

Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

and

AUDIT REPORT

for the year ended

31st DECEMBER 2022

CONTENTS	Page	
Introduction		
Introduction and Summary of the Financial Statements	2-3	
Financial Statements		
Operating Cost Statement	4-5	
Balance Sheet	6	
Notes to the Financial Statements	7-20	
Audit reports		
Independent Auditors' Report	21-25	

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31st December 2022

INTRODUCTION

South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands are an Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom and are administered by a Commissioner appointed by Her Majesty the Queen.

The Commissioner is resident in the Falkland Islands. By arrangement between the Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands (GSGSSI) and the Falkland Islands Government, the services of some Falkland Islands Government officers are made available on a part time basis to the Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

With the aim of modernising the Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands accounting framework the accounts from 2008 were moved from a cash basis to a resource accounting basis. The financial statements therefore now incorporate Fixed Assets, Debtors, Stock and Creditors.

Approval was received from the Secretary of State to deviate from Chapter VIII of Part II of the Colonial Regulations. These accounts are therefore prepared on the accruals basis as detailed in note 1.1.

AUTHORITY FOR EXPENDITURE

The 2022 estimates were approved on behalf of the Secretary of State on the 16th December 2022 and with a mid year finiancial review signed the 27th July 2022, giving consent for an allowable expenditure in the sum of £8,388,550.

SUMMARY

The statements show an accrual accounting deficit of £377k (2021 surplus £717k) for the year after necessary adjustments, compared to a cash accounting deficit of £88k (2021 Deficit £1,926k), to give a General Revenue Balance (before other realisations) at 31 December 2022 of £15,912k (2021 £16,289k).

GSGSSI SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The members of GSGSSI Senior Management during the year ended 31 December 2022 were:

FCDO Representative			
Commissioner	Alison Blake CMG Appointed July 2022 Nigel Phillips CBE left July 2022		
GSGSSI Senior Management			
Chief Executive	Laura Sinclair Willis		
Executive Officer	Steve Winn Appointed March 2022		
	Steve Brown left April 2022		
Financial Secretary	Tracey Prior Appointed November		
	2022		
	Timothy Waggott left November 2022		

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Financial Secretary is responsible for supervising the finances of the Government by managing the General Revenue Balance Account and supervising, controlling and directing all matters relating to the financial affairs of the Government so as to ensure that a full account is made to the Commissioner.

The Financial Secretary is responsible for compiling and managing the financial statements of the Government. This includes ensuring that all monies received and paid by Government are brought promptly and properly to account, reporting to the Commissioner 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 Colonial Regulations. The Financial Secretary is also responsible for ensuring that adequate provisions exist for the safe custody of public monies, stamps, securities and other documents for which they are accountable.

Approved by

Tracey Prior

Financial Secretary

31/01/24

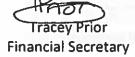
OPERATING COST STATEMENT for the year ended 31st December 2022

2021			2022
£000		Note	£000
	Operating Costs		
651	Staff Costs		617
5,448	Other Operating Costs		7,763
6,099	Total Operating Costs	2	8,380
6,816	Operating Revenue	- 3	8,003
(717)	OPERATING (SURPLUS)/DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR		377
(717)	TOTAL (SURPLUS)/DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR		377

The main drivers for the change in results from a £88k cash deficit (2021 £1,926k deficit) to a £377k (2021 (surplus) £717k) resource deficit were:

OPERATING COST STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (cont.)

Item	Main reasons for variance	
£000		£000
(98) Fixed Asset Recognition	Removing fixed asset costs from the operating cost statement and capitalising on the Balance Sheet	(109)
5 Fixed Asset Disposals	Loss on Disposal on Fixed Assets being recognised as an expense through the Operating Cost Statement	12
358 Depreciation	Depreciation on Fixed Assets being recognised as an expense through the Operating Cost Statement	354
(2,890) Accruals & Prepayments	Recognising income and expenditure in the year it relates to rather than the year processed or received	36
1 Stock	Provision for obsolete stock	9
(57) Stock	Stock movement	(13)
- Grants	Grant income taken straight to reserves	•



OPERATING COST STATEMENT for the year ended 31st December 2022 (continued)

Comparison of Cash (Surplus) to Resource (Surplus)/Deficit

2021		2022
£000		£000
1,926	Net Cash (Surplus)/Deficit 31 December	88
(2,643)	Resource Accounting Adjustments	289
(717)	TOTAL (SURPLUS)/DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR	377
nciliation of R	esource Accounting Adjustments	
2021	The state of the s	2022
£000		£000
	REVENUE	
421	Deferred Income	594
(354)	Accrued Income	(163)
	Debtors	11
152	Reversal of prior year accruals	(239)
	Other	
219	Total Revenue Adjustments	203
	EXPENDITURE	
772	Accrued Expenditure	242
(266)	Prepaid Expenditure	(102)
(3,262)	Movements in Creditors & Provisions	(21)
265	Fixed Assets / Depreciation	257
1	Stock Consumption	(13)
(57)	Stock Provision	9
(316)	Reversal of prior year accruals	(286)
4	Total Expenditure Adjustments	86
(2,863)		

Tracey Prior
Financial Secretary

ADJUSTMENTS

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 2022

202:	1			202	2
E000	£000		Notes	£000	£000
		Fixed Assets			
20,320		Tangible Fixed Assets	4	20,063	
	20,320	Total Fixed Assets			20,063
		Current Assets			
202		Stock	5	206	
791		Debtors falling due within 1 year	6	603	
4,071		Short-term investment	7	1,023	
16,233		Cash at bank and in hand	8	19,365	
	21,297	Total Current Assets	Walter Trans		21,197
	(1,111)	Creditors due within 1 year	9		(1,130
	20,187	Net Current Assets		_	20,067
	40,507		ies _		40,130
	40,507	NET ASSETS			40,130
		Financed by Taxpayers' Equity:			
	40,507	Reserves	10		40,13
	40,507	TOTAL RESERVES			40,130

Tracey Prior
Financial Secretary

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements on pages 4 to 6 and should be treated as such.

1. Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Accounting

These financial statements are prepared and published in accordance with approval from the Secretary of State. The financial statements generally follow UK generally accepted accounting practice (UK GAAP) to the extent it is meaningful and appropriate to the Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands. Where there is a choice of accounting policies available, the accounting policy judged to be the most appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands for the purposes of giving a true and fair view 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 pre- IFRS Financial Reporting 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.

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 1.8 and 1.13d.

1.3 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.

With regards to taxation income, income from personal tax is recognised when an assessment is issued by the Taxation Department. Income from corporation tax and payments on account of tax (POAT) are recognised at the time payments are due and payable according to the taxation legislation. All penalties accruing for late payment of tax at 31 December form part of revenue.

1.4 Notional and other non-cash charges

The Operating Cost Statement includes depreciation charged.

1.5 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.

1.6 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 Falkland Island 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 of 31 December.

1.7 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 the Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands.

1.8 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 31 December 2021, the split of assets disclosed in this way was:

No consideration of potential impairment in recoverable amount or value in use of tangible fixed assets has been made. All fixed assets of cost or estimated value over £1,000 are capitalised, with the exception of IT, which is capitalised at £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.

1.9 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 4 to the financial statements.

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

1.10 Donated Assets

Donated tangible fixed assets are capitalised at their current value on receipt, this value being credited to the Donated Assets 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.

1.11 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 requiring to be charged to the operating cost statement as excess depreciation.

The asset categories and their normal useful economic lives are:

Buildings	50 years
Infrastructure	100 years
Wharf	50 Years
Furniture/Fittings	10 years
Equipment	5 years
Plant & Machinery	10 years
Information Technology	3 years
Vehicles	10 years
Air and Sea craft	20 years

1.12 Debtors

The sum of debtors shown in the balance sheet is made up of accrued income, advances, prepayments, trade debtors and loans advanced by Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

1.13 Stocks

Government stocks are included in the financial statements using the following policy guidelines.

- a. Aggregate stocks held by a type are excluded if less than £1,000 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 stocks figure.
- c. The initial recognition of stocks has been created and a corresponding entry in the General Fund represents the increase to the balance sheet value of Taxpayers' Equity.
- d. Stocks are valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value on a first in first out basis. Where a cost figure is unknown, either a replacement cost value or an estimated or notional value has been assigned in order to establish the opening stocks position.
- e. Stocks have been measured by way of an annual stock take.
- f. Stocks recognised for the first time are accounted for as described in note 1.13c. 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.

1.14 Provisions for Liabilities

The Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands 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.

1.15 Reserves

The Government's reserves represent the balance of assets and liabilities as shown on the balance sheet comprising the Revaluation Reserve, Donated Asset Reserve, Consolidated Fund, Capital Grant Reserve, and Earmarked Reserves consisting of the FCDO Revenue Grant Reserve, the King Edward Point Reserve, and the Heritage Fund Reserve.

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve was created on 1 January 2008 when the Government changed from a cash accounting basis to a resource accounting basis. Since inception the reserve has been used to recognise unrealised revaluation gains and associated transactions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Donated Asset Reserve

The Donated Asset Reserve exists to account for assets as noted in accounting policy 1.10.

Consolidated Fund

The Consolidated Fund is a statutory reserve which represents the balance available to carry forward to meet expenditure in future years.

Capital Grant Reserve

Capital grant income used to fund the purchase of fixed assets is accounted for by crediting the Capital Grant Reserve in the Balance Sheet upon receipt of the grant. The grant is then recognised in the Consolidated Fund by a reserve transfer over the period of the useful economic life of the relevant assets purchased.

Earmarked Reserves

These represent amounts set aside from the Consolidated Fund in earmarked reserves to provide financing for specific future expenditure and comprise the FCDO Revenue Grant Reserve, the King Edward Point Reserve and the Heritage Fund Reserve.

FCDO Revenue Grant Reserve

This reflects grant income received from the FCDO to which there are no specific conditions attached and which has been credited directly to reserves. This funding is restricted in that it can only be used to demonstrably further policy objectives for GSGSSI or to mitigate against contingencies. In order to use this reserve a formal warrant will need to be produced, supported by approval from the FCDO and, for that reason, these grants are separately earmarked. Once approved expenditure is incurred a reserve transfer is made from the FCDO Revenue Grant Reserve to the Consolidated Fund.

King Edward Point Reserve

This reserve reflects income received that can only be used to support work to encourage greater scientific use of the facilities at KEP. This is fully recognised as income in the year of receipt as it reflects a return of funding previously provided to British Antartic Survey and accounted for through the OCS. This is represented on the balance sheet in an earmarked reserve to ensure the funding is used for the specific purpose it was intended. When expenditure is incurred to fund the scientific use of facilities at King Edward Point, a reserve transfer is made from the King Edward Point Reserve to the Consolidated Fund.

Heritage Fund Reserve

This reserve reflects income received that can only be used to fund heritage projects. This is fully recognised as income in the year of receipt as there are no conditions associated with its return, and it is accounted for through the OCS. This is represented on the balance sheet in an earmarked reserve to ensure the funding is

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

1.15 Reserves (Continued)

used for the specific purpose it was intended. When applicable expenditure is incurred, a reserve transfer is made from the Heritage Fund Reserve to the Consolidated Fund.

King Edward Point Wharf Reserve

This reserve reflects income granted to fund the upgrade of the wharf at King Edward Point to accommodate the new Antarctic Research vessel the Sir David Attenborough. This is represented on the balance sheet in an earmarked reserve to ensure the funding is used for the specific purpose it was intended. When applicable expenditure is incurred, a reserve transfer is made from the Reserve to the Consolidated Fund.

1.16 Research and development

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

2. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE			ACTUAL
2021 £000	Code	Description	2,022 £000
		Personal Emoluments	
448	0995-0310-	Salaries Established Staff	431
199	0995-0311-	Builders Salaries	181
4	0995-0332-	Retirement Pension Contributions	5
651		Total Personal Emoluments	617

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

	0005 0004	Other Charges	
_	0995-0334-	Passages	11
12	0995-0334-0001	Contract Flights - SG based staff & partners	15
	0995-0334-0002	Contract Flights - Fl based staff	10
27	0995-0334-0003	Pharos Travel GSGSSI Staff	44
12	0995-0334-0004	Accommodation / Subsistence	2
3	0995-0334-0006	Passage to FI for UK based staff	11
17	0995-0334-0007	Accommodation Charges	51
6	0995-0337-0001	Clothing and Equipment - Government Officers	1
2	0995-0337-0002	Clothing and Equipment - Building Team	1
	0995-0338-0001	Accommodation/Subsistence - International	9
4	0995-0600-	Telecommunications	4
15	0995-0602-	Maintenance of Buildings & Equipment	
11	0995-0602-0002	Maintenance of Buildings & Equipment - Grytviken	16
4	0995-0602-0003	Maintenance of Buildings & Equipment - Stanley	•
4	0995-0604-	Incidental Expenses	6
1	0995-0608-	Stationery & Printing	1
35	0995-0612-	Insurance	(2)
1	0995-0614-	Vehicle - Operational Costs	2
7	0995-0615-0001	Plant on South Georgia	-
21	0995-0619-	Office Administration	21
21	0995-0700-	Mail Services	33
33	0995-0720-	Production of Stamps & Coins	24
14	0995-0721-	KEP Post Office Non-Philatelic Expenditure	38
7	0995-0722-	Overseas Agency Commission	7
-	0995-0724-	Installation of EPOS system	1
	0995-0759-	In Service Training	1
7	0995-1122-	Vessel Non-Compliance Costs	_
1	0995-1171-	Official Entertainment	3
21	0995-1201-	Auditors Fees & Expenses	15
1	0995-1203-	Bank Charges	_ 1
_	0995-1204-	Bad Debts Expenses	11
4	0995-1205-	(Profit)/Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	2
5	0995-1300-	Pensions	5
72	0995-1320-	Contribution to FIG Administration	37
139	0995-1400-	Medical Services	227
-	0995-1400-0001	Covid 19 Expenses	2
80	0995-1429-	Specialist Consultancy	212
-	0995-1500-	Fishing Licence Administration	4
3.220	0995-1501-0001	Fisheries Patrol Costs	5,166
	0995-1501-0002	Fisheries Research	177

10	0995-1501-0003	Catch Verification	12
192	0995-1503-0001	Toothfish Observer Fees	191
29	0995-1505-	Website development	26
(57)		Stock Consumption	(13)
	0995-1601-	Provision Obs Stock	9
	0995-1708-	Depreciation Expense	354
	0995-1903-	Museum Trust	52
2	0995-1951-	Domestic Equipment	1
•	0995-1954-	Publications	6
-	0995-1966-0002	Environmental - Bio-Security	2
	0995-1966-0003	Environmental - ACAP	11
46	0995-1966-0005	Environmental - Data Management	36
47	0995-1966-0007	Invasive Plant Management	58
500	0995-1968-	KEP Project	500
1	0995-1969-	Removal of Contaminants	
•	0995-1975-0001	Expedition Consultancy	1
	0995-1975-0002	Tourism Expenditure	6
6	0995-1976-	MSC Consultancy	
3	0995-1977-	Maintenance of Cemetries	
7	0995-1979-	Hydroelectric Scheme	
35	0995-1982-	Research Grants	-
2	0995-1987-	Outreach, Collaboration & Knowledge Sharing	8
5,374			7,429
		Special Expenditure	
	0995-0602-0006	IT Equipment	5
30		Science Research	124
6	0995-1983-	Heritage Work	4
1	0995-1985-	Stanley Biosecurity / Storage-	5
15		Bio-security - Detector Dog Programme	73
2		Pre-border Biosecurity	2
1		Post-border Biosecurity	3
8	0995-1986-	Miscellaneous and Project Support	16
_	0995-1988-0001	Special expenditure - Bio-security Facility KEP	31
-		EM - Oil Removal Project	61
11	0995-1990-	Satelite Monitoring Surveys	10
74			334
		- 1- N	
6,099		Total Expenditure	8,380

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. STATEMENT OF REVENUE

Description Landing Charges	2022 £000
Landing Charges	£000
	1,494
Sale of Stamps	87
KEP Post Office Non-Philatelic Revenue	72
Recovery of Staff Benefits/Costs	9
Customs Services/Harbour Dues	142
Fishing Licences - Toothfish	4,286
Fishing Licences - Icefish	103
Fishing Licences - Krill	752
Environmental - South Georgia	132
Transhipment Fees	15
Miscellaneous Revenue	9
Court Fees & Fines	4
Seignorage on coins	(7)
Income Tax	37
Investment Income	27
Accommodation Fees-	2
Church Donations	1
Accommodation Fees- Pharos	30
Funding from external partners	533
Micro Hydro Project funding	275
TOTAL REVENUE	8,003
	Sale of Stamps KEP Post Office Non-Philatelic Revenue Recovery of Staff Benefits/Costs Customs Services/Harbour Dues Fishing Licences - Toothfish Fishing Licences - Icefish Fishing Licences - Krill Environmental - South Georgia Transhipment Fees Miscellaneous Revenue Court Fees & Fines Seignorage on coins Income Tax Investment Income Accommodation Fees- Church Donations Accommodation Fees- Funding from external partners Micro Hydro Project funding

Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31st December 2022

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Buildings 002	Infrastructure 003	Furniture 004	Equipment 005	Plant & Machinery 006	Vehicles 008	Air and Seacraft 009	Assets Under Construction 010	Total
	0003	0003	0003	0003	0003	0003	0003	£000	0003
Cost or valuation					4				
bfwd	8,322	14,162	177	404	455	17	490	199	24,226
Additions		9	-	13	22	1	ľ	99	108
Disposals	(14)	1	1	•	,	1	1	•	(14)
Transfers between	09	(62)	,	201		•	,	(199)	1
At 31 December 2022	8,368	14,106	177	618	477	18	490	99	24,320
Depreciation									
bwd	1,570	1,022	126	369	404	13	401	•	3,905
Charged in year	115	170	17	15	12	1	25		355
Disposals	(3)		1	•		5	4		(3)
At 31 December 2022	1,682	1,192	143	384	416	14	426		4,257
Net Book value at 31 Dec 2022	6,686	12,914	34	234	61	4	2	8	20,063
Net Book value as bfwd	E				7.0				
	6,751	13,140	51	35	51	4	83	199	20,320

5. ANALYSIS OF STOCK

2021	2022
£000	£000
127 Philatelic Stock	150
68 Non Philatelic Stock	58
28 Emergency Stores	28
(21) Provision Obsolete Stock	(30)
202	206

6. ANALYSIS OF DEBTORS

2021	2022
£000	£000
AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN 1 YEAR	
201 Accrued Income	164
265 Prepayments	102
194 Trade Debtors	192
16 Credit Card Control	49
115 Remittances Falkland Islands	96
791	603

7. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

	2022
Note	
	£000
	1,023
	1,023
	Note

8. CASH IN HAND, AT BANKS AND IN TRANSIT

2021		2022
£000		£000
Cash in Hand -		
7	Post Office	1
7 Cash in Hand		1
Cash at Banks -		
Standard Chartered	Bank -	
221	SCB Short Call	46
16,003	SCB Jersey	19,318
1	SCB Current Account	
16,225 Cash at Banks		19,364
16,233	TOTAL	19,365

9. ANALYSIS OF CREDITORS

2021			2022
		Note	
E000			£000
	AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN 1 YEAR		
	Deposits held on Behalf of Other Administrations		
450	Income Received in Advance		594
601	Accruals		328
-	SCB Current Account		147
60	Trade Creditors		61
	Credit Card Control		
1,111	Amounts Falling Due Within 1 Year		1,130

10. GENERAL FUND

2021			2022
£000		Note	£000
7,176	Fixed Asset Revaluation Reserve	11	7,040
4,734	Donated Asset Reserve	12	4,726
18,789	Consolidated Fund	13	18,596
1,016	Capital Fund	14	976
8,792	Earmarked Reserves	15	8,792
40.507			40.130

11	FIXED	ASSET	REVAI	LIATION	RESERVE
-		~~~	ILL VALUE		1/2/2/1/4/2

2021		2022
£000		£000
7,314	Opening brought forward	7,176
(1)	Assets added from prior years (not previously recognised)	-
(137)	Realised element of Fixed Asset Revaluation Reserve	(136)
7,176		7,040

12. DONATION ASSET RESERVE

2021		2022
£000		£000
4,742	Opening brought forward	4,734
(8)	Realised element of Donated Asset Revaluation Reserve	(8)
4,734		4,726

13. CONSOLIDATED

2021		20	22
£000	£000	000 <u>3</u>	£000
	Cash and Operating Cost Statement Resource		
15,572	Balance 1 Jan, brought forward		16,289
717	Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(377
16,289	Balance 31 December, carried forward		15,912
	Other Realisations and Transfers		
	(Balance Sheet Resource Accounting Adjustments)		
2,308	Balance 1 Jan, brought forward	2,500	
47	Utilisation of Capital Grant	39	
145	Realised element of fixed asset & donated asset	145	
	2,500 Balance 31 December, carried forward		2,684
18,789			18,596

14. CAPITAL GRANT RESERVE

2021		2022
£000		£000
1,061	Opening brought forward	1,015
(46)	Capital Grant Utilised in Year	(39)
1,015		976

15. EARMARKED RESERVES

2021 £000		2022
		000£
4,150	FCO Revenue Grant Reserve	4,150
603	King Edward Point Reserve	603
59	Heritage Fund Reserve	59
3,980	KEP Wharf Reserve	3,980
8,792		8,792



Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands

AUDIT REPORT

for the year ended

31st DECEMBER 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH GEORGIA & THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the operating cost statement, the balance sheet and the notes to the financial statements. The financial statements generally follow UK generally accepted accounting practice (UK GAAP) to the extent it is meaningful and appropriate to the Government of South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands' affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its deficit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Colonial Regulations subject to the change to the accrual's basis

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 of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands 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 those charged with governance 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 of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands' 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 those charged with governance 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 introduction. 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 of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Responsibilities of Financial Secretary

As explained more fully in the Statement of Financial Secretary's responsibilities set out on page 2, the Financial Secretary is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for ensuring that all monies received and paid by Government are brought promptly and properly to account, reporting to the Commissioner 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 Colonial Regulation. The financial secretary is also responsible for ensuring that adequate provisions exist for the safe custody of public monies, stamps, securities and other documents for which they are accountable.

In preparing the financial statements, the Financial Secretary is responsible for assessing the Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands' 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 Financial Secretary either intends to cease operations, or has 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 corporation 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
 corporation 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 corporation 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 www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. 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
Mazars LLP (Feb 15, 2024 17:16 GMT)

Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor 90 Victoria Street, Bristol, BS1 6DP, United Kingdom Date Feb 15, 2024