



# **Tamar Bridge and Torpoint Ferry Joint Committee**

## **2022/23 Annual Financial Report and Statement of Accounts**

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## Explanatory Foreword from the Joint Treasurers

We are pleased to introduce the Tamar Bridge and Torpoint Ferry Joint Committee's Annual Financial Report and Statement of Accounts for 2022/23. The Joint Committee carry out the operation, maintenance and control of the Tamar Bridge and the Torpoint Ferries on behalf of Cornwall Council and Plymouth City Council.

This document provides a summary of the Joint Committee's financial affairs for the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 and the financial position at 31 March 2023.

(The term Joint Treasurers refers to the respective Section 151 Officers of Cornwall Council and Plymouth City Council.)

### 1. The Financial Report and Statements

Our Annual Financial Report and Statement of Accounts includes the following financial statements and disclosure notes:

- **Explanatory Foreword** – from the Joint Treasurers. This provides a concise guide for the reader of the accounts of the most significant aspects of the Joint Committee's financial performance, year-end position and cash flows.
- **Statement of Accounts**
  - **Statement of Responsibilities** – this explains the different responsibilities relating to the Statement of Accounts.
  - **The Main Financial Statements**
    - **Movement in Reserves Statement** – this statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Joint Committee.
    - **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement** – this statement shows the net cost in the year of providing the Joint Committee services.
    - **Balance Sheet** – the Balance Sheet shows the value at 31 March 2023 of the assets and liabilities held by the Joint Committee.
  - **Notes to the Main Financial Statements** – these provide additional, more detailed information on certain issues included in the main financial statements.

Except where otherwise indicated, figures are presented in millions of pounds (£m) and are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£0.001m).

## Financial Review of 2022/23

The Tamar Bridge and Torpoint Ferries are run as a self-funding joint undertaking by the Joint Committee on behalf of the parent authorities, Cornwall Council and Plymouth City Council. The only significant source of revenue generated by the Joint Committee is the revenue from tolls charged for using the crossings and it is therefore entirely dependent on this income stream to fund its day to day running costs and ongoing programme of repairs and maintenance.

The immediacy of financial pressures that followed the decrease in traffic and income volumes associated with the pandemic required that discounts were reduced in May 2022 prior to authority being received for a new toll order increasing the maximum tolls associated with cash payment. The Department of Transport provided authority for that increase in late 2022 and cash tolls rose on 1st January 2023. Due to the increase in inflationary pressures following submission of the request for a revised toll order, the toll revision will not now achieve a reserve balance above the £2m minimum. The £2m currently continues to be considered as a prudent minimum level for reserves, although the effect of inflation and the increase in revenue requirements since that level was endorsed over a decade ago has significantly reduced the flexibility this level of minimum reserve provides. The balance of reserves at the 31st March 2023 totalled £1.188m

Traffic volumes remained below the levels experienced prior to the pandemic. It is likely that commuter routes like those at the bridge and ferry will experience a greater effect from the changes in underlying travel patterns that accelerated during the pandemic. It is unlikely that the crossings will see volumes increase much above 90% of pre-pandemic levels until well after the middle of the decade. The reduced levels of traffic had little effect on the crossings' maintenance requirements and programmes continued through the financial year.

In 2022/23, operational expenditure was £11.184m, which is £0.204m more than the original budget of £10.980m for the year. The budget was revised in December which increased the planned expenditure to £11.487m, which provides a favourable variance of £0.303m.

The main reasons for the significant variance are:

- Increase in staffing costs
- Saving on ferry maintenance
- Saving on Marine Gas and Oil.
- Saving on toll equipment
- Saving on banking costs
- Saving on tag purchases

The level of revenue raised was £15.419m which is £0.070m favourable than the original budget of £15.349m and £0.023m favourable variance when compared to the revised forecast. At the operating level, a surplus of £4.235m was achieved in 2022/23 against an original budget forecast of £4.369m.

From its income, the Joint Committee also has to fund its capital financing costs, which amounted to £4.569m for the year, a decrease from the original £4.844m budget and revised budget estimate of £4.844m. After taking these costs into account, the overall position was a deficit of £0.334m, compared to an original budgeted deficit of £0.474m.

## 1.1 Comparison of Outturn Figures to Approved Budget

The table below provides a high level summary of the £0.334m deficit set out on the basis on which it was monitored during the year by the Joint Committee. This reflects the costs that the Joint Committee budgets for from its revenues.

A number in brackets in the Variance from Budget column represents an underspend against the budget.

	Outturn £m	Original Budget £m	Variance from Budget £m
<b>Operational Expenditure</b>			
Bridge Operations	4.726	4.574	0.152
Ferry Operations	6.051	5.833	0.218
Corporate Expenditure	0.407	0.573	(0.166)
<b>Sub-total</b>	11.184	10.980	0.204
<b>Operational Income</b>			
Toll Income	(14.230)	(14.327)	0.097
Other Income	(1.189)	(1.022)	(0.167)
<b>Sub-total</b>	(15.419)	(15.349)	(0.070)
<b>Net Operational (Surplus)/Deficit</b>	(4.235)	(4.369)	0.134
<b>Other Expenditure</b>			
Interest on Cornwall Council financing	1.655	1.705	(0.050)
Contribution to Cornwall Council's MRP	2.914	3.139	(0.225)
<b>Sub-total</b>	4.569	4.844	(0.275)
<b>Income</b>			
Interest on balances	-	(0.001)	0.001
<b>Net Overall (Surplus)/Deficit</b>	0.334	0.474	(0.140)

## 1.2 Comparison of Outturn against the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

There is a difference between the outturn deficit of £0.334m and the (Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services line of (£3.466m) as reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) on page 12 of these Accounts.

This is because the Joint Committee is required to prepare its accounts in line with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23 published by CIPFA. Under the Code, there are a number of notional (non-cash) costs that the Joint Committee is required to recognise in its CIES even though it is not required to meet these costs out of its cash revenues and therefore does not budget for them out of its General Fund (usable reserves).

The items that give rise to these different bases of reporting are identified below:

	2022/23	
	£m	£m
<b>Net overall deficit per Outturn</b>		0.334
Depreciation		2.439
Adjustment on Revaluation		2.535
IAS19 pension adjustments	0.799	
Net interest expense	0.281	
		1.080
Decrease in annual leave accrual		(0.008)
Contribution to Cornwall Council's MRP		(2.914)
<b>(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services</b>		<b>3.466</b>

The items giving rise to the difference between the Joint Committee's reported outturn surplus for 2022/23 and the deficit on the CIES are explained below:

- Depreciation is not included in the budget outturn position but is a required charge to the CIES within the Statement of Accounts. The charge is reversed out in the Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS) so as not to impact the Joint Committee's usable reserves.
- An upward adjustment on the revaluation of assets is not included in the budget outturn position but is required as a charge to the CIES within the Statement of Accounts. The charge is reversed out in the Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS) so as not to impact the Joint Committee's usable reserves.
- A net pension debit (as defined by International Accounting Standard 19) of £1.080m has been applied to the CIES, as required by regulation.
- An accrual for short-term compensated absences (annual leave) has been applied to the CIES, as required by regulation.
- The Joint Committee's contribution to Cornwall Council's Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) cannot be charged to the CIES.

Consequently, although the CIES shows a surplus on the provision of services of (£3.466m) (2021/22 £1.597m) for the year, the Joint Committee's usable reserves position has reduced by £0.334m (2021/22 £0.963m).

## 2. Material Items of Income or Expense

There are no material Items of Income or Expense.

## 3. Pensions Assets and Liabilities

The Joint Committee participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered locally by Cornwall Council. This is the combination of a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Joint Committee and its employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance pension liabilities with investment assets and career average revalued earnings scheme. The joint authorities are liable as employers for any deficit in the funding of the pension scheme.

The Joint Committee has fully adopted the provisions of International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS 19) in relation to accounting for post-employment benefits. On the basis of valuation required by IAS 19, the Joint Committee's net pension liability at 31 March 2023 was £1.074m, (2020/21 £9.142m). This should be considered alongside the level of usable reserves of £1.188m (2021/22 £1.522m) and total assets less liabilities of £100.052m (2021/22 £94.370m).

## 4. Capital Expenditure and Funding

In addition to our day to day running costs, the Joint Committee spends money on assets such as the bridge and ferries, vehicles and information and communications technology. Such expenditure is intended to contribute to service provision over a number of years and is defined as capital expenditure.

Capital expenditure tends to be characterised by large individual schemes, with expenditure often incurred over several financial years. As a consequence, it is controlled through a programme of approved schemes within a multi-year capital plan.

During 2022/23, actual capital spending was £1.570m (2021/22 £5.452m). The following table shows where the money was spent:

	<b>2022/23</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>£m</b>
Bridge Office Development	0.002
Bridge Protective Coating	0.064
Bridge Structural Monitoring System	0.005
Toll Refresh Project	0.490
Bridge Access (Phase 4)	0.107
Main Cable Remedial Works	0.167
Supplementary Cable Works	0.106
Bridge LED Lighting	0.102
Parapet Works	0.005
Rocker/Pendle Remedial Works	0.019
Ferry Refit	0.397
Bridge Resurfacing	0.017
Ferry Chain Gantry Refurbishment	0.087
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.570</b>

This expenditure was fully funded through advances from Cornwall Council.

## 5. Current Borrowing Facilities and Capital Funding

The Joint Committee cannot legally borrow in its own right. However, the parent authorities have the power to borrow on its behalf and provide advances to the Joint Committee to fund its capital expenditure programme. In recent years, these advances have been made by Cornwall Council.

The Joint Committee pays interest to Cornwall Council at a rate reflecting the Council's own cost of borrowing. The Joint Committee also makes a contribution to Cornwall Council in respect of the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) charged by the Council in its own accounts to provide for future repayment of the funding advanced to the Joint Committee.

The level of contribution made will provide for repayment of the amounts advanced evenly over the life of the asset or 25 year period (as appropriate for asset type). This is considered by the Joint Treasurers to be a prudent basis on which to make that provision and complies with Cornwall Council's MRP policy. The advances are held in the Joint Committee's balance sheet as deferred liabilities, split between the elements payable within one year and more than one year from the balance sheet date.



## Looking Ahead to 2023/24 and Beyond

When the application for the toll revision which came into effect in stages during the course of the 22/23 financial year was submitted in April 2022, it was anticipated that there would be a gradual increase the Joint Committee's reserves over the short term and then maintain those reserves at an appropriate level over the medium term, towards the middle of the decade. The inflationary pressures that developed after the revision request was submitted and the increased likelihood of depressed traffic volumes well into the medium term mean that a further review of income, expenditure and service options will be required during the Spring and Summer of 2023 with action taken prior to the end of the calendar year.

After a relatively quiet year, substantial capital investment will be undertaken during 2023/24. The first refit of a programme for the three ferries will commence early in the financial year, and the bridge structure will see significant work on rockers and cables commence. It is anticipated that the delayed smaller project to improve onshore traffic control systems at Torpoint will be undertaken now that some key vacancies have been filled.

## **Statement of Responsibilities**

### **Our Responsibilities**

We must:

- make sure that one of our officers is responsible for the proper administration of our financial affairs. In our case the Joint Treasurers are responsible for doing this;
- manage our affairs so as to use our resources economically, efficiently and effectively and to protect our assets; and
- approve this Statement of Accounts.

### **The Joint Treasurers responsibilities**

The Joint Treasurers are responsible for preparing our Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices.

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Joint Treasurers have:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- kept proper accounting records which were up to date; and
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# **Main Financial Statements**

## Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Joint Committee analysed into 'usable reserves' (those that can be applied to fund expenditure) and 'unusable reserves' (which have specific purposes). The (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Joint Committee's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance.

Notes are explained more fully in "Notes to the Financial Statements" pages 14-23

	General Fund Balance £m	Total Usable Reserves <sup>5</sup> £m	Unusable Reserves <sup>6</sup> £m	Total Authority Reserves £m
<b>Balance at 31 March 2021</b>	(2.485)	(2.485)	(87.089)	(89.574)
<b>Movement in reserves during 2021/22</b>				
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	(1.597)	(1.597)	-	(1.597)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	(3.199)	(3.199)
<b>Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>	<b>(1.597)</b>	<b>(1.597)</b>	<b>(3.199)</b>	<b>(4.796)</b>
Adjustments between accounts basis & funding basis	2.560	2.560	(2.560)	-
<b>Increase/Decrease in Year</b>	<b>0.963</b>	<b>0.963</b>	<b>(5.759)</b>	<b>(4.796)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022 carried forward</b>	<b>(1.522)</b>	<b>(1.522)</b>	<b>(92.848)</b>	<b>(94.370)</b>
<b>Movement in reserves during 2022/23</b>				
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	3.466	3.466	-	3.466
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	(9.148)	(9.148)
<b>Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>	<b>3.466</b>	<b>3.466</b>	<b>(9.148)</b>	<b>(5.682)</b>
Adjustments between accounts basis & funding basis	(3.132)	(3.132)	3.132	-
<b>Increase/Decrease in Year</b>	<b>0.334</b>	<b>0.334</b>	<b>(6.016)</b>	<b>(5.682)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2023 carried forward</b>	<b>(1.188)</b>	<b>(1.188)</b>	<b>(98.864)</b>	<b>(100.052)</b>

## Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from toll income.

	2022/23 £m	2021/22 £m
Gross Expenditure	16.953	9.997
Gross Income	(15.424)	(13.277)
<b>Cost of services</b>	<b>1.529</b>	<b>(3.280)</b>
Financing and investment income and expenditure	1.937	1.683
<b>(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services</b>	<b>3.466</b>	<b>(1.597)</b>
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(9.148)	(3.199)
<b>Other comprehensive income and expenditure</b>	<b>(9.148)</b>	<b>(3.199)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income and expenditure</b>	<b>(5.682)</b>	<b>(4.796)</b>

## Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheets shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Joint Committee at 31 March. The net assets are matched by usable and unusable reserves.

Notes are explained more fully in "Notes to the Financial Statements" pages 14-23

	31 March 2023 £m	31 March 2022 £m	Notes
Property, Plant and Equipment <sup>3</sup>	140.170	143.574	3
<b>Long Term Assets</b>	<b>140.170</b>	<b>143.574</b>	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1.426	7.490	
Inventories <sup>4</sup>	0.628	0.361	4
Short Term Debtors	2.435	0.881	
<b>Current Assets</b>	<b>4.489</b>	<b>8.732</b>	
Deferred Liabilities - Short Term <sup>8</sup>	(3.023)	(2.919)	8
Short Term Creditors	(3.359)	(7.275)	
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(6.382)</b>	<b>(10.194)</b>	
Deferred Liabilities - Long Term <sup>8</sup>	(37.151)	(38.600)	8
Other Long Term Liabilities - Pensions	(1.074)	(9.142)	
<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>	<b>(38.225)</b>	<b>(47.742)</b>	
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>100.052</b>	<b>94.370</b>	
Usable Reserves <sup>5</sup>	(1.188)	(1.522)	5
Unusable Reserves <sup>6</sup>	(98.864)	(92.848)	6
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>(100.052)</b>	<b>(94.370)</b>	

# **Notes to the Main Financial Statements**

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**Note  
1****Assumptions Made about the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty**

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Joint Committee about the future, or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Joint Committee's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2023 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

*This list does not include assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value based on a recently observed market price.*

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
<b>Revaluations Property, Plant and Equipment</b>	Certain classes of assets are re-valued according to the rolling revaluation programme outlined in the accounting principles. Whilst these valuations are carried out by a professionally qualified valuer and the valuations themselves are made in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as interpreted by the current CIPFA Code of Practice for Local Council Accounting, there is an element of assumption built into these valuations, as detailed in the valuation reports. For example the estimated remaining economic life of each asset is based on assumptions surrounding the continuation of repairs and maintenance programmes. The overall valuation of the assets is based on the assumption that the inspection of the visible and accessible element of the assets provides a reasonable assessment of the whole asset.	The impact of a change in valuation or useful life would be to affect the carrying value of the asset in the balance sheet and the charge for depreciation or impairment in the CIES.  These changes do not have an impact on the Joint Committee's usable reserves as the Joint Committee is not required to pay for such charges out of its revenues.
<b>Pensions Liability</b>	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates, and expected return on pension fund assets. Cornwall Council, the administrators of the Joint Committee's pension arrangements, have engaged a firm of consulting actuaries to provide expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. The carrying value of this long term liability is (£1.074m).	The impact of a change in the actuarial assumptions will be to increase or decrease the net pension liability shown in the balance sheet and the cost shown in the CIES.  These changes do not have an impact on the Joint Committee's usable reserves as the Joint Committee is not required to pay for such charges out of its revenues.

**Note  
2****Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations**

This note details the adjustments that are made to the total comprehensive income and expenditure recognised by the Joint Committee in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Joint Committee to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

Adjustments in 2022/23	General Fund Balance £m	Movement in Unusable Reserves £m
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Reserve Held for Capital Adjustment Account:</b>		
<b>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</b>		
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	(2.438)	2.438
Revaluation Gains on Property, Plant and Equipment	(2.535)	2.535
<b>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</b>		
Contribution to Cornwall Council MRP	2.914	(2.914)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Reserve for Pensions:</b>		
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(1.992)	1.992
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	0.912	(0.912)
<b>Adjustment primarily involving the Reserve Held for Accumulated Absences Account:</b>		
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year	0.007	(0.007)
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>(3.132)</b>	<b>3.132</b>

**Note  
3****Property, Plant and Equipment**

The main assets held by the Joint Committee and reflected in its balance sheet are set out below:

- Tamar Bridge - The Tamar Bridge and approach roads, associated land and offices.
- Torpoint Ferries - The three Torpoint ferries (Plym II, Tamar II and Lynher II) and landing stages, associated land and offices.
- Joint / Other - Rendell Park, Torpoint, Electronic Toll System and Advance Traffic Signage System.

Movements on Balances 2022/23	Other Land and Buildings £m	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture Equipment £m	Infrastructure Assets £m	Infrastructure Assets Toll Bridge £m	Assets Under Construction £m	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £m
<b>Cost or Valuation</b>						
<b>At 1 April 2022</b>	8.389	22.078	0.798	125.168	1.368	157.800
Additions	-	-	-	-	1.569	1.569
Revaluation increases/(decreases) in the Revaluation Reserve	(3.084)	-	-	(1.084)	-	(4.168)
Assets reclassified (to)/from Other	-	-	-	0.030	(0.030)	-
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	5.305	22.078	0.798	124.114	2.907	155.201
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment</b>						
<b>At 1 April 2022</b>	-	(14.110)	(0.116)	-	-	(14.226)
Depreciation charge	-	(0.795)	(0.010)	-	-	(0.805)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	-	(14.905)	(0.126)	-	-	(15.031)
<b>Net Book Value</b>						
at 31 March 2023	5.305	7.173	0.672	124.114	2.907	140.170
at 31 March 2022	8.389	7.968	0.682	125.168	1.368	143.574
<b>Movements on Balances 2021/22</b>						
<b>Cost or Valuation</b>						
<b>At 1 April 2021</b>	7.281	22.067	0.798	119.133	1.568	150.846
Additions	-	-	-	-	5.452	5.452
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised	1.108	-	-	0.393	-	1.501
in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Other	-	0.011	-	5.642	(5.652)	-
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	8.389	22.078	0.798	125.168	1.368	157.800
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment</b>						
<b>At 1 April 2021</b>	-	(13.315)	(0.107)	-	-	(13.422)
Depreciation charge	-	(0.795)	(0.009)	-	-	(0.804)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	-	(14.110)	(0.116)	-	-	(14.226)
<b>Net Book Value</b>						
at 31 March 2022	8.389	7.968	0.682	125.168	1.368	143.574
at 31 March 2021	7.281	8.752	0.691	119.133	1.568	137.424

## Depreciation

The following useful lives and depreciation rates have been used in the calculation of depreciation:

- Other Land and Buildings – offices 30-35 years, ferry waiting area 35 years
- Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – Torpoint ferries 25 years, IT equipment 5 years
- Infrastructure – approach road 40 years
- Infrastructure (Toll Bridge) – Tamar Bridge 120 years.

## Revaluations

The Joint Committee carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years. All valuations were carried out by property consultants, Brunton Knowles. Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. Valuations of vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment are based on current prices where there is an active second-hand market or latest prices adjusted for the condition of the asset.

	Other Land and Buildings £m	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment £m	Infrastructure Assets £m	Infrastructure Assets Toll Bridge £m	Assets Under Construction £m	Total £m
Carried at historical cost	-	7.173	0.672	-	2.907	10.751
Valued at fair value as at:						
31 March 2023	5.305	-	-	124.114	-	129.418
31 March 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net Book Value - Valuation Movements</b>	<b>5.305</b>	<b>7.173</b>	<b>0.672</b>	<b>124.114</b>	<b>2.907</b>	<b>140.170</b>

## Note 4 Inventories

	Ferry Refit 2022/23 £m	2021/22 £m	Chain & Materials 2022/23 £m	2021/22 £m	Tamar Tags 2022/23 £m	2021/22 £m	Fuel 2022/23 £m	2021/22 £m	Other 2022/23 £m	2021/22 £m	Total 2022/23 £m	2021/22 £m
Balance outstanding at start of year			0.271	0.362	0.029	0.064	0.055	0.051	0.006	0.024	0.361	0.501
Purchases	0.162		1.069	0.504	0.156	0.181	0.346	0.153	0.229	0.352	1.962	1.190
Recognised as an expense in the year	0.029		(1.062)	(0.595)	(0.133)	(0.216)	(0.328)	(0.149)	(0.201)	(0.370)	(1.695)	(1.330)
<b>Balance at year end</b>	<b>0.191</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.278</b>	<b>0.271</b>	<b>0.052</b>	<b>0.029</b>	<b>0.073</b>	<b>0.055</b>	<b>0.034</b>	<b>0.006</b>	<b>0.628</b>	<b>0.361</b>

**Note  
5****Usable Reserves****General Fund Reserve**

The General Fund Reserve is a usable reserve, i.e. a reserve that the Joint Committee may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain the reserve at a prudent level.

	2022/23 £m	2021/22 £m
General Fund Reserve	(1.188)	(1.522)
<b>Total Usable Reserves</b>	<b>(1.188)</b>	<b>(1.522)</b>

**Note  
6****Unusable Reserves**

	2022/23 £m	2021/22 £m
Revaluation Reserve	(1.222)	(3.290)
Capital Adjustment Account	(98.874)	(98.765)
Pensions Reserve	1.074	9.142
Accumulated Absences Account	0.058	0.065
<b>Total Unusable Reserves</b>	<b>(98.964)</b>	<b>(92.848)</b>

**Revaluation Reserve**

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Joint Committee arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

- Revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost;
- Used in the service provision and the gains are consumed through depreciation; or
- Disposed of and the gains are realised.

The Reserve contains only revaluation gains accumulated since 1 April 2007, the date that the Reserve was created. Accumulated gains arising before that date are consolidated into the balance on the Capital Adjustment Account.

Revaluation Reserve	2022/23		2021/22
	£m	£m	£m
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>		<b>(3.290)</b>	<b>(1.789)</b>
Adjustment to Capital Adjustment Account		2.068	(1.501)
Amount written off to the Reserve Held for Capital Adjustment Account		<b>2.068</b>	<b>(1.501)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>		<b>(1.222)</b>	<b>(3.290)</b>

### Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Joint Committee to finance acquisitions, construction and enhancement.

The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Joint Committee. The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

Note 2 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

Capital Adjustment Account	2022/23		2021/22
	£m	£m	£m
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>		<b>(98.765)</b>	<b>(96.639)</b>
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:			
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	2.439		0.804
Revaluation Gains on Property, Plant and Equipment	2.535		(1.501)
		4.974	(0.697)
Adjusting amounts written out of the Reserve Held for Revaluation		(2.169)	1.501
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year		2.805	0.804
Cornwall Council provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund	(2.914)		(2.930)
		(2.914)	(2.930)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>		<b>(98.874)</b>	<b>(98.765)</b>

## Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Joint Committee accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service. Associated liabilities are updated to reflect inflation, changing assumptions, and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. Statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed, therefore, the Joint Committee either makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. Consequently, the debit balance on the Pensions Reserve shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Joint Committee has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangement will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

<b>Pensions Reserve</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2021/22</b>
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>9.142</b>	<b>11.227</b>
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(9.148)	(3.199)
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1.992	1.977
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(0.912)	(0.863)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>1.074</b>	<b>9.142</b>

## Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact of the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

<b>Accumulated Absences Account</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2021/22</b>
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>0.065</b>	<b>0.112</b>
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(0.065)	(0.112)
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	0.058	0.065
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(0.007)	(0.047)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>0.058</b>	<b>0.065</b>

**Note 7 Officers' Remuneration**

The Joint Committee's employees receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer's pension contributions) were paid the following amounts:

		Salary, Fees and Allowances £	Expenses Allowances £	Pension Contribution £	Total £
General Manager	2022/23	87,045	-	16,122	103,167
	2021/22	84,634	470	15,737	100,841
Bridge Operations Manager	2022/23	57,277	-	11,417	68,694
	2021/22	54,022	750	10,804	65,576
Engineering Manager	2022/23	61,011	-	11,417	72,428
	2021/22	65,437	617	13,087	79,141
Governance & Finance Manager	2022/23	62,304	-	12,447	74,750
	2021/22	58,365	84	11,673	70,122
Ferry Manager*	2022/23	0	-	0	0
	2021/22	0	-	0	0

\*Post vacated in December 2020 with formal cover arrangements shared between Ferry Ops and Ferry Engineering Manager until Feb 2022.  
From Feb 2022 Ferry Ops Manager formally acting up.

**Note 8 Deferred Liabilities**

The Joint Committee has a liability to Cornwall Council in respect of long-term financing for capital expenditure, an element of which is payable within one year from the balance sheet date and which is therefore treated as a current liability. The repayment of this liability is made in the form of contributions to Cornwall Council's Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP).

	2022/23 £m	2021/22 £m
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>41.519</b>	<b>38.997</b>
New Advances	1.570	5.452
Repayments Due	(2.914)	(2.930)
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.175</b>	<b>41.519</b>
Of Which: Due within one year	(3.024)	(2.919)
Due after more than one year	(37.151)	(38.600)