

## FALKLAND ISLANDS GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30th June 2022

The Treasury Stanley Falkland Islands

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#### Introduction

Section 55(1) of the Finance and Audit Ordinance 1988 requires that within a period of six months after the end of each financial year, the Treasurer shall prepare financial statements showing fully the financial position of the Falkland Islands Government at the end of the year. Section 55 also specifies the financial schedules and statements that are required to be prepared. These schedules and statements form an integral part of the annual financial statements.

The Independent Auditors are required by Section 56(1) of the Finance and Audit Ordinance 1988 to report to the Financial Secretary on the examination and audit of the financial statements.

Section 57(1) of the Finance and Audit Ordinance 1988 requires that the document be laid before the Legislative Assembly at the next meeting of the Legislative Assembly following the receipt of the audit reports by the Financial Secretary.

The Independent Auditors also produce a non-statutory Management Report, which is an internal management document.

The Consolidated Fund established under the provisions of Section 68 of the Constitution is the general fund into which all revenues are paid and from which all expenditure is met.

A Contingencies Fund of £1.0m has been established in accordance with Section 26 of the Finance and Audit Ordinance 1988 to meet, immediately, urgent and unforeseen expenditure which has not been appropriated. The fund is maintained by Supplementary Appropriation Ordinances throughout the year as required.

The Finance and Audit Ordinance 1988 also makes provision for the financial statements and audit of any special funds, currently the Insurance Fund, the Capital Equalisation Fund and the Pensions (Old Scheme) Fund. These are published separately. The Currency Ordinance 1987 and the Retirement Pensions Ordinance 1996 provide for the accounting and audit of the Currency Fund and the Retirement Pensions Fund respectively. Again, the financial statements and audit reports are published separately for these Special Funds.

The Falkland Islands Development Corporation (FIDC), and Falklands Landholdings Corporation (FLH), are statutory corporations and publish their own financial statements and are audited under the provisions of Section 60 of the Finance and Audit Ordinance 1988.

Various other comprehensive statements and reconciliations are completed at the end of each financial year, however it is considered inappropriate to publish all of these in this document. Information regarding these statements and reconciliations can be provided by the Treasury.

One of the principal aims of these statements is to demonstrate the stewardship of public funds. For ease of reference in achieving this, statements have, in the main, been published with figures rounded to the nearest thousand pounds and it should be noted that some arithmetic accuracy will be lost as a result of this. Precise figures are shown in accounting documents held in the Treasury.

For the purpose of legislation and the Constitution, the Financial Secretary is referred to as Director of Finance. The Head of Finance exercises the functions of the Treasurer.

#### **Basis of Accounting**

The basis of accounting is fully disclosed in note 1 to the financial statements.

#### **Entities Included Within the Financial Statements**

The Falkland Islands Government is included within these financial statements, along with the Fund account balances for which it is responsible: Currency Fund, Retirement Pensions Fund, Pensions (Old Scheme) Fund, Insurance Fund, Capital Equalisation Fund and Contingencies Fund.

#### **Entities Excluded From the Financial Statements**

The financial statements have been prepared on a single entity basis. Consolidated financial statements have not been prepared. There are separate entity financial statements for Falkland Islands Development Corporation and Falklands Landholdings Corporation.

#### Members of Legislative Assembly

The Members who had responsibility for the Government during the year ended 30th June 2022 were:

Camp Constituency

The Honourable Teslyn Siobhan Barkman

The Honourable Roger Anthony Edwards (Until 24 September 2021)

The Honourable Ian Hansen

The Honourable John Birmingham (From 5 November 2021)

**Stanley Constituency** 

The Honourable Stacy John Bragger (Until 24 September 2021)

The Honourable Dr Barry Elsby (Until 24 September 2021)

The Honourable Mark John Pollard

The Honourable Lucila Leona Vidal Roberts (Leona Roberts)

The Honourable Roger Kenneth Spink

The Honourable Gavin Short (From 5 November 2021)

The Honourable Peter Biggs (From 5 November 2021)

#### Corporate Management Team

The members of the Corporate Management Team during the year ended 30th June 2022 were:

Chief Executive	Andrew Keeling
Financial Secretary	Timothy Waggott
Attorney General	Simon Young
Director of Public Works	Colin Summers
Director of Mineral Resources	Stephen Luxton
Director of Natural Resources	Dr Andrea Clausen
Director of Health and Social Services	Thomas Bale (From 14 February 2022)
Director of Health and Social Services	David O'Neill (Until 21 April 2022)
Director of Education	Marie Horton
Director of Emergency Services	Pam Trevillion
Director of Emergency Services	Alan Horberry (From 1 May 2022)
Director of Central Services	Catherine Silva Donayre
Director of Policy & Economic Development	Andrew Gaule (Until 30 September 2021)
Director of Policy & Economic Development	Amanda Curry Brown (From 14 March 2022)
Director of Human Resources	Carol Hever

#### Estimates

The 2021/2022 Estimates were approved by Legislative Council on 1 June 2021.

#### **Appropriation Ordinances**

The Appropriation Ordinance 2021 was assented to by His Excellency The Governor on 7 June 2021.

One Supplementary Appropriation Ordinances were submitted to the Legislature during the year. Details are set out below.

Date Assented to	Description	Value
28/07/22	Supplementary Appropriation (2021-2022) Ordinance 2020 (No 1 of 2021)	<b>£000</b> 7,143
	TOTAL	7,143

#### Warrants

A General Warrant was not necessary because authority for 2021/22 expenditure had been sanctioned by the issue of the Appropriation Ordinance 2021 before the commencement of the financial year.

No Supplementary Warrants were issued, these were not required as authority has been sanctioned under the issuance of the Supplementary Appropriations listed above.

The following Contingency Warrants were issued at various times throughout the year, the Contingencies Fund being replenished through the Supplementary Appropriation Ordinances.

Warrant No	£000
Contingencies Warrant No 1	7,143
TOTAL	7,143

#### Out-turn

Revenue was £20.14m (including special fund transfers) more than the total estimated, and expenditure (including special fund transfers) was £28.58m more than the total estimated, resulting in a net negative variance of £8.44m against budget.

The increase on estimate in revenue of £20.14m is attributable to the following:

Revenue Increases	£'000	£'000
Education	39	
Public Works	296	
Natural Resources	2,814	
Law & Regulation	13	
M ineral Resources	550	
Treasury	13,576	17,288
Offset by Revenue Decreases		
Development & Commercial Services	(127)	
Health and Social Services	391	
Emergency Services	659	
Executive Management	1,166	
Policy & Economic Development	(3)	
I oney at Economic Development		
Island Plan Investments	(21)	

The increase on estimate in expenditure of £28,58m is attributable to the following:

Expenditure Decreases	£'000	£'000
Human Resources	(144)	
Natural Resources	(922)	
Emergency Services	(620)	
Policy & Economic Development	(444)	
M ineral Resources	(191)	
Oil Development	(300)	
Education	(575)	
Law & Regulation	(289)	
		(3,485)
Offset by Expenditure Increases		
Health and Social Services	2,383	
Executive M anagement	889	
Central Services	251	
Public Works	601	
Treasury	780	
Island Plan Investments	1,243	
Social Investments	25,920	32,067
Net Expenditure increases		28,582

#### STATEMENT OF TREASURER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Treasurer is responsible for:

- the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with:
  - o the Finance and Audit Ordinance 1988;
  - o the Public Funds Ordinance 1990;
  - o the Special Funds Ordinance 1993;
  - o the Currency Ordinance 1987;
  - the Pensions (Old Scheme) Fund Ordinance 1999;
  - o the Retirement Pensions Ordinance 1996; and
  - the Finance Ordinance 2004, reflecting the provisions of the Capital Equalisation Fund Order 2005
- ensuring the regularity of financial transactions;
- ensuring that all monies received and paid by Government are brought promptly and properly to account;
- reporting to the Financial Secretary in writing any apparent defect in controls of revenue, expenditure, cash, stores and other property of the Government;
- reporting to the Financial Secretary in writing any breach or non-observance of Financial Instructions;
- ensuring that adequate provisions exist for the safe custody of public monies and securities.

Approved by:

T Prior

Financial Secretary

01/03/22

#### OPERATING COST STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2022

2021			2022
£000s		Notes	€000
	Operating Revenue		
109,723	Departmental Revenue	2	112,286
45	Island Plan Investments Revenue	2	41
109,768	Total Operating Revenue		112,32
	Operating Costs		
(32,493)	Staff Costs		(33,231
(30,681)	Other Departmental Costs		(37,503
(8,143)	Island Plan Investment Costs		(7,313
(71,317)	Total Operating Costs	3	(78,047
38,451	Net Operating Surplus before transfers & capital charges	_	34,28
	Social & Oil Investments		
(33,893)	Transfers to Special Funds	3	(28,204
0	Transfers from Special Funds	2	
	Island Plan Investments		
C	Transfers to Special Funds	3	
C	Transfers from Special Funds	2	
	Increase/(Decrease) in Net Liquid Assets for Operating	_	
	purposes	23	6,07
4,558			
	Depreciation	3	(7,791

T Prior

Financial Secretary

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 2022

		2021	2022
	Note	£000s	£000s
Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities	25	24,884	8,375
Returns on Investment and Servicing of Finance			
Interest Paid		-	
Interest Received on Investments Held Locally		188	277
Net Cash Inflow from Returns on Investment and		188	277
Servicing of Finance			
Capital Expenditure			
Tangible Fixed Assets payments		(28,887)	(31,924)
(Payments)/Receipts for other Financial Assets		7,000	14,000
Proceeds from Disposal of Tangible Fixed Assets		142	7
Net Cash Outflow from Capital Expenditure		(21,745)	(17,918)
Financing			
M ortgage Receipts		96	72
Other Loans Repaid		(1)	(1)
Capital Grants		1,917	40
Net Cash Inflow from Financing		2,012	111
Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash	-	5,339	(9,155)
		-	
Cash at Beginning of Period		11,228	16,567
Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash	110 - 110 -	5,339	(9,155)
Cash at End of Period		16,567	7,412

The above cash flows do not include financial transactions processed by financial institutions on behalf of FIG, for example those processed by Investment Fund Managers, the proceeds of which are retained within the individual funds.

#### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2022

2021	2021			2022	2022
All Funds	General Fund		Notes	All Funds	General Fund
£000s	£000s			£000s	£000s
		Fixed Assets			
163,962	163,962	Tangible Fixed Assets	7	189,583	189,583
185,839		Investments - Special Funds	8	155,253	
258,619	258,619	Investments - Consolidated Fund	9	247,190	247,190
608,420	422,581	Total Fixed Assets and Investments		592,026	436,773
272	272	Debtors falling due after more than 1 year	10	200	200
		Current Assets			
13,296	13.296	Stocks	11	15,152	15,15
6,016	,	Debtors falling due within 1 year	12	4,965	4,965
16,567		Cash at bank and in hand	13	7,412	7,412
35,879	42,537	Total Current Assets		27,529	27,529
(17,798)	(37,681)	Creditors due within 1 year	14	(11,027)	(34,292)
18,081	4,856	Net Current Assets		16,502	(6,763
626,773	427,709	Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		608,728	430,210
(1)	(1)	Creditors falling due after more than I year	14	(0)	(0)
(1,769)	(1,769)	Provisions for liabilities	16	(2,109)	(2,109
625,003	425,939	Net Assets		606,618	428,100
		Financed by Taxpayers' Equity:			
199,064		Special Funds	17	178,518	
425,939	425,939	General Fund	18	428,100	428,100
625,003	425,939	Total Reserves		606,618	428,100
		RECONCILIATION TO NET LIQ	UID ASSE	TS	
625,003	425,939	Total Reserves		606,618	428,10
(163,962)	(163,962)	Less Tangible Fixed Assets		(189,583)	(189,583

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1.1 Basis of Accounting

These financial statements are prepared and published in accordance with the provisions of the Finance and Audit Ordinance 1988. The financial statements generally follow UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP) to the extent it is meaningful and appropriate to the Falkland Islands Government. Where there is a choice of accounting policies available, the accounting policy judged to be the most appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Falkland Islands Government has been selected. The Government's accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items considered material in relation to the financial statements. Where relevant, principles outlined in the Resource Accounting Manual issued by HM Treasury have been followed. The financial statements are not required to comply fully with statements issued by the financial reporting and accounting standards setting bodies in the United Kingdom.

As at 30 June 2022 the Government has net current assets of £16.5m (2021 - £18.08m) of which £7.41m (2021 - £16.57m) is held in cash. In addition, as at the year end the Government has a further £402.44m (2021 - £444.46m) held with external investment managers accounting for more than four years' worth of operating costs

The Treasurer believes that the Government is in a financially strong position and will continue to be so, and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

#### 1.2 Accounting Convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the accruals concept of accounting and the historical cost convention for the measurement of fixed assets, as modified for the revaluation of listed fixed asset investments. Differences to the historical cost method of valuation for tangible fixed assets and stocks have been referred to in notes 1.10 and 1.17d.

#### 1.3 Basis of consolidation

These financial statements comprise of a consolidation of all departments within the Falkland Islands Government, including the balances on Special Funds managed by the Government. Separate financial statements further detailing the activity on Special Funds are also produced. These financial statements do not consolidate the Falkland Islands Development Corporation, Falklands Landholdings Corporation or any other subsidiaries of the Falkland Islands Government.

#### 1.4 Recognition of Income

Income is recognised on an accruals basis, accruing into the financial statements where late invoicing has occurred, and deferring income not relating to the period of account. Operating income relates directly to the operating activities of the department. It principally comprises fees and charges for services provided on a full-cost basis to external customers. Fees cross-charged internally across departments are also included, as explained in note 1.8.

With regards to taxation income, income from personal tax is recognised when an assessment is issued by the Taxation Department for tax which is due and paid. Income from corporation tax and payments on account of tax (POAT) are recognised at the time payments are due and payable according to taxation legislation.

#### 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 1.4 Recognition of Income (continued)

The exception to this is in relation to those cases of corporation tax that are covered by Extra Statutory Concession 16. In such cases the tax due on any part of the consideration is deferred to a period the earliest of:

- Receipt of the cash amount;
- · First oil production from the licence interest disposed of; or
- Five years from the date of the disposal contract.

The date the Taxation Office will instigate collection of tax in respect of such considerations, and the associated point of income recognition, will be eight months and one day after the end of the relevant company's accounting period.

All penalties accruing for late payment of tax as at 30th June form part of revenue.

Road Fund licenses are recognised in the year of receipt. Capital revenue has been recognised through the Capital Equalisation Fund, disclosed in separate financial statements.

#### 1.5 Notional and Other Non-Cash Charges

The Operating Cost Statement includes depreciation charged to the various Government departments.

#### 1.6 Recognition of Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis, matching costs incurred to the period of account. Costs relating to a future accounting period are recognised as prepayments. Costs cross-charged internally between departments are also included, as explained in note 1.8. Other expenditure is incurred by Fund Transfers and Transfer Payments. Capital expenditure has been recognised through the Capital Equalisation Fund, the details of this fund are disclosed in separate financial statements.

#### 1.7 Foreign Currency Transactions

The financial statements are maintained and reported in Falkland Islands pounds, which are on par with the pound sterling, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Currency Ordinance 1987. Expenditure and revenue in other currencies are converted to Falkland Islands pounds at the foreign exchange rate on the date the transactions take place. Balances and investments held are converted at the closing mid-point foreign exchange rate at the 30<sup>th</sup> June.

#### 1.8 Interdepartmental Transactions

Certain transactions are included in these financial statements as expenditure by one department and revenue in another in order to reflect more fully the true cost of services to Government. These include electricity, postal charges, rent rebates, photocopier contract, FIGAS flights & aerial surveillance costs, plant hire, asphalt and quarry products.

#### 1.9 Intangible Fixed Assets

Mineral, oil and fishing rights are not capitalised. It is not possible to ascertain their value without incurring considerable cost. Purchased software licences are put through the Operating Cost Statement as the majority of licences are renewed annually, and values of longer term licences are considered immaterial. As such, there are no intangible fixed assets accounted for within FIG.

#### 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 1.10 Tangible Fixed Assets

With the exceptions stated below concerning non-operational heritage assets, tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost including any costs such as delivery and installation directly attributable to bringing them into working condition. There are some fixed assets for which it has not been possible to identify historic cost. In these cases, an estimate of replacement cost has been made. As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022, the split of assets (excluding biological assets and accrued additions) disclosed in this way was:

	Cost	277	Net Book Value		
	£000s	% of cost	£000s	% of NBV	
Historical Cost	263,159	89%	181,719	96%	
Estimated Values	33,257	11%	7,863	4%	
Total Fixed Assets	296,416		189,583		

All fixed assets with a cost or estimated value over £5,000 are capitalised, with the exception of IT, which is capitalised at a level of £200. Non-operational heritage assets have not been capitalised, either because it is impossible to obtain a reliable valuation, or because the cost of obtaining a reliable valuation would be greater than the benefit arising.

#### 1.11 Assets Under the Course of Construction

Assets under the course of construction are included in the fixed assets figure in the Balance Sheet and detailed in note 7 to the financial statements. Capital retentions are accrued into the Capital Equalisation Fund, in a consistent manner to all other capital payments.

As a project is completed and the asset is brought into use, the asset is transferred out of the Assets Under Construction asset category and into the relevant asset category.

#### 1.12 Donated Assets

Donated tangible fixed assets are capitalised at their current value on receipt, this value being credited to the Donated Asset Reserve. Each year, an amount equal to the depreciation charge on the asset is released from the Donated Asset Reserve to the Operating Cost Statement.

#### 1.13 Depreciation Policy

Tangible Fixed Assets are depreciated at rates calculated to write them down to their estimated residual value on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful economic lives. Assets under the course of construction are not depreciated until the asset is brought into use and transferred out of that category. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their estimated useful economic lives. No depreciation is provided on freehold land since it has an unlimited useful life.

The initial cost of capital infrastructure is depreciated over 100 years, being management's current estimated useful life. All repairs expenditure in relation to such infrastructure is charged to the Operating Cost Statement. In addition, annual condition reviews are performed by management in order to consider any further material consumption or deterioration of the infrastructure network during the year which is required to be charged to the Operating Cost Statement as excess depreciation.

#### 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 1.13 Depreciation Policy (continued)

The asset categories and their normal useful economic lives are as determined by a suitably qualified officer, but are generally:

Buildings	50 years
Leasehold Land and Buildings	remaining life of lease
Infrastructure (roads, etc.)	10-100 years
Furniture & Fittings	10 years
Equipment	5 years
Plant & Machinery	10-50 years
Information Technology	3 years
Vehicles	10 years
Air and Sea Craft	5-20 years

#### 1.14 Biological Assets

Biological assets relate to the National Beef Herd and Sheep Flock and are valued on the basis of the average price of a live bullock in the local market. It is the intention of FIG to maintain these assets as breeding stock and they are therefore classified as fixed assets.

#### 1.15 Investments

Listed investments are valued at mid-market value, including accrued interest.

For investments in support of the Consolidated Fund, realised gains or losses arising from in-year trading activities of listed investments are recorded within the Operating Cost Statement. Unrealised gains and losses arising from the year-end revaluation of listed investments are recorded in the Balance Sheet through the Investments Revaluation Reserve.

For investments in support of the Special Funds, all transactions are recorded through the Balance Sheet. Separate statements are produced to provide support for each of the Special Funds.

Within the Insurance Fund, some transactions, which are denominated in a foreign currency, are covered by open forward exchange contracts. The value of these contracts is included in the closing market valuation, offset by the cost of the transactions, leaving the resulting unrealised gain / loss within the valuation.

Unlisted investments are valued based on the historic cost of the shares held less any provision for impairment.

#### 1.16 Debtors

The sum of debtors shown in the Balance Sheet is made up of accrued income, advances, prepayments, trade debtors and loans advanced by FIG. Long-term debtors disclosed refer to mortgages. More details of the sums advanced can be found in the Statement of Outstanding Loans.

Provision has also been made for debtors which are considered to be irrecoverable, or where the recovery of the debt is unlikely. This has been done by reference to each debt, on the advice of each Head of Department. All increases and decreases to this provision have been taken through the Operating Cost Statement.

#### 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 1.17 Stock

Government stock is included in the financial statements using the following policy guidelines.

- a. Total stock held by a department / section is excluded if less than £20,000 in value.
- b. Minor assets held, which are below the fixed asset threshold, and which are of an inventory nature rather than consumable items, are not included within the stock figure.
- c. The initial recognition of stock has been created and a corresponding entry in the General Fund represents the increase to the balance sheet value of Taxpayers' Equity.
- d. Stock is valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value with the exception of quarry stone stock which is always valued at net realisable value.
- Stock has been measured by way of an annual stock take, with the material departments being subject to verification testing.
- f. Stock recognised for the first time is accounted for as described in note 1.17(c). All other movements in stock are accounted for under stock consumption in the Operating Cost Statement. Negative stock consumption arises when in-year purchases exceed usage.
- g. The production costs and materials of unissued currency held in FIG vaults have been specifically excluded from the stock valuation.

#### 1.18 Leases

Where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a leased asset are borne by the department, leased assets are recorded as a tangible fixed asset and a liability is recorded to the lesser of the minimum lease payments discounted by the rate implicit in the lease. Currently FIG does not have any finance leases (2018 – nil). Those leases not meeting the above definition are treated as operating leases and as such are charged to the Operating Cost Statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In the Falkland Islands Government Office (FIGO), London, one operating lease is held for items of office equipment (2018 – one).

#### 1.19 Provisions for Liabilities

The Falkland Islands Government provides for legal and constructive obligations, which are of uncertain timing or amount at the balance sheet date on the basis of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation. Further details of the sums provided for can be found in note 16.

#### 1.20 Reserves

Reserves have been reclassified into the categories of Special Funds and General Fund. The General Fund consists of the Contingencies Fund, the Investments Revaluation Reserve, the Fixed Assets Revaluation Reserve, the Donated Assets Reserve and the Consolidated Fund, which is the historic accumulation of cash resources, as adjusted for resource accounting. As a result of these adjustments, the fund has increased and represents the change in value of Taxpayers' Equity following the introduction of Balance Sheet assets and liabilities and other operational adjustments. Notes 18 to 22 disclose this in more detail.

#### 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 1.21 Pensions

#### Pensions (Old Scheme) Fund

The Pensions (Old Scheme) Fund was established to underwrite the liability to pay Government service pensions to pensioners and officers who remain subject to the old defined benefit scheme arrangements. However, the scope of the Fund has been extended to include payments due under the Falkland Landholdings (FLH) pension scheme, Overseas Service Aid Scheme (OSAS) pensions, the Voluntary Severance Scheme/redundancy uplifts, ill-health and disability benefits, the No Worse Off Guarantee and death-in-service benefit provisions of the Falkland Islands Pension Scheme (FIPS), and as annuity provider of last resort. In FIG's financial statements, three types of contributions are paid into this scheme.

- (1) Over the 7 year period 1999/00 to 2005/06, annual transfer payments were made into the fund to "top-up" a previously reported imbalance in respect of past service.
- (2) With effect from 2004/05 onwards, an additional sum is paid into the scheme from FIG to cover Death-In-Service benefits which may become payable to FIG employee members of the FIPS.
- (3) In addition, amounts have been paid as necessary as contributions towards future pension benefits in respect of the employees who opted to remain on the "old" defined benefits pension conditions.

#### Non-compliance with the UK Financial Reporting Standard 17 'Retirement Benefits' (FRS17)

The provisions of FRS17 have not been adopted. Note 26 provides an explanation of the latest triennial actuarial review on the old scheme balance as provided by XPS. A full actuarial valuation is undertaken once every 3 years.

#### Retirement Pensions Fund

The Retirement Pensions Fund supports the state pension scheme. A full actuarial valuation by independent actuaries is undertaken once every 5 years. The last actuarial review was undertaken, as at 31 December 2018, by Callund Consulting Ltd.

In the FIG financial statements, three types of contributions are paid into this scheme.

- FIG makes employer pension contributions, in the same manner as all other employers in the Falkland Islands.
- (2) In special circumstances, FIG makes contributions on behalf of contributors who meet the criteria for assisted contributions.
- (3) A further annual payment is made to subsidise the difference between contribution rates charged across all active contributors and the rates that would need to be charged to meet all liabilities.

#### 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 1.22 Grants

Grants payable are recorded as expenditure in the period that the entitlement to the grant occurs.

#### 1.23 Research and development

Expenditure on research and development is charged through the operating cost statement when it is incurred.

#### 1.24 Related Party Transactions

The Government is required to disclose material transactions with related parties. In this context parties are considered to be related if they have the potential to influence or control the Government or be influenced and controlled by Government. For accounting purposes these parties include Members of the Legislative Assembly, the Chief Executive, the Financial Secretary, the Attorney General and Departmental Directors.

#### 2. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

The Finance and Audit Ordinance 1988 requires a comparative statement of estimated and actual revenue by subhead; the following Annual Abstract Account satisfies that requirement. A detailed comparative statement of estimated and actual revenue by subhead is not published in these financial statements; however it can be made available by the Treasury.

Actual 2021 £000s	Departmental Ledger Codes		Estimate 2022 Unaudited £000s	Actual 2022 £000s
1 224	110	Davidson was & Communical Company	1.501	1 274
1,324	120	Development & Commercial Services Human Resources	1,501	1,374
(421)		Health and Social Services	-	1.02
(431)	200		646	1,037
136	250	Education  Disk to Market	118	157
13,747	350	Public Works	13,324	13,620
30,591	410	Natural Resources	28,309	31,123
217	450	Law & Regulation	183	190
2,844	550	Emergency Services	2,063	2,723
2,013	600	Executive Management	2,278	3,444
0	615	Policy & Economic Development	3	(
1063	620	M ineral Resources	378	928
58,219	700	Treasury	43,111	56,68
109,723		TOTAL DEPT REVENUE (exc. Oil development)	91,914	111,288
45	999	Island Plan Investments	62	41
109,768		TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	91,976	111,329
	998	Social Investments	-	(
•	997	Oil Development	210	998
109,768	·	TOTAL REVENUE RECEIVED	92,186	112,327

# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

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The Finance and Audit Ordinance 1988 requires a comparative statement of estimated and actual expenditure by subhead. The following Annual Abstract Account satisfies that requirement. A detailed comparative statement of estimated and actual expenditure by subhead is not published in these financial statements; however, it can be made available by the Treasury.

Actual 2021	Actual 2021	Actual 2021		Estimate 2022	Actual 2022	Actual 2022	Actual 2022
Operating £000s	Depreciation £000s	Total £000s		Unaudited £000s	Operating £000s	Depreciation £000s	Total £000s
7,887	668	8,786	110 Development & Commercial Services	9,127	8,478	006	9,378
1117	-	712	120 Human Resources	926	781	-	782
10,665	728	11,393	200 Health and Social Services	14,515	16,167	731	16,898
8,388	461	8,849	250 Education	9,682	8,637	470	9,107
13,569	5,043	18,612	350 Public Works	19,899	15,307	5,193	20,500
6,458	73	6,531	410 Natural Resources	6,925	5,936	29	6,003
1,575	2	1,580	450 Law & Regulation	1,766	1,473	7	1,477
3,723	243	3,966	550 Emergency Services	4,598	3.746	232	3,978
4.681	63	4,744	600 Executive Management	4,544	5,129	304	5,433
1,005	•	1,005	615 Policy & Economic Development	1,153	828	- 119	709
499		499	620 Mineral Resources	089	488	-	489
4,007	<b>oc</b>	4,015	700 Treasury	2,990	3,763	7	3,770
8,143	ŧ	8,143	999 Island Plan Investments	6,070	7,313	٠	7,313
11,311	7,524	78,835	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	82,875	78,046	7,791	85,837
33,893	10	33,893	998 Social Investments	2,285	28,204		28,204
9	•	9	997 Oil Development	300	•	•	•
105,210	7,524	112,734	TOTAL FUNDS EXPENDED	85,460	106,250	161,7	114,041

Financial Secretary

8

# DIRECTORS REMUNERATION

2021-2022

	Gross Salary	Gratuity Accrued in Year	Benefits in Kind and other contractual payments	Employer's OPC	Employer's RPC
	(bands of £5,000)	(bands of £5,000)	(rounded to the nearest £000)	(bands of £5,000)	(rounded to the nearest £000)
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£0003
Andrew Keeling - Chief Executive	140 - 145	25 - 30	•		0-5
Timothy Waggott - Financial Secretary	110 - 115	25 - 30	•		0-5
Simon Young - Attorney General	110 - 115	25 - 30			0-5
Carol Hever - Director of Human Resources	80 - 85	15-20	•		0-5
Stephen Luxton - Director of Mineral Resources	90 -95		•	5-10	6-0
Dr Andrea Clausen - Director of Natural Resources	95 - 100	,	•	5-10	0-5
Colin Summers - Director of Public Works	110 - 115		•	10-15	0-5
Marie Horton - Director of Education	90 - 95	20 - 25	-		0-5
Alan Horberry - Director of Emergency Services (from 1 May 22)	15-20	0-5	i		0-5
David O'Neill - Director of Health and Social Services (to 21 April 22)	20 - 25	0-5			0-5
Thomas Bale - Director of Health and Social Services (from 14 Feb 22)	30 - 35	5-10			0-5
Amanda Curry Brown - Director of Policy & Economic Development (from 14 March 22)	15 - 20	0-5			0-5
Andrew Gaule - Director of Policy & Economic Development (10 30 Sept 21)	80 - 85	15 - 20			0-5
Pam Trevillion - Director of Emergency Services (to 30 June 22)	100-105	25 - 30			0-5
Catherine Silva Donayre - Director of Development & Commercial Services (to 30 June 2022)	90 - 95	20 - 25			0-5

FALKLAND ISLANDS GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30th June 2022

**DIRECTORS REMUNERATION** (continued)

4

2020-2021

	Gross Salary	Gratuity Accrued in Year	benefits in Kind and other contractual payments	Employer's OPC	Employer's OPC Employer's RPC
	(bands of £5,000)	(bands of £5,000) (bands of £5,000)	(rounded to the nearest £000)	(bands of £5,000)	(rounded to the nearest £000)
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Andrew Keeling - Chief Executive	140 - 145	5 - 10	1		0 - 5
Barry Rowland - Chief Executive	145 - 150	35 - 40	•		0-5
Timothy Waggott - Financial Secretary	105 - 110	25 - 30	•		9-0
Simon Young - Attorney General	110 - 115	25 - 30			0-5
Carol Hever - Director of Human Resources	80 - 85	20 - 25			0-5
Stephen Luxton - Director of Mineral Resources	90 - 95			0-5	0-5
Dr Andrea Clausen - Director of Natural Resources	95 - 100	•	1	0-5	9-0
Colin Summers - Director of Public Works	110 - 115	,		0 - 5	0-5
Marie Horton - Director of Education		W	Withheld Consent for Disclosure	ıre	
Pam Trevillion - Director of Emergency Services	95 - 100	20 - 25			0 - 5
David O'Neill - Director of Health and Social Services	90 - 95	20 - 25	T.		0-5
Andrew Gaule - Director of Policy & Economic Development	90 - 95	20 - 25			0-5
Catherine Silva Donayre - Director of Development & Commercial Services	90 - 95	15-20	•		0 - 5

#### 4. DIRECTORS REMUNERATION (continued)

Posts vacated in year included: Director of Emergency Services – Pam Trevillion, Director of Policy & Economic development – Andrew Gaule, Director of Health & Social Services – David O'Neill.

Posts filled during the year include: Director of Emergency Services – Alan Horberry, Director of Policy & Economic development – Amanda Curry Brown, Director of Health & Social Services – Thomas Bale.

#### 5. EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION

	Number of	Employees
	2020/21	2021/22
£50,000 - £54,999	50	48
£55,000 - £59,999	25	32
£60,000 - £64,999	5	13
£65,000 - £69,999	7	7
£70,000 - £74,999	9	5
£75,000 - £79,999	5	4
£80,000 - £84,999	2	2
£85,000 - £89,999	4	3
£90,000 - £94,999	2	5
£95,000 - £99,999	6	1
£100,000 - £104,999	3	4
£105,000 - £109,999	1	1
£110,000 - £114,999	•	
£115,000 - £119,999	1	2
£120,000 - £124,999	-	
£125,000 +	4	6
Total	124	133

This note shows the number of employees whose remuneration was greater than £50,000 set out in bands of £5,000. Remuneration is defined as amounts paid to or receivable by an employee, including gross salary plus gratuity. The Directors disclosed in note 4 are excluded from this note.

#### 6. MEMBERS ALLOWANCES

During the year the Government incurred expenditure of £422,311 in relation to Members' Salaries and Allowances (2021: £368,116).

FALKLAND ISLANDS GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30th June 2022

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Land	Land Buildings Infrastructure	nfrastructure	Furniture & Fittings	Equipment	Plant & Machinery	E	Vehicles	Air and Seacraft	Under Construction	Biological Assets	Total
===	£000s	£000s	£000s	£0003	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£0003	£000s	£000s
Cost or valuation												
At 1 July 2021	1,330	85,314	100,297	639	10,216	31,312	1,678	14,027	5,451	13,605	54	263,923
Additions	•	7,234	8,301		1,217	757	205	317	•	15,805	•	33,836
Disposals	•	(125)	•	(20)	(151)	(1,001)	•	(39)	•	•	(8)	(1,344)
Transfers		(44)	(4,863)	•	186	ı	1		-	4,721	1	
At 30 June 2022	1,330	92,379	103,735	619	11,468	31,068	1,883	14,305	5,451	34,131	46	296,415
Depreciation												
At 1 July 2021	•	(40,774)	(20,073)	(428)	(6,635)	(18,189)	(1,404)	(9,715)	(2,743)	•	•	(196'66)
Charged in year		(1,748)	(1,934)	(38)	(973)	(1,773)	(224)	(006)	(200)	•	•	(7,790)
Disposals	•	38		20	138	684	•	39	•	•	,	616
Transfers between categories	•		-				_ =	•	-		-	·
At 30 June 2022		(42,484)	(22,007)	(446)	(7,470)	(19,278)	(1,628)	(10,576)	(2,943)		ŧ	(106,832)
Net Book value at 30 June 2022	1,330	49,895	81,728	173	3,998	11,790	255	3,729	2,508	34,131	94	189,583
Net Book value at 30 June 2021	1,330	44,540	80,224	211	3,581	13,123	274	4,312	2,708	13,605	54	163,962

#### 8. INVESTMENT PORTFOLIOS SUPPORTING SPECIAL FUNDS MANAGED BY THE TREASURY

2021	2022	2022
£000s	£000s	£000s
Market Value	Book Cost	Market Value
6,423 Currency Fund	4,906	6,433
84,887 Retirement Pensions Fund	78,355	80,714
33,531 Pensions (Old Scheme) Fund	32,463	26,481
35,097 Insurance Fund	23,628	22,609
25,901 Capital Equalisation Fund	20,872	19,016
185,839	160,224	155,253

#### 9. INVESTMENT PORTFOLIOS SUPPORTING THE CONSOLIDATED FUND

2021	2022	2022
£000s	£000s	£000s
Market Value	Book Cost	Market Value
257,329 Growth Fund	207,782	245,899
1,065 Income Fund	1,065	1,067
225 Share Capital Investments (unlisted) *	225	224
258,619	209,072	247,190

<sup>\*</sup>Unlisted investments are shares in Stanley Services Ltd, of which FIG has a 44.9% shareholding

#### 10. DEBTORS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN 1 YEAR

2021	La tale		2021
£000s		Note	£000s
272	Loans made by FIG	10.1	200

#### 10.1 Analysis of loan maturity profile

2021		2021
£000s		£000s
197	Due within 2 to 5 years	155
75	Due within 6 to 10 years	45
0	Due within 11 to 15 years	0
272		200

#### 11. ANALYSIS OF STOCKS HELD BY DEPARTMENT

2021 £000s	Col. Col.	2022 £000s
TOOAS		2000
1,461	100 Central Services	1,442
985	200 Health and Social Services	1,153
10,566	350 Public Works	12,206
70	410 Natural Resources	103
189	550 Emergency Services	229
25	251 Education	19
13,296		15,152

#### 12. ANALYSIS OF DEBTORS FALLING DUE WITHIN 1 YEAR

2022	2022		2021	2021
General Fund	All Funds		General Fund	All Funds
£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s
932	932	Accrued Income	1,108	1,108
22	22	Advances	19	19
769	769	Prepayments	840	840
3,189	3,189	Trade Debtors	3,986	3,986
53	53	Loans made by FIG	63	63
		Owed by Special Funds	6,658	
4,965	4,965		12,674	6,016

#### 13. CASH IN HAND AND AT BANK

2021		2022
£000s		£000s
478	Cash in Hand	697
16,042	Cash at Banks	6,610
47	Remittances in Transit	105
16,567		TOTAL 7,412

#### 14. ANALYSIS OF CREDITORS

2021	2021			2022	2022
All Funds	General Funds		Note	All Funds	General Funds
£000s	£000s			£000s	£000s
		AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN 1			
		YEAR			
408	408	Deposits on behalf of other administrations		97	97
10,661	10,661	Income Received in Advance		2,469	2,469
6,728	6,728	Accruals		8,460	8,460
1	1	Loans to FIG	15	-	0
•	19,883	Owed to Special Funds		-	23,265
17,798	37,681	Amounts Falling Due Within 1 Year		11,026	34,292
		AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN 1 YEAR			
1		Loans to FIG	15	-	-
17,799	37,682	TOTAL		11,026	34,292

#### 15. LOANS TO FIG

2021		2022
£000s		£000s
	Loans to FIG	
1	Payable within 1 year	0
1	Payable within 2 to 5 years	-
2		0

#### 16. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

10.	2021 Holiday Credit Scheme	2022
	£000s	£000s
	1,196 Opening Provision	1,769
	576 Provision for New travel Credit scheme - accrued	340
	(3) Less: Amounts forfeit due to closure of scheme	(0)
	1,769 Closing Provision	2,109

#### 17. BALANCE OF INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS MANAGED BY THE TREASURY AS PROVIDED FOR BY THE FINANCE AND AUDIT ORDINANCE 1988

2021	2022
£000s	£000s
7,191 Currency Fund	7,459
92,330 Retirement Pensions Fund	89,709
28,439 Insurance Fund	24,279
42,851 Pensions (Old Scheme) Fund	35,820
28,253 Capital Equalisation Fund	21,251
199,064	178,518

#### 18. GENERAL FUND

2021			2022
£000s		Note	£000s
4,897	Contingencies Fund		4,772
68,285	Investments Revaluation Reserve	19	38,118
42,733	Fixed Assets Revaluation Reserve	20	40,588
56	Donated Asset Reserve	21	56
309,968	Consolidated Fund	22	344,566
425,939			428,100

#### 19. INVESTMENTS REVALUATION RESERVE

2021		2022
£000s	Note	£000s
31,302 Opening brought forward		68,285
27,351 Revaluation of investments above market value		(27,941)
9,632 Realised Element of the Investments Revaluation Reserve		(2,226)
68,285	19.1	38,118

#### 19. INVESTMENTS REVALUATION RESERVE (Cont.)

#### 19.1 Reconciliation of Investments Revaluation Reserve Balance

	2021	202	22
	£000s	£000	0s
	190,109 Book Value of Consolidated Fund investments	9 208,84	48
	258,394 Market Value of Consolidated Fund investments	9 246,96	66
-	68,285	38,11	18

#### 20. FIXED ASSETS REVALUATION RESERVE

2021		2022
£000s	Note	£000s
44,563 Opening brought forward		42,733
9 Movement in Livestock		(8)
(1,839) Realised Element of the Fixed Assets Revaluation Reserve	20.1	(2,137)
42,733		40,588

20.1 The realised element relates to the depreciation and disposal of revalued assets

#### 21. DONATED ASSETS RESERVE

2021	2022
£000s	£000s
56 Balance I July, brought forward	56
- Depreciation	
- Additions in year	
56 Balance 30 June, carried forward	56

#### 22. CONSOLIDATED FUND

202	21			202	2
£000s	£000s		Note	£000s	£000s
		Cash and Operating Cost Statement Resource Accounting Adjustments			
	124,703	Balance I July			121,73
	- 2,966	(Deficit)/Surplus for the year			(1,714
	121,737	Balance 30 June			120,02
		Other Realisations and Transfers			
		(Balance Sheet Resource Accounting Adjustments)			
	168,276	Balance I July			188,23
		Release of over provision			
(766)		Increase/(Decrease) to contingencies fund		126	
1,839		Realised Element of Fixed Assets Revaluation Reserve	20	2,137	
- 9,632		Realised Element of Investments Revaluation Reserve	19	2,225	
28,514		Fixed Assets purchased from Capital Equalisation Fund		31,825	
	19,955				36,31
	309,968				344,56

#### 23. RECONCILATION OF NET LIQUID ASSETS

2021	·		2022	2
£000s	£000s	Note	£000s	£000s
	230,278 Net Liquid Assets as at 1 July			261,977
4,558	Increase for operating purposes		6,077	
27,351	Movement in Investment value	19	(27,941)	
(210)	Other fixed asset movements		(1,596)	
_	31,699 Total Increase in Net Liquid Ass	sets		(23,460)
	261,977 Net Liquid Assets as at 30 Jun	ie i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		238,517

#### 24. OPERATING LEASES

	2021		2022
	£000s		£000s
	9	Operating lease rentals charged as an expense	9
		Operating lease payments due	
35	0	Payable within 1 year	0
	-		0

#### 25. RECONCILATION OF CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	I DINTERS	2021	2022
	Note	£000s	£000s
Net Operating Surplus/(Deficit) Before Interest		(6,431)	(5,732)
Depreciation and Amortisation		7,524	7,791
Transfers to Special Funds		33,893	28,205
Net Cash (Outflow)/Inflow to the Pension Old Scheme Fund		650	582
Net Cash (Outflow)/Inflow from the Retirement Pension Fund		(939)	(254)
Net Cash (Outflow)/Inflow from the Insurance Fund		(812)	(716)
Net Cash (Outflow)/Inflow to the Currency Fund		315	259
Investment Manager Accrual Adjustment		(43)	(45)
Consolidated Fund Investment Manager Fees		233	225
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Consolidated Fund Investments		(14,955)	(12,562)
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Tangible Fixed Assets		9	414
Capital Payments Transferred to the Capital Equalisation Fund		(365)	(2,555)
(Increase)/Decrease in Stock		(2,712)	(1,856)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade and Other Receivables		(187)	1,051
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables		8,130	(6,772)
(Decrease)/Increase in Provisions		574	340
Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities		24,884	8,375

The special fund cash movement adjustments relate to the Pensions (Old Scheme) Fund, Retirement Pension Fund, Insurance Fund and the Currency Fund. The net figure includes actual receipts and payments with external individuals, for example payments to pensioners, receipts from pensioners, payment of insurance premiums and the issue and destruction of currency. However these do not include the financial transactions processed by Financial Institutions on behalf of FIG, for example those processed by Investment Fund Managers, the proceeds of which are retained within the individual funds.

#### 26. PENSIONS (OLD SCHEME)

The balance of the Fund at 30 June 2022 is £35.82m (2021 - £42.85m), an decrease of £7.03m (2021 - £3.50m) from the closing balance for the previous financial year.

Under the provisions of section 5 of the Ordinance the adequacy of the Fund is required to be reviewed by an independent actuary once every 3 years.

The last full valuation undertaken by XPS reported a surplus of £1.47m as at 30 June 2018 (fair value of assets £36.03m less present value of scheme liabilities of £34.56m). XPS reported that the fund was 104% fully funded. The surplus is mainly due to Investment gain due to actual vs assumed investment returns and ongoing contributions paid by FIG of £1.09m as a result of the 2015 actuarial review which indicated a deficit. There was also a change in assumptions used in the 2015 review which stated discretionary pension's increases would be 2% per annum (around 6% over 3 years). In practice, discretionary increases of around 10% were granted in the 3 years to 30 June 2018 respectively, which has led to higher pensions than expected and the estimated strain of £0.4m.

Due to limited value against cost, the provisions of FRS 102(28) have not been adopted.

#### 27. STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Mortgages

At 30 June 2022 FIG was guarantor for 186 (2021 – 191) personal (housing) mortgages with guaranteed balances totalling £3.16m (2021 - £3.25m) under the Joint General Mortgage Scheme with Standard Chartered Bank. Each mortgage has an individual repayment date within the period 2022-2047.

#### 28. STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT ASSETS

Corporation Tax

It is not practicable to estimate the potential tax due to Government as at the 30<sup>th</sup> June for inclusion in the accounts in those cases where company accounts have not been filed.

#### Other

At 30 June 2016 FIG concluded discussions with a third party in relation to taxation charges due. The company has agreed binding documentation with the Falkland Island Government. The Tax Settlement Deed confirms the quantum and deferment of the outstanding tax liability and reflects the principles agreed between the company and FIG in December 2013 and is made under Falkland Islands Extra Statutory Concession 16. The highlights of this are:

- The outstanding tax liability was confirmed at approximately £64.4 million and payable on the first royalty payment date (or earlier subject to certain events);
- The first royalty payment date is anticipated to occur within six months of first oil production (it is currently estimated that first production will occur approximately four years from the point of commercial project sanction);
- The company provides certain "creditor protection" undertakings to FIG while the tax liability remains outstanding including (i) restriction on dividends or distributions; (ii) granting of first ranking security over the Company's assets; and (iii) while such security is in place, restrictions, subject to conventional carve outs, on granting further security.

In light of the potential changes to the liability set out above, it has been decided not to include the potential asset in long term debtors as the amount owed is insufficiently certain.

#### 29. RELATED PARTIES

With the exception of some company fishing licences, which were undertaken on an arms-length basis and in the normal course of business, there were no related party transactions that were individually material during the year. This is consistent with the prior year.



#### **FALKLAND ISLANDS GOVERNMENT**

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED BY THE

FINANCE AND AUDIT ORDINANCE 1988

for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022

#### STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN EXCESS

2021		2022
Nil	Expenditure in excess	Nil

This statement is required to ensure expenditure does not exceed the authorised appropriation and therefore is prepared on a cash basis.

T Prior Financial Secretary

#### STATEMENT OF ADVANCES

	2021	2022
	£000s	£000s
Other Administrations	3	3
Peter Symonds College	96	96
Other	16	19
	115	118

The Statement of Advances is analysed in accordance with Section 25 of the Finance and Audit Ordinance 1988.

Financial Secretary

#### STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS

2021		2022
£000s	GROWTH FUND	£000s
14,334	Cash	14,596
208,206	Other (including equity and property)	217,184
34,789	Fixed Interest	14,119
257,329	transfer in the reserve in the second	245,899
	INCOME FUND	
1,065	Fixed Interest	1,067
1,065		1,067
258,394	Total Investments of the Consolidated Fund	246,966

#### STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING LOANS

2021			2022
£000s			£000s
440	Balance outstanding at 1 July		335
2	Additions during the year - Applied Interest		2
442			338
(107)	Receipts during the year - Repayments	110 100	(85)
335	Balance outstanding at 30 June		253

£000s

#### Notes:

1. This statement agrees to the Balance Sheet, as shown in notes 10 and 12 to the financial statements.

Note 10 Debtors Falling Due after more than 1 year	200
Note 12 Debtors Falling Due within 1 year	53
	253

- 2. Details of individual loans are set out in the Financial Statements.
- 3. The balance outstanding at 30 June can be analysed as below: -

#### STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING LOANS - Analysis

Number of Advances 2021	Balance Outstanding 2021	Type of Advance	Number of Advances 2022	Balance Outstanding 2022
£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s
85	335	Dwellings	76	253
85	335	TOTAL	76	253

T Prior Financial Secretary

#### STATEMENT OF LOSSES

2021		2022
Nil	Material Losses	NIL

#### STATEMENT OF ARREARS OF REVENUE BY SUBHEAD AS AT 30 JUNE

2021		202	2
Arrears Total Due		Arrears T	otal Due
£000s £000s		£000s	£000s
4 123	Development and Commercial Services	16	83
88 114	Health and Social Services	31	55
8 10	Education and Training	9	34
488 1,474	Public Works	734	1,896
(239) 984	Natural Resources	12	149
3 194	Law & Regulation	0	57
113 482	Emergency Services	183	619
- 1	Executive Management	0	0
37 100	Policy & Economic Development	2	127
- 5	Human Resources	0	0
	M inerals	0	0
978 2,270	The Treasury	(1,414)	1,746
1,480 5,757	TOTAL	(426)	4,766
(659)	Bad Debt Provisions		(640)
77	Loans & Advances		70
841	Prepayments		769
6,658	Owed from Special Funds		0
12674	Total per Note 12		4,965

Arrears are defined as amounts unpaid after the 30 day credit period except for Fishing Licences, which are treated as those licences remaining unpaid from fishing seasons up to and including the 1st fishing season of 2008, for which entitlement to fish ended before 30 June 2022. Education loans are repayable over a longer period, and are therefore not treated as arrears. Also, for Taxation debtors, these are payable as follows:

- POAT amounts due 14<sup>th</sup> day of following month.
- Personal Tax for assessments to 31 December 2021, tax payable is due by 30 September 2022.
- Corporation tax payable 8 months and 1 day following end of accounting period.

T Prior Financial Secretary

#### STATEMENT OF FUND BALANCES

The Balance Sheet includes the Special Fund Balances and note 17 to the financial statements analyses the balances between the Funds. Separate financial statements are published for each of the Special Funds.

#### STATEMENT OF EX-GRATIA PAYMENTS

2021			2022	
No of Pensioners	Amount £000s		No of Pensioners	Amount £000s
3	7	Retirement Pensions	3	6

Ex-gratia retirement pensions under the Retirement Pensions Ordinance 1996 are a charge on the Consolidated Fund. Funding for these pensions was provided in the Approved Estimates and appropriated accordingly.

T Prior Financial Secretary

#### STATEMENT OF UNRETIRED IMPRESTS

2021		2022
Nil	Unretired Imprests	Nil

Petty cash imprests continue to be issued on a trial basis.

T Prior Financial Secretary

#### STATEMENT OF UNALLOTTED STORES

2021		2022
Nil	Unallotted Stores	Nil

Note: Unallotted stores are defined as those not allocated to Departments.

Financial Secretary

#### **OTHER STATEMENTS**

There are no other statements required by Legislative Assembly.

Financial Secretary

### Independent auditor's report to those charged with governance of the Falkland Islands Government

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of the Falkland Islands Government (the 'government') for the year ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the Operating Cost Statement, the Statement of Cashflows, Balance Sheet and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Finance and Audit Ordinance 1988, the Public Funds Ordinance 1990, the Special Funds Ordinance 1993, the Currency Ordinance 1987, the Pensions (Old Scheme) Fund Ordinance 1999, the Retirement Pensions Ordinance 1996 and the Finance Ordinance 2004, reflecting the provisions of the Capital Equalisation Fund Order 2005.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the corporation's affairs as at 30 June 2022 and of its surplus for the year then ended and;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Finance and Audit Ordinance 1988, the Public Funds Ordinance 1990, the Special Funds Ordinance 1993, the Currency Ordinance 1987, the Pensions (Old Scheme) Fund Ordinance 1999, the Retirement Pensions Ordinance 1996 and the Finance Ordinance 2004, reflecting the provisions of the Capital Equalisation Fund Order 2005

#### **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 government in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the treasurers' 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 government'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 treasurer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the introduction, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Those charged with governance are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the government and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the financial statements

#### Responsibilities of Treasurer

As explained more fully in the Statement of Treasurer's responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the treasurer is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law, managing the financial statements of the Government, ensuring the regularity of financial transactions, ensuring that all monies received and paid by Government are brought promptly and properly to account, reporting to the Financial Secretary in writing any apparent defect in departmental controls of revenue, expenditure, cash, stamps, stores and other property of the Government and any breach or non-observance of Financial instructions and ensuring that adequate provisions exist for safe custody of public monies and securities and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine 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 treasurer is responsible for assessing the government'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 they either intend to liquidate the government 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 the financial statements.

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

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.

Based on our understanding of the government and its industry, we considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: employment regulation, health and safety regulation, anti-money laundering regulation.

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether the
  government is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their policies and procedures
  regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Inspecting correspondence, if any, with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations to the engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the government which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the preparation of the financial statements, such as tax legislation, pension legislation, the Falkland Islands Tourist Board Ordinance 2014.

In addition, we evaluated the directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements, including the risk of management override of controls, and determined that the principal risks related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, revenue recognition (which we pinpointed to the cut-off assertion), and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- Making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- · Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <a href="www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### Use of the audit report

Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the corporation'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 corporation and the corporation's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Mazars LLP (Mar 9, 2023 10:00 GMT)

Mazars LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

90 Victoria Street, Bristol, BS1 6DP

Date Mar 9, 2023

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