174 5,307,280	2021 £ 159,927 1,386,224 16,249,071 1,725 488,646 21,632	2020 £ 358,01 4,202,36 4,252,73 1,88 263,07 44,84 248,73
rade creditors Amounts owed to subsidiary Indertakings Amounts owed to joint ventures Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	2021 £ 2,009,665 2,009,665 16,249,071 228,184 563,096 5,113,575 3,270,305 27,433,896	2020 £ 1,441,686 4,252,735 150,270 284,174 5,307,280 2,464,538 13,900,683	2021 £ 159,927 1,386,224 16,249,071 1,725 488,646 21,632 391,549 18,698,774	2020 £ 358,01 4,202,36 4,252,73 1,88 263,07 44,84 248,73
rade creditors Impounts owed to subsidiary Indertakings Impounts owed to joint ventures Importation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors Inccruals and deferred income	2021 £ 2,009,665 - 16,249,071 228,184 563,096 5,113,575 3,270,305 - 27,433,896	2020 £ 1,441,686 4,252,735 150,270 284,174 5,307,280 2,464,538 13,900,683	2021 £ 159,927 1,386,224 16,249,071 1,725 488,646 21,632 391,549 18,698,774	2020 £ 358,01 4,202,36 4,252,73 1,88 263,07 44,84 248,73 9,371,65
rade creditors imounts owed to subsidiary indertakings imounts owed to joint ventures corporation tax other taxation and social security other creditors iccruals and deferred income	2021 £ 2,009,665 2,009,665 16,249,071 228,184 563,096 5,113,575 3,270,305 27,433,896	2020 £ 1,441,686 4,252,735 150,270 284,174 5,307,280 2,464,538 13,900,683	2021 £ 159,927 1,386,224 16,249,071 1,725 488,646 21,632 391,549 18,698,774	2020 £ 358,01 4,202,36 4,252,73 1,86 263,07 44,84 248,73
Frade creditors Amounts owed to subsidiary Indertakings Amounts owed to joint ventures Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	2021 £ 2,009,665 - 16,249,071 228,184 563,096 5,113,575 3,270,305 - 27,433,896	2020 £ 1,441,686 4,252,735 150,270 284,174 5,307,280 2,464,538 13,900,683	2021 £ 159,927 1,386,224 16,249,071 1,725 488,646 21,632 391,549 18,698,774 Compa	2020 £ 358,01 4,202,36 4,252,73 1,88 263,07 44,84 248,73 9,371,65
rade creditors remounts owed to subsidiary indertakings remounts owed to joint ventures corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors reccruals and deferred income	2021 £ 2,009,665 - 16,249,071 228,184 563,096 5,113,575 3,270,305 - 27,433,896	2020 £ 1,441,686 4,252,735 150,270 284,174 5,307,280 2,464,538 13,900,683	2021 £ 159,927 1,386,224 16,249,071 1,725 488,646 21,632 391,549 18,698,774 Compa	2020 £ 358,01 4,202,36 4,252,73 1,88 263,07 44,84 248,73 9,371,65
rade creditors remounts owed to subsidiary indertakings remounts owed to joint ventures corporation tax other taxation and social security other creditors recruals and deferred income	2021 £ 2,009,665 16,249,071 228,184 563,096 5,113,575 3,270,305 27,433,896 Grov 2021 £ 26,326,608	2020 £ 1,441,686 4,252,735 150,270 284,174 5,307,280 2,464,538 13,900,683	2021 £ 159,927 1,386,224 16,249,071 1,725 488,646 21,632 391,549 18,698,774 Compa 2021 £	2020 £ 358,01 4,202,36 4,252,73 1,88 263,07 44,84 248,73 9,371,65
rade creditors compounts owed to subsidiary indertakings imounts owed to joint ventures corporation tax bither taxation and social security bither creditors inccruals and deferred income 3. Financial instruments inancial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised ost inancial assets measured at fair	2021 £ 2,009,665 16,249,071 228,184 563,096 5,113,575 3,270,305 27,433,896 Grot 2021 £	2020 £ 1,441,686 4,252,735 150,270 284,174 5,307,280 2,464,538 13,900,683	2021 £ 159,927 1,386,224 16,249,071 1,725 488,646 21,632 391,549 18,698,774 Compa	2020 £ 358,01 4,202,36 4,252,73 1,88 263,07 44,84 248,73 9,371,65
rade creditors Amounts owed to subsidiary Indertakings Amounts owed to joint ventures Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	2021 £ 2,009,665 16,249,071 228,184 563,096 5,113,575 3,270,305 27,433,896 Grov 2021 £ 26,326,608	2020 £ 1,441,686 4,252,735 150,270 284,174 5,307,280 2,464,538 13,900,683	2021 £ 159,927 1,386,224 16,249,071 1,725 488,646 21,632 391,549 18,698,774 Compa 2021 £	2020 £ 358,01 4,202,36 4,252,73 1,88 263,07 44,84 248,73 9,371,65
rade creditors compounts owed to subsidiary indertakings imounts owed to joint ventures corporation tax bither taxation and social security bither creditors inccruals and deferred income 3. Financial instruments inancial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised ost inancial assets measured at fair	2021 £ 2,009,665 16,249,071 228,184 563,096 5,113,575 3,270,305 27,433,896 Grov 2021 £ 26,326,608 34,376,000	2020 £ 1,441,686 4,252,735 150,270 284,174 5,307,280 2,464,538 13,900,683 2020 £ 20,478,531 25,450,549	2021 £ 159,927 1,386,224 16,249,071 1,725 488,646 21,632 391,549 18,698,774 Compa 2021 £ 25,055,216 3,333,260	2020 £ 358,01 4,202,36 4,252,73 1,88 263,07 44,84 248,73 9,371,65

23. Financial instruments (continued)

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

Financial assets measured at fair value through the profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

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

. 24. Provisions for liabilities

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Share of net liabilities of joint ventures	2,761,383	2,693,968	•	-
Deferred tax	435,628	321,164	321,164	268,502
Provision carried forward	3,197,011	3,015,132	321,164	268,502

Share of net liabilities of joint ventures

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

In 2021 and 2020, 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 2021 Charged to the profit and loss account		321,164 114,464		321,164 114,464
At 31 December 2021		435,628		435,628
	Gro	up	Comp	any
	2021 £	2020 £	2021 £	2020 £
Capital gains and losses Fixed asset timing differences Tax losses	71,260 371,751 (7,383)	54,158 272,617 (5,611)	71,260 371,751 (7,383)	54,158 272,617 (5,611)
	435,628	321,164	435,628	321,164
25. Share capital				
	2021 No	2020 £	2021 No	2020 £
Company Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
Ordinary 'A' shares of £1.00 each Preferred 'C' shares of £1.00 each	198 2	198 2	198 2	198 2
- -	200	200	200	200

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.

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 2021, the group had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Land and buildings		
Group	2021 £	2020 £	
Not later than one year Later than one year and not later than five years	202,196 8,891	219,411 64,313	
	211,087	283,724	

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 £452,241 (2020 - £394,957). There were no contributions payable at the year end (2020 - £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 2021 was a loan of £50,221 (2020 - £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.

£344,292 (2020 - £429,580) 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.

30. Related party transactions

Group

During the year, rent of £74,000 (2020 - £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 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:

	2021		2020	
Beggars UK Limited:	Turnover £	Costs £	Turnover £	Costs £
Mowax Labels Limited	8	1,543	61	221
Matador Records Limited	1,588,240	1,188,728	1,254,348	817,264
XL Recordings Limited	7,040,473	4,439,900	3,643,241	2,217,350
Rough Trade Records Limited .	2,269,848	1,497,739	1,373,661	856,004
Young Recordings Limited	497,547	350,517	558, <u>946</u>	387,489

30	Related	narty	transactions	(continued)
30.	Relateu	Daity	transacuons	(continueu)

• •	· ·				
	202	2021		2020	
Beggars Group Digital Limited:	Turnover	Costs	Turnover	Costs	
. 5	£	£	£	£	
Mowax Labels Limited	9,872	155	9,029	183	
Matador Records Limited	3,883,245	72,258	3,553,465	81,519	
XL Recordings Limited	23,649,996	358,290	17,791,319	318,147	
Rough Trade Records Limited	2,625,417	45,903	2,452,009	48,558	
Young Recordings Limited	3,053,430	48,562	2,990,035	56,292	
	202	1	2020		
Beggars Group Media Limited:	Turnover	Costs	Turnover	Costs	
	£	£	£	£	
Mowax Labels Limited	3,540	381	3,181	317	
Matador Records Limited	440,283	65,508	400,264	66,994	
XL Recordings Limited	4,288,523	416,894	4,026,561	474,880	
Rough Trade Records Limited	897,772	82,781	686,559	79,782	
Young Recordings Limited	1,830,247	103,114	740,518	67,221	

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

Beggars Group Limited:	2021 £	2020 £
Mowax Labels Limited Matador Records Limited XL Recordings Limited Rough Trade Records Limited Young Recordings Limited	7,500 948,494 2,256,066 984,942 692,932	7,500 944,526 2,345,518 1,019,307 720,638
Beggars UK Limited:	2021 £	2020 £
Mowax Labels Limited Matador Records Limited XL Recordings Limited Rough Trade Records Limited Young Recordings Limited	2,533 394,620 644,338 366,930 169,238	2,516 323,858 579,650 323,803 160,225

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

Amount due from/(to):	2021 £	2020 £
Mowax Labels Limited	22,341	27,361
Matador Records Limited	(520,913)	(52,916)
XL Recordings Limited	(14,757,525)	(3,559,365)
Rough Trade Records Limited (trade debt)	3,458,300	3,278,071
Rough Trade Records Limited (other)	700,000	700,000
Young Recordings Limited	(970,633)	(640,454)
Matador Recordings LLC	2,072,415	2,434,318
Mattitude Music LLC		

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:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Mowax Labels Limited	2,541	1,258
XL Recordings Limited	11,082,283	4,991,918
Rough Trade Records Limited	436,908	468,291
Young Recordings Limited	1,128,316	1,144,837

During the year, the group incurred rental costs from XL Recordings (USA) Inc. of £52,367 (2020 - £55,949).

During the year, payments were made to Remote Control Records Pty Limited of £71,973 (2020 - £72,991) in respect of commission. Also during the year, sales of £108,037 (2020 - £18,768) were made by Beggars Group Media Limited to Remote Control Records Pty Limited and costs were incurred of £292,003 (2020 - £294,150) in Beggars UK Limited.

During the year, net sales of £291,664 (2020 - £224,007) were made by the group to Popstock Distribuciones SL in respect of distributed sales. At the year end, the group was owed £402,879 (2020 - £461,049) by Popstock Distribuciones SL. A provision for bad and doubtful debts of £197;216 (2020 - £280,053) was recognised against the balance at the year end.

During the year, net sales of £445,973 (2020 - £237,596) were made by the group to Beggars Music Limited, a subsidiary of XL Recordings Limited. At the year end, there was a balance due to the group from Beggars Music Limited of £5,714 (2020 - £239).

As part of the agreement, whereby Beggars Group Limited acquired 16.67% of the issued share capital in Young Space Ltd (see note 18), the company also advanced a loan of £1,500,000 to that company. At the balance sheet date, the company was owed £1,523,671 (2020 - £NIL) in respect of loans to Young Space Limited. Interest of 3% per annum is charged on the loan. Young Space is an associated company.

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:

	2021 £	2020 £
Playlouderecordings Limited	5,000	5,000
Too Pure Limited	16,000	16,000

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

	2021 £	2020 £
Playlouderecordings Limited	88,246	129,404
Too Pure Limited	1,594,656	1,617,530

A provision for bad and doubtful debts of £88,246 (2020 - £129,404) was recognised in respect of the balance due from Playlouderecordings Limited. A provision for bad and doubtful debts of £1,594,656 (2020 - £1,617,530) 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.