



UNIVERSITY OF
PLYMOUTH

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2022

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Annual Report and Financial Statements Year ended 31 July 2022

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Drake's Place Gardens, Plymouth



We are pleased to present the University of Plymouth's Annual Report and Financial Statements for 2021/22



Professor Simon Gaskell



Professor J Petts CBE

The death of Her Late Majesty Queen Elizabeth II was a moment of great sadness for the country and beyond and certainly for the University. In her 70 years on the throne, The Queen touched countless lives through her selfless service, dedication and love. The University of Plymouth has been privileged to be recognised on three occasions through the award of The Queen's Anniversary Prize. We send our warmest wishes to His Majesty King Charles III on his accession to the throne and are proud to share the King's obvious dedication and commitment to young people and all matters impacting the environment and sustainability.

2021/22 can be characterised in some respects, as a return to normality. Our campus was once again full, and our academic community vibrant with the welcome resumption of in-person teaching and learning, extra and co-curricular activities, and public arts events. However, to frame this past year as a mere return to the status quo, would be to do it, and our students and staff a disservice. The University has continued to evolve, progress and excel. We have developed innovative cross-disciplinary learning programmes and created new modules that address the challenges of our time. We have launched new doctoral training partnerships and extended our transnational education reach into new territories.

In research, our academics have continued to secure funding and lead and deliver research projects with global importance and impact. From launching the UK's inaugural maritime clean energy charging network to securing approval for and constructing the first building to be made from a scientifically upgraded version of a cob building material, our scientists, engineers and artists are actively translating theory into reality. We are forging new partnerships and developing expertise in emerging fields of critical strategic importance for the country – such as cyber security and autonomous systems – and forging new ground in areas such as environmental systems thinking. As the results of this year's long-awaited Research Excellence Framework confirmed, Plymouth's research output continues to improve across the board. We were absolutely delighted to have been shortlisted for the *Times Higher Education* 'University of the Year, 2022' and with new teaching and research facilities opening over the next two years, we are continuing to invest for the long-term progression of the institution.

The performance of the University is, of course, framed within and against the wider higher education landscape, both nationally and globally. After the unprecedented disruption posed by the pandemic, we know that there are further challenges to come at sector-level that we must plan for and respond to, as well as ongoing

geopolitical instability. This year, the government confirmed that tuition fees would remain at their present level for at least three years in its review of Post-18 Education and Funding. With no inflation-proofing for more than a decade, the real value of domestic tuition fees has decreased by approximately a third to £6,000, a situation exacerbated by inflationary pressures on energy, fuel, and materials. As a result we must be prudent and effective in the management of our spend and the underlying cost base.

What is also increasingly apparent from the government's Levelling Up White Paper is the changing role that universities are set to play in the country's recovery and transition to a net zero future. We are seeing a significant alteration to the way funding flows, and a strong emphasis on clusters of activity. Considering this devolved model of decision-making, those universities that work collaboratively with local authorities and industry are primed to play a leading role in the prosperity of their region. The University is committed to that collaborative model of working and is a lead partner in the Ocean Futures programme, which was submitted to government this year, and seeks to position the South West region as a global centre of marine and maritime excellence, particularly in fields such as autonomous systems, green energy and cyber security. We are a partner in the Marine Autonomy Assurance Test Bed and have played leading roles in two successful Freeport bids (Plymouth & South Devon and Thames) and the securing of funding for the Plymouth Sound National Marine Park. Our continuing commitment is evident in a new partnership with a market-

leading simulator provider that will enable our researchers to enhance their work in offshore renewable energy development even further.

The vital role that this University plays in the regional and national economy was demonstrated this year with the publication of our latest socioeconomic impact report. Our activities are now worth £468m to the city (representing 5% of its Gross Value Added (GVA)), and £819m to the UK. Almost 5,300 jobs are dependent upon those activities in Plymouth and 9,500 nationwide. In addition our capital investment programme, which commenced in 2020/21 and is worth £246m, is set to create an additional 5,000 jobs over five years.

The realisation of that investment across the campus and wider University estate is reflected in the scale of activity underway. This year, on-site work has begun to transform the Babbage Building into a state-of-the-art engineering and design facility, which involves both a new build and a reconstruction of the original shell. At the city's railway station, our Estates teams and contractors work on the creation of InterCity Place, our new home for allied health professions. We have now formally opened the Brain Research & Imaging Centre, a facility that not only transforms our capabilities in the field of human neuroscience, but also brings a cutting-edge fMRI scanner that will be used by University Hospitals Plymouth NHS Trust in patient care. We have also made some essential improvements and alterations to the campus – all part of a campus masterplan that is creating a fitting home for the '2030 university' we envisage. Our Science Park (jointly

owned by the University and Plymouth City Council) has opened an Advanced Digital Manufacturing and Innovation Centre in collaboration with Renishaws and the Heart of the South West LEP alongside the Health Tech Innovation hub which includes specialist metal 3D printing capabilities.

This Annual Report provides just a few examples of our impact and achievements during the year. As ever, none of this would be possible without the huge commitment of our staff and students, and the support of a wide range of partners and stakeholders – all of whom we thank for their engagement with, and confidence in, the University of Plymouth.

Professor Simon Gaskell

Pro-Chancellor and
Chair of the Board of Governors

Professor J Petts CBE

Vice-Chancellor and CEO

Strategy 2030



Peninsula Medical School virtual graduation
[photo credit First Sight Media]

Public Benefit Statement

The University of Plymouth is an Independent Higher Education Corporation and an exempt charity under the terms of the Charities Act 2011, with the Office for Students acting as the Principal Regulator. In determining the University's strategic direction and ensuring the effective management and control of the University's affairs, property and finances, the members of our governing body, as trustees, have due regard to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit. Our charitable objectives focus on the delivery of education and research and as a charity, the University must operate for public benefit which is demonstrated through the delivery of the Strategy 2030.

Strategy 2030

University 2030: A Future of Excellence has three strategic priorities: to deliver excellent education and research; to nurture outstanding students and staff; and to drive global connectivity that makes a difference. These priorities are underpinned by our core principles based on Quality; One Team; Reputation; and Sustainability. The two key indicators of success will be to achieve a top 30 ranking in national league tables and a top 250 ranking in international league tables by 2030.

Strategy 2030* is supported by Board of Governors' approved

strategic plans relating to Research and Innovation; Education and Student Experience; International and Digital. Delivery is via a Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP), the specifics of which (with annual milestones) are also approved and monitored by the Board of Governors. The SIP includes agreed Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). The delivery of the plan is underpinned by an annual planning process which aligns the activities of both the Faculties and Professional Services to the 2030 priorities, in ways that are consistent with our principles.

[*plymouth.ac.uk/about-us/strategy](https://plymouth.ac.uk/about-us/strategy)

Progress has been made in 2021/22 against all strategic priorities including: significant curriculum reform aimed at improving the efficiency and attractiveness of our portfolio; new product development, including through a signed agreement with Cambridge Education Group for stand-alone online learning provision; a refreshed Research and Innovation Strategy, a signed agreement with University College Cork to address some of the critical climate and sustainability challenges facing our planet; and progress against the International Strategy delivery plan. Despite significant pressures, the campus masterplan remains on track, including the two major investments in InterCity Place and Babbage refurbishment. Meanwhile, the Student Record System (SRS) replacement project remains on schedule, the University is replacing

and upgrading its High Performance Computing facility, and has initiated a project to replace its Research Information System.

Moving forward, the SIP for 2022/23 includes a range of activities to capitalise on emerging opportunities and our strengths. These include the provision of globally relevant and internationally attractive postgraduate taught programmes; a tranche of planned activity both internally and externally to capitalise on opportunities to diversify the routes to and the shape of a University of Plymouth education; and action that drives student employability and satisfaction. The University will, in line with the International Strategy, support its international ambitions through the creation of a new Directorate, Plymouth Global.

The following sections provide more detail on activities that are delivering against our Strategy, all focused on *Advancing Knowledge and Transforming Lives*.

Deliver excellent education and research

Education and research are at the heart of the University's mission. Key to this is an innovative undergraduate, postgraduate and apprenticeship portfolio. This year, significant curriculum reform has continued across the institution. A key aim of the 21st Century curriculum project



Student Hub in the Charles Seale-Hayne Library

was to introduce common credit structures and co-teaching between programmes and schools. In the Faculty of Arts, Humanities and Business this has included the launch of 'Common Challenge Modules' in Plymouth Business School and the School of Art, Design and Architecture with the programme architecture of all the Schools being keyed into the UN Sustainable Development Goals supporting across Faculty working while also focusing students on solving real-world problems.

The launch of the new School of Society and Culture has brought with it a commitment to flexibility, with students, from their second year onwards, empowered to swap modules from different disciplines across the humanities, social sciences, law and performing arts. The School continues its partnerships with major organisations such as The Box, Theatre Royal Plymouth and HMP Exeter to create practical learning opportunities for students.

In the Faculty of Health, the Plymouth Integrative Health and Social Care Education Centre has been launched to bring together students for peer-to-peer inter-professional learning, with a focus on patient-centred care.

At postgraduate level, a new COP26 Doctoral-Training Partnership (DTP) focusing on the challenges and opportunities relating to our global climate was launched in 2021/22 in collaboration with University College

Cork. The DTP will specialise in research proposals related to Climate Challenges and Opportunities in four key areas: Delivering the Blue Economy; Building Resilient Coastal Communities; Achieving and Maintaining Healthy Landscapes; and Enabling the Zero Carbon Energy Transition. The DTP will host six PhD students, who will be supervised by staff from both institutions, bridging natural and social sciences.

The University signed a partnership with Cambridge Education Group's digital division (CEG Digital) to create a new wholly online postgraduate portfolio. The first two degrees (in Restorative Dentistry and International Relations) are open to students from around the world and are the first steps towards the creation of a compelling offer drawn from across our disciplines.

The University has been participating through its Faculty of Arts, Humanities and Business in the Higher Education Short Course Trial via an Office for Students (OfS) funded initiative on 'micro-credentialing.' Plymouth is one of 22 Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) nationally to secure funding to work with local employers and third-sector organisations to develop a series of short courses and to understand how such courses can work within a university context. These are available to help people upskill and to add value for local employers. The University is also working with other members of

the funded cohort nationally to feedback on and influence policy around the government's flagship policy initiative, the Lifelong Learning Entitlement.

The results of the delayed 2021 Research Excellence Framework (REF) were released during the year, providing an opportunity for the University to assess its progress and benchmark against the sector. Plymouth submitted the work of more than 470 researchers into 18 different subject areas, or Units of Assessment. This encapsulated 1,100 published or publicly available research outputs and 49 impact case studies. Overall, 78% of the submission was assessed as 4* (world-leading) or 3* (internationally excellent). This was an important improvement on the score of around 65% in the corresponding 2014 exercise.

There were 157 universities entering the REF, with the results influencing the distribution of quality-related research funding which resulted in an additional £0.8m allocated in 2022/23 for the University taking the total allocation to £8.9m.

These results are the fruits of investing in strong research foundations, and this continues across all our areas of distinction. The University has strengthened its ability to conduct strategically important research and development work in offshore renewable energy by signing a new partnership with Kongsberg

Digital a market leading simulator provider. The agreement involved a K-Sim Dynamic Positioning (DP) simulator being installed in the Marine Navigation Centre on campus. The DP simulator can be used to simulate, test and optimise marine operations throughout the lifecycle of floating offshore wind (FLOW) installations. In addition to the research aspect, the DP simulator will also be used to develop training for current and future industry professionals, helping to meet the national and international demand for such expertise in line with the global net zero agenda. This complements the already comprehensive suite of world-leading facilities and expertise housed within the Marine Building, including all facets of offshore renewable energy, and maritime cyber security.

The University continues to grow its transnational education offer with a range of existing partners including in Sri Lanka, Hong Kong and Malaysia. In this year, nearly 4,000 students across the world have experienced a Plymouth education in their home country, while the University continues to work with partners to build back from, but also learn from the experience of, a pandemic that so restricted international travel.

Nurture outstanding students and staff

The University's careers and employability offer is an important driver in how the institution prepares its students and graduates for the world. This year, Plymouth piloted a micro-internship scheme that provided more than 100 internship opportunities for students both within and outside the University. Funding was also secured to pilot the Turing Scheme, which enabled 60 overseas (beyond Europe) student mobilities, with specific funding ring-fenced for those from Widening Participation backgrounds who often face exchange obstacles. The Faculty of Health is also in the process of delivering a proof-of-concept Polyclinic pilot to enhance experiential learning, while the Faculty of Arts, Humanities and Business continues its sector-leading, externally-funded, work on Student Knowledge Exchange (including hosting a national conference on the subject).

This year, Access and Participation career development bursaries were awarded to students from under-represented demographics, to help remove barriers to career development opportunities. A bursary of £250 was made available to eligible students/graduates to support career development activity such as interview and travel to work expenses, conferences, and professional registration. The Bounce







Artist impression of the new engineering and design facility

Women's Development Programme was also launched, which aims to build confidence, and develop assertiveness and impact among those students who identify as female.

Furthermore, during the year, the Careers team launched a telephone campaign for final year students and 2020/21 graduates, resulting in around 7,000 calls over a five-week period. This has been followed up with one-to-one appointments, workshops, and interview and job application advice, as well as a dedicated programme of online workshops that are available to all graduates. Careers in the South West Week, held in February, marked a return to face-to-face jobs fairs for the first time in three years, while a significant programme of analysis of career registration data, has enabled the University to create webpages more targeted to a student's current career thinking.

Mentoring is one of the ways that the University prepares its students for their career – and that provision was enhanced through the launch of a new programme in collaboration with Babcock International. Twenty-five first and second-year students were matched with professionals in Babcock, with all of them going on to successfully complete the programme. This culture of collaboration with Babcock was recognised in October 2021, at the National Graduate Recruitment Awards, when the Association of

Graduate Careers Advisory Services (AGCAS) award for Excellence in Careers and Employability Service Engagement was received.

Mentoring, internships and related experiential career development activities were also the focus of a new initiative designed to enhance the dedicated support available for disabled and neuro-diverse engineering students during their studies. The programme, funded by the Royal Academy of Engineering's new Diversity Impact Programme, aims to build students' confidence, leadership and management skills and provide them with access to a bespoke Pathways Programme led by Equal Engineers. The School of Engineering, Computing and Mathematics currently has 21% of its students across all subjects that are registered disabled. One of the aims of the project will be to further the understanding of the challenges they face in their studies, and to improve their experience and sense of inclusion within the wider student population.

More than 200 research active staff and 29 professional services colleagues attended a host of policy engagement training workshops during the year, and almost 60 research staff have benefitted from one-to-one policy coaching sessions. An Engaging with Public Policy webpage, including resources such as briefings, are now available to help people become highly connected

externally and to be effective contributors to policy discussions and development. Strategic Priorities Fund awards have helped develop policy-based activities in Clean Marine, the Centre for Systems Thinking, the Centre for Coastal Communities, future workforce health, maritime cyber security, offshore renewable energy, One Health, Net Zero and healthy soil.

Attracting, developing, and retaining excellent staff is a key priority, and this year, work has begun to identify the leadership competencies required to deliver the 2030 Strategy. This included a workshop at which University senior leaders were asked to reflect upon and rate different competencies such as Communicating with Impact, Inspiring and Engaging, and Institution and Sector Savvy. The next stage will be to refresh the leadership development offering against these priorities. More widely in staff development, workshops have been held with international staff members to assess how they feel about their work and the support available. This could potentially lead to the development of an international peer support system and aligns with the International Strategy. A new Health and Wellbeing code of practice was approved in March, to guide the Health and Wellbeing action plan.

The inaugural Vice-Chancellor Awards were held in 2020/21 recognising the outstanding achievement, agility



Vice-Chancellor Awards



Students diving from University vessel Wavedancer off the South East coast of Cornwall near Plymouth

and innovation of our staff, who are helping to deliver our Strategy 2030, through our core principles of Quality, One Team, Reputation and Sustainability focused on enhancing the national and international profile and standing of the University.

The University has a strong commitment to equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) and firmly believes that by valuing each other's differences and varied contributions we can achieve more together. The University demonstrates this commitment through being open to all who can benefit from a University of Plymouth education and with staff working together under a shared vision with a strong sense of collegiality.

We have a four year Equality Plan,* and we update on progress against set objectives via our Annual Equality Report. We monitor the fairness of pay via our pay gap reporting and equal pay reviews. We work hard to support all our staff and students, with particular focus on those groups that have been historically marginalised. We benchmark our progress externally and publish information about our endeavours in these areas on our EDI pages.*plymouth.ac.uk/uploads/production/document/path/21/21373/Published_EDI_plan_2022-2025.pdf

There was further external recognition for the University's commitment to EDI, when three Schools in the Faculty of Health were collectively

recognised for their gender equality work through an Athena Swan Silver Award – Peninsula Dental School, Peninsula Medical School and the School of Biomedical Sciences. Plymouth Business School was awarded Athena Swan Bronze.

The HR Excellence in Research Award (HREiR) reflects the University's commitment to the Researcher Development Concordat. Together, they support the delivery of Strategy 2030 and the commitment to recruit and retain talented research staff; to recognise and value their contributions; to support their professional and career development; and to equip and empower them to succeed in their chosen careers. In the past 12 months, the University has successfully been reaccredited with the HREiR following a review of its progress, and development of a new two-year action plan. It completes more than a decade of accreditation with this Europe-wide award. The University has also reapplied to be a Research Concordat Signatory. This has been supported by a significant number of internal fora as well as events, including several policy impact workshops.

Early career researchers (ECR) at the University will benefit from a new network that has been launched by the British Academy. The ECR Network is a two-year pilot programme for postdoctoral researchers in the humanities and social sciences that will create opportunities for

skills development and networking. It will also provide a pathway into academia for those currently working outside the sector. The network will be facilitated by the GW4 Alliance, comprising the Universities of Bath, Bristol, Cardiff and Exeter – together with a consortium of five other universities located in the South West – Plymouth, Bath Spa, Bournemouth, Gloucestershire and UWE. The University is also partnering in a new project that will support and nurture Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) female academics. Generation Delta, led by the University of Leeds in collaboration with Plymouth and four other institutions, will focus on a range of methods to secure a long-term increase in the diversity of female professors.

The University has a formal Recognition Agreement with the trade unions – UCU, UNISON, BMA and GMB – and maintains a constructive partnership that contributes to supporting our strategic aims and makes a positive contribution to the success of our organisation. As required by the Trade Union (Facility Time Publication Requirements) Regulations 2017, the University published information about paid facilities time given to our trade union representatives for the period 1 April 2021–31 March 2022. This information is available on our website at plymouth.ac.uk/about-us/jobs/trade-union-facility-time-report

Cetus – Uncrewed Surface Vessel (USV)

Drive global connectivity

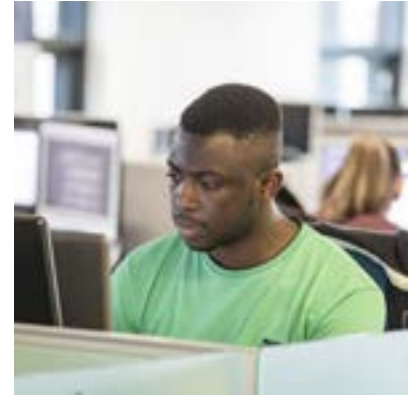
The University's expertise in marine and maritime, and its readiness to engage in knowledge exchange, ensures that it achieves influence and impact on a national and international level. This year has seen a wealth of significant partnerships with both industry, community and research partners that are aligned to the strategic priority of driving global connectivity. For example, the University was a leading member of a consortium of industry, research and local government bodies that submitted a plan to the UK government, confirming the South West's position at the global forefront of ocean technology research and innovation. The Ocean Futures programme creates a blueprint for the region's future blue economy and identifies its key strengths in fields including marine autonomy, digital innovation and the development of clean maritime technologies. In a detailed prospectus, the partners outlined a programme of investment that, if funded, will provide continued support to develop a highly-skilled workforce, increase innovation in marine technology businesses, and further expand the region's R&D infrastructure.

The University is the lead partner in Plymouth's Marine e-Charging Living Lab, the UK's first e-marine hub of shore-side charging facilities for electric maritime vessels. High power DC electric charging stations have





e-Voyager, passenger ferry, was launched in the autumn of 2020



A student working on his business plans in The Cube

now been switched on in prominent locations along the perimeter of the Plymouth Sound National Marine Park, with more to come across Devon and Cornwall. The collaboration with Plymouth City Council, Princess Yachts Limited and Aqua SuperPower directly responds to the UK government's Clean Maritime Plan for maritime net zero and its drive to increase the UK's current percentage of clean electricity to 100% by 2035. In another development that supports clean energy, the University and the Offshore Renewable Energy (ORE) Catapult have agreed to establish a new Collaborative Offshore Renewable Energy Subsea Systems (COSS) research accelerator. Hosted within the Marine Building, the COSS will tackle some of the key engineering challenges to accelerating the roll-out of new technologies. It will comprise a suite of advanced engineering facilities for use by academic researchers, industry and businesses working in collaboration with the University and ORE Catapult staff.

The University has twinned with two Ukrainian universities to share resources, learning and ideas during the country's humanitarian crisis. The partnerships with the State University of Infrastructure and Technology (SUIT) and Kherson State Maritime Academy (KSMA) come as part of the Universities UK #TwinForHope campaign. Plymouth is one of a small handful of universities twinned with two institutions and has signed

memoranda of understanding with both the SUIT and KSMA.

It was also a significant year for the city in terms of its position as an international centre of excellence for marine research. The University, the Marine Biological Association and Plymouth Marine Laboratory – who collectively host the largest cohort of marine scientists and students in the country – have formed Marine Research Plymouth. This new partnership establishes a framework for the three institutions to share capabilities, equipment and facilities, and encourage joint investment in research appointments. The establishment of Marine Research Plymouth was supported by funding from the Natural Environment Research Council. Complementing this, within the University, was the launch of both the Centre for Systems Thinking focused on the land/sea continuum and the Centre for Coastal Communities, bringing together a critical mass of interdisciplinary academics focused on global challenges.

This year, the University became a founding partner in the Blue Economy Ocean Accelerator Programme, run by the social enterprise and sustainability training organisation Bright Tide. Ten companies from sectors including sustainable fisheries and aquaculture will be recruited, and University researchers in related fields will have a chance to engage in knowledge exchange

with them. The University also played a key role in helping North Devon become the first UK area to secure World Surfing Reserve status. Plymouth academics demonstrated the benefits of gaining status and the opportunities it could potentially unlock for businesses, residents, and the local environment. They also assessed the quality of the waves across North Devon's surf hotspots and what made them some of the highest quality beach breaks in the UK.

Developing sustainable links with businesses and the community is another way that the University drives connectivity. Its successful Research and Development Solutions Fund has awarded over £0.3m for initial research collaborations with industry to date – resulting in a further £1.2m of external grants being secured. The programme returned with another two rounds of funding in 2021/22 supporting a further twelve collaborations with industry involving over thirty academics across three Faculties. The University has also launched a new programme, the Get Involved Awards. Community groups, charities and social enterprises were invited to identify local problems or challenges where research could help and to work with our researchers to find sustainable solutions. We funded six co-created projects, up to £8k each, and they are all delivering impact in Plymouth.



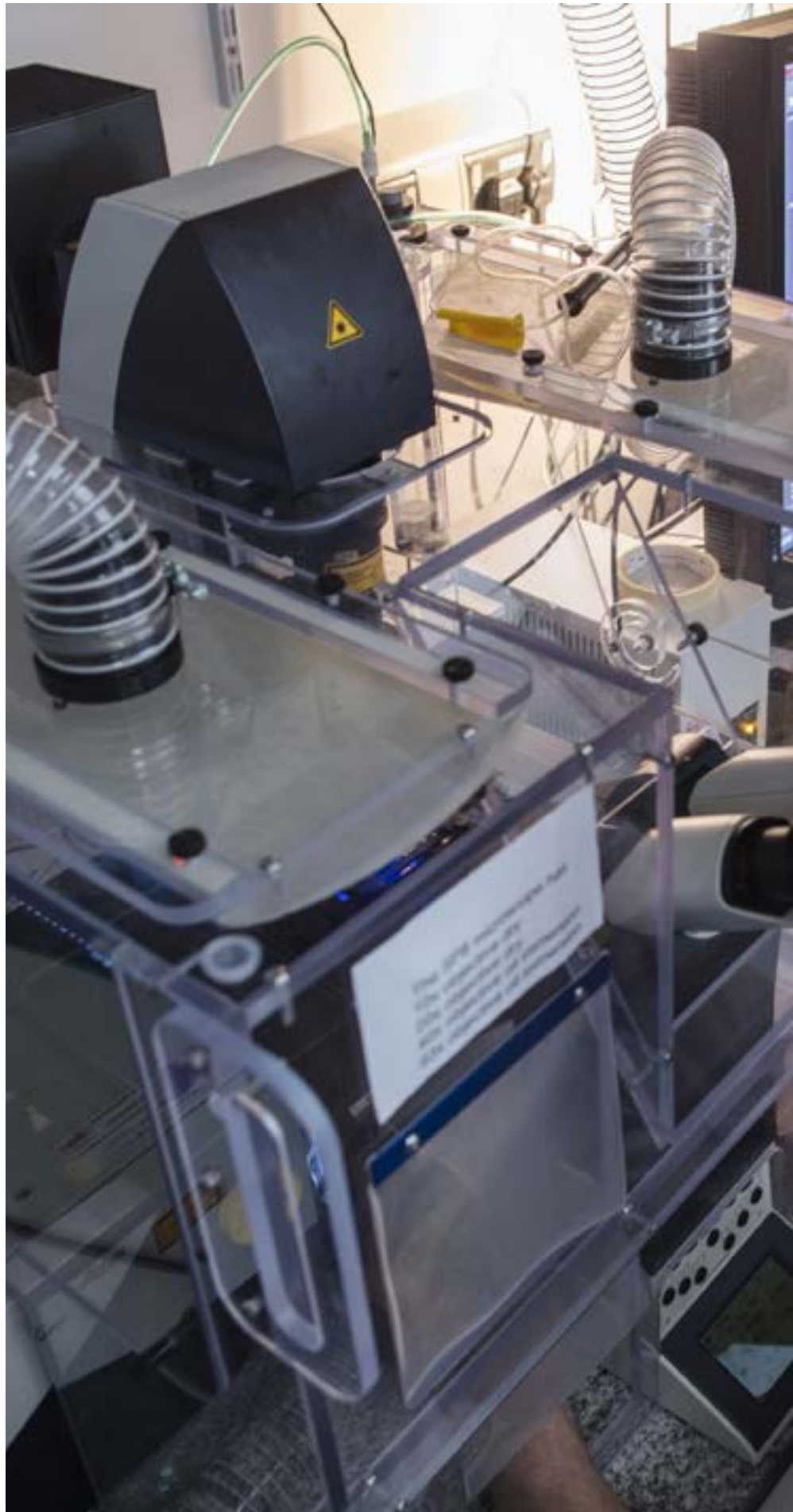
The Ship Campus in Batu Kawan Industrial Park in Penang. The campus will exclusively deliver University of Plymouth degrees across a range of subjects at undergraduate and postgraduate level

International partnerships are key to driving connectivity. In Malaysia, for example, the University has worked with Peninsula College to launch its new 'Ship Campus', which is now offering programmes including maritime business, accountancy, and business. The range of programmes on offer is set to increase over the next few years to include digital design engineering, game arts, tourism, engineering, and computing. A range of postgraduate opportunities will also focus on supporting part-time provision within Malaysia designed to support professionals working in logistics and associated specialist sectors. Senior leaders from the University were present for the campus' formal launch in May 2022.

Invest to ensure a leading-edge, sustainable university

The University's strategic priorities are underpinned by an enabling priority that commits the institution to optimising resource allocation, emerging technologies and digital trends and delivering transparent and responsible institutional stewardship.

The University is committed to acquiring goods and services for its use without causing harm to others. We act ethically and with integrity in all business relationships, and continually improve our systems and controls to ensure slavery and human trafficking is not taking place in our supply chains. Further details



Hepatology research team at the Derriford Research Facility



Offshore wind turbines

can be found in the University's Slavery and Human Trafficking Annual Statement published on our website at plymouth.ac.uk/procurement

The University seeks to build sustainable relationships with external stakeholders who can support the University's strategic aims in a number of ways. These include being ambassadors for the University and its activities, as well as supporting the University through philanthropic donations. The University has adopted the Funding Regulator's voluntary code of practice to ensure its fundraising activities are of the highest professional and ethical standard.

A significant amount of work and investment (£304m) is taking place to realise the vision set out by the campus masterplan, with both the InterCity Place redevelopment, adjacent to Plymouth Railway Station, and the refurbishment of the Babbage Building to provide a new home for engineering and design progressing to plan. Both will open in 2023. On our Health Campus, the formal opening of the Brain Research & Imaging Centre (BRIC) took place in 2021/22, heralding a transformation in the level of neurological work academics can undertake. BRIC consists of seven cutting-edge human neuroimaging research laboratories to help better understand brain activity and human behaviour – with one containing a Siemens Prisma fMRI scanner equipped with multiple additional

brain imaging technologies, establishing the first multi-modal MRI facility in the region.

Construction work has also been completed on the CobBauge Building – a single storey teaching and research unit, located adjacent to the Sustainability Hub. The facility will serve as a 'living laboratory' for the scientifically upgraded cob that has been used in its construction, and which is the focus of an international sustainable construction collaboration, led by academics in the School of Art, Design and Architecture. The building will host knowledge exchange events with representatives of the international construction sector.

One of the biggest technology and digital projects at the University is the replacement of its Student Record System (SRS) alongside re-designing and harmonising existing processes to deliver a flexible student experience and transform the student journey. The SRS touches on all aspects of that student journey and is used by a range of staff from across the institution. SRS will play a key role in enabling the ambitions of the curriculum.

Sustainability and Climate Action

The University of Plymouth's commitment to sustainability is embedded in its corporate strategy and reflected in the underlying regulations and policies. The University remains one of the best performing in UK higher education. In the *Times Higher Education Impact Rankings 2022* – the only global performance tables that assess universities against the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – Plymouth was ranked 4th in relation to SDG 14: Life Below Water. This reflects the quality of the institution's marine research and teaching and its efforts to reduce the impact of campus activities on the marine environment. Plymouth was also ranked 15th worldwide for SDG 13: Climate Action, recognising its work to drive climate innovation, its efforts to reduce energy use on its campuses, and its preparations for dealing with the consequences of climate change. In its second appearance in the rankings, the University increased its scores in most of the other categories and confirmed its place among the top 5% of global universities for its commitment to sustainability. The University also improved its position in the People & Planet University League for 2021, being rated 9th. This included being ranked joint first for Sustainable Food, joint third for Water Reduction and joint 10th in Education for the way it has embedded education for sustainable development across the curriculum.

Following the consistent reduction in scope 1 and 2 emissions due to operational efficiencies across our estate and the purchase of Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origins (REGOs), we have achieved a reduction of 78% compared to

our baseline year of 2005/06. Whilst retaining our target to reduce our tCO₂e each year, we have approved our first offsetting policy to address the residual scope 1 and 2 emissions. This will result in achieving our net zero target for scope 1 and 2 ahead of the 2025 target. The use of offsets does not negate our other reduction actions. For example, we have now embedded a carbon impact evaluation into the new business case template for capital projects, which ensures that all future building development will be assessed not just in relation to construction, but the entire lifecycle, include usage and ultimate demolition. This formalises the process implemented in the redevelopment of the Babbage Building – an approach evaluated to have saved between around 1,500–1,700 tonnes CO₂e, the equivalent of heating around 600 homes for a year. Our offsetting policy sets a high bar for quality carbon offsets, and has begun to explore opportunities to develop institutional offsetting that would link with the local area and to research, collaborating with other local organisations. It has also joined Plymouth City Council's mobility hub, which will encompass the rolling out of electric bikes for hire and electric club cars.

Strategic changes have also been introduced in relation to the management of utilities. The University has, for example, purchased REGOs to ensure that all electricity used on campus is 100% renewable. Solar panels have been installed on the Rolle Building, representing the first stage of a new heating and cooling masterplan, and power saving management is being rolled out for all computers. Through

initiatives such as this, the University's utilities performance included:

- Carbon emissions (scope 1 and 2) dropped by 54% in 2021/22 as we switched to 100% renewable electricity via the purchase of REGOs (78% reduction on the baseline year of 2005/06).
- Since 1990 the size of the estate has more than doubled, but emissions per m² floor area are continuing to reduce from 219 KgCO₂e in 1990 to 17 KgCO₂e in 2021/22.
- Electricity usage increased by 5% in the last year due to the lifting of lockdown measures and occupation of additional buildings. However electricity usage is now 23% less than the 2005/06 baseline, which is used for consistency.
- We continue to push for increased onsite electricity generation, with solar up 26% and Combined Heat & Power (CHP) up 57%.
- Gas use has decreased by 14% in the last year and by 35% since 2005/06.
- Water usage increased last year, returning to pre-COVID levels as activity returned to normal, but remains at 32% lower than our 2005/06 baseline.
- With staff and students returning to campus, waste generation naturally increased, but is still down 52% on pre-COVID levels.

The Sustainability Report* is an annual summary report to track progress against University sustainability targets, highlight key issues relating to this performance, and compare our performance against the sector.

*plymouth.ac.uk/sustainability



Teaching and curriculum development are key components of the University's sustainability work. The Centre for Sustainable Futures (CSF) continues to facilitate staff, students and community partners co-constructing innovative sustainability education opportunities. In 2021/22, the CSF community of practice expanded its use of the University's Sustainability Hub on campus as a unique purpose-built social learning space and living lab. This enabled staff and students to engage with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, with an increasing focus on climate change and carbon literacy.

Building upon previous work with the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education, and Advance HE and their guidance on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), University staff have directly engaged with the Department for Education regarding the government's sustainability and climate change strategy, launched in April 2022. This has been based upon the University's long-standing approach to ESD that seeks to advance active, participatory and interdisciplinary pedagogical approaches. One specific educational practice innovation in this area has been developing new 'student knowledge exchange for sustainable leadership' opportunities. Using internship programmes, these have enabled students to work on low carbon agendas as well as other social justice and environmental sustainability challenges through partnership with locally-based enterprises and community development organisations.

The Sustainable Earth Institute (SEI) provides opportunities through which academics can engage with

businesses, community groups and individuals to collaborate on global research challenges. This year, the SEI introduced four interdisciplinary challenge themes to provide a focus for activity, namely 1) Net Zero Carbon 2) Healthy Landscapes 3) Environmental Intelligence and Sensors and 4) South West Natural Powerhouse which led the collaborative project to launch Plymouth's Marine e-Charging Living Lab (MeLL), the UK's first e-marine hub of shore-side charging facilities for electric maritime vessels. Research conducted during the planning stage of the project showed that the network has the potential to reduce port emissions by nearly 97% in the next 30 years. High power DC electric charging stations have now been switched on in prominent locations along the perimeter of the Plymouth Sound National Marine Park, and additional charging sites are being identified across Devon and Cornwall.

Another flagship SEI project to make a major impact in 2021/22 was CobBauge. As introduced earlier, this is a European-funded collaboration involving numerous partners in France and UK, that has succeeded in upgrading the ancient construction material of cob so that it meets modern thermal and structural standards. Now, in phase two of the project, SEI supported colleagues in the Faculty of Art, Design and Architecture to become the first in the UK to secure planning permission for a modern cob building and have overseen construction of the single-storey facility adjacent to the Sustainability Hub. The building will be monitored for performance, but will also be an active space on campus, used for teaching and

public engagement events with representatives from the construction industry.

The SEI has led the research element of the Devon Agri-Tech Accelerator Project (DATA). Responding to developing national agendas, DATA aims to support existing agri-tech businesses with their innovations and to create a community between agri-tech businesses and farms, using government funding to: reduce Devon's carbon footprint, enhance farm productivity, keep a localised economy, and grow the agriculture and agri-tech business sector in Devon. The SEI also led a €2.5m project aiming to revolutionise how waste material from construction projects is managed, called ReCon Soil. ReCon Soil aims to significantly reduce the amounts being paid by the industry to dispose of waste soil from building sites across the UK and France – currently estimated at more than €3.5 billion per annum – while contributing to food security, agricultural sustainability and reduced carbon emissions.

Financial Overview and Forward Look

The global pandemic continued to impact the finances of the University during 2021/22. At the start of the year, we were unsure to what extent income would continue to grow in line with our projections as uncertainty remained around student recruitment. Overall there was a slight decrease in tuition fee income as a result of the decrease in returning student numbers. However, we saw a positive increase in new entrant student numbers of which we will see the continued benefit of growth in

future years. There was also a positive increase in research activities, despite a degree of uncertainty in the funding landscape. With the full re-opening of campus facilities, other income streams have returned to pre-pandemic levels. Our operating expenditure has increased as expected as we continue to investment in our core activities, coupled also with levels of expenditure returning to pre-pandemic norms. Non-cash pension costs have risen by £6.8m from

2020/21 which relates to both the LGPS and USS funds. Overall, the University performed well in year, and continues to improve year on year, further strengthening our financial resilience and enabling delivery of our ambitious Strategy 2030.

Financial highlights

Net cash inflow £38.6m (2020/21 £40.5m)	Total income £247.1m (2020/21 £239.4m)	Operating (deficit)/surplus (£0.2m) (2020/21 £7.5m)	Total net assets £268.3m (2020/21 £16.1m)	EBITDA £46.9m (2020/21 £47.2m)	Cash, cash equivalents and investments £153.9m (2020/21 £155.2m)
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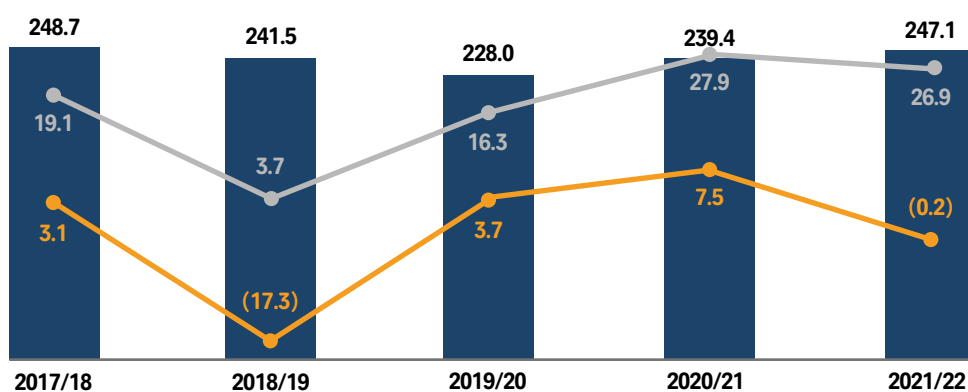
The strategic financial approach is defined under the enabling priority of 'Reputation and Sustainability' in the University's Strategy. The aim is to generate sufficient funds for continued investment in the University campus and technology. The investment strategy is reviewed regularly to consider changing requirements and student expectations and to ensure the University remains in a robust financial position.

In year, the University received income of £247.1m, an increase of 3.2% from 2020/21 which was largely attributable to increased research and commercial services income. Expenditure in year however increased by £15.4m to £247.3m and while this represents an increase of 6.6% it reflects a return to pre-pandemic levels of activity in some spend categories. The University's liquidity days remain strong at 273 days. The University generated a net cash inflow from operating activity of £38.6m which is a slight decrease on the previous year largely due to working capital movements.

The operating surplus, before non-cash pension costs of £27.2m (2020/21: £20.4m), was £26.9m (2020/21: £27.9m) which decreased by £1.0m compared to the prior year. The operating deficit before joint venture gains; investment losses and taxation was £0.2m. After tax the University recorded a deficit of £1.4m. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) and non-cash pension costs fell slightly from £47.2m to £46.9m.

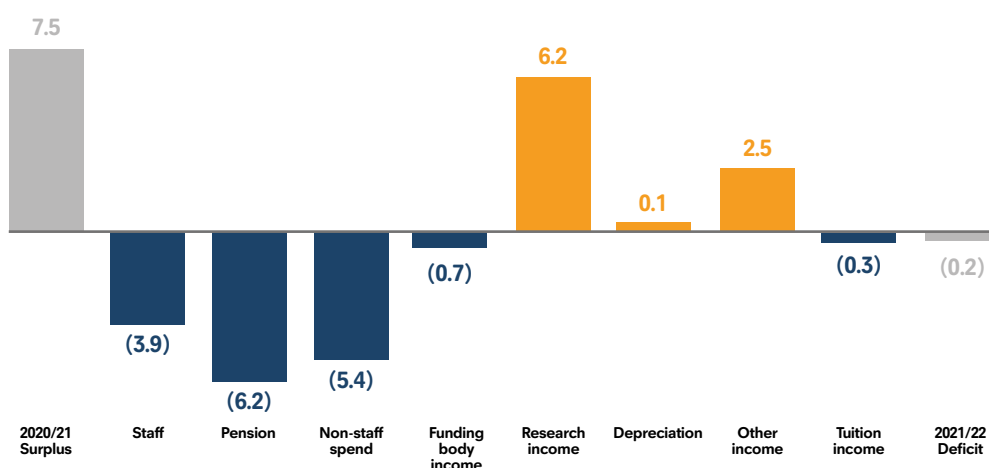
Operating position

Total income (£m) V's Operating surplus/(deficit) (£m)



■ Total income
 —●— Operating surplus/(deficit)
 —●— Operating surplus/(deficit) excluding non-cash pension and related costs

Operating surplus/(deficit) movement (£m)



The year-end deficit before tax is £0.2m compared to a surplus of £7.5m in the prior year. This is due to a £6.2m increase in research income and additional other income, including: accommodation, premises, catering and car parking income which in the

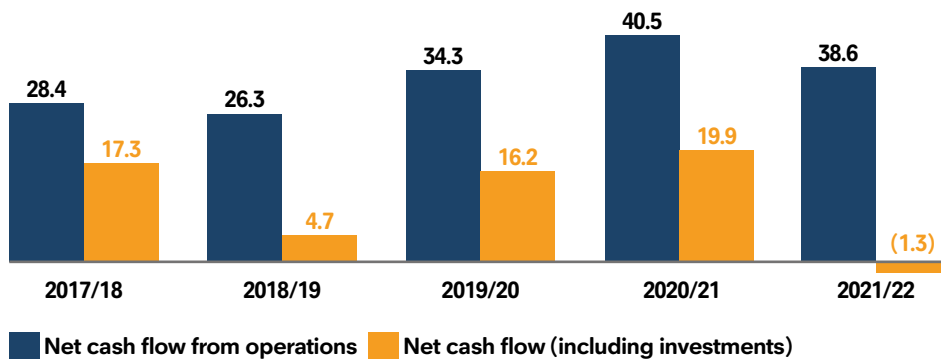
main relate to the return to normal operations post pandemic. This is offset by additional staff costs of £3.9m, pension costs of £6.2m and operating expenditure of £5.4m.

Operating cash flow and investments

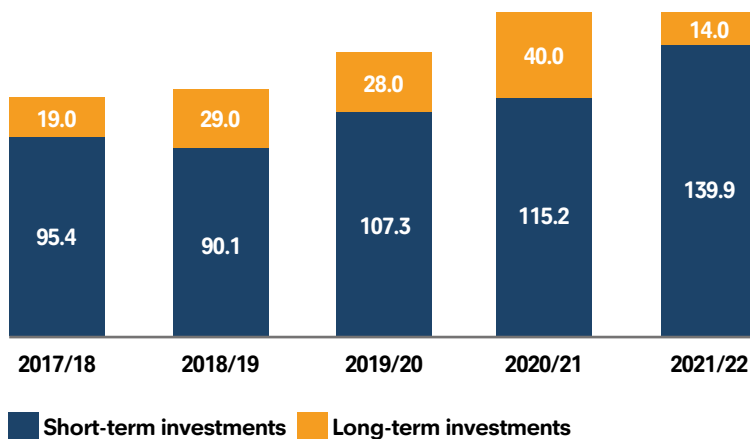
The University continues to deliver significant positive cash flows with cash generated from operations of £38.6m (2020/21: £40.5m). Cash and cash equivalents (including investments) decreased by £1.3m from £155.2m in 2020/21 to £153.9m. The robust cash position supports the realisation of the Estates Strategy and Campus Masterplan and continues to provide financial stability in uncertain and volatile times. The University continues to maximise

returns whilst ensuring it does not place funds at risk and proactively manages its working capital. At the year-end, the University's current asset ratio was 2.63 compared to 3.04 at the end of 2020/21. The majority of the University's cash and cash equivalents balance is managed by the University's appointed Fund Manager, who managed 75% of the total cash and cash equivalents balance as at 31 July 2022 (2021: 62%).

5 year cash flow trend (£m)



Cash, cash equivalents and investments (£m)



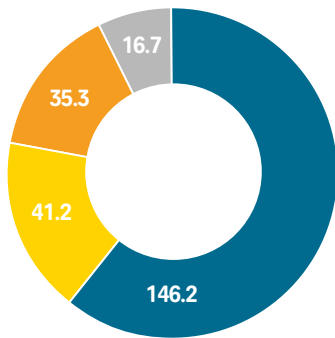


An aerial view of Plymouth Sound

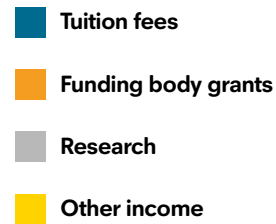
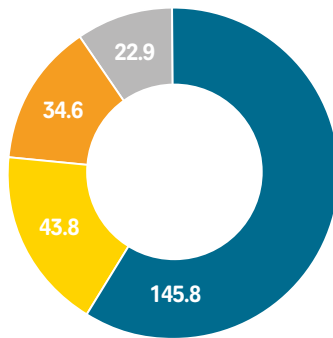
Income

The University's income has increased by 3.2% (2020/21: 5.0%) from £239.4m to £247.1m. This is mainly due to a £6.2m increase in research income of which £2.9m represented specific grant allocation for equipment purchases; and an increase of £2.5m in other income mainly attributable to an increase in residences, catering, conferences and car parking income.

2020/21 income (£m)



2021/22 income (£m)



Tuition fees

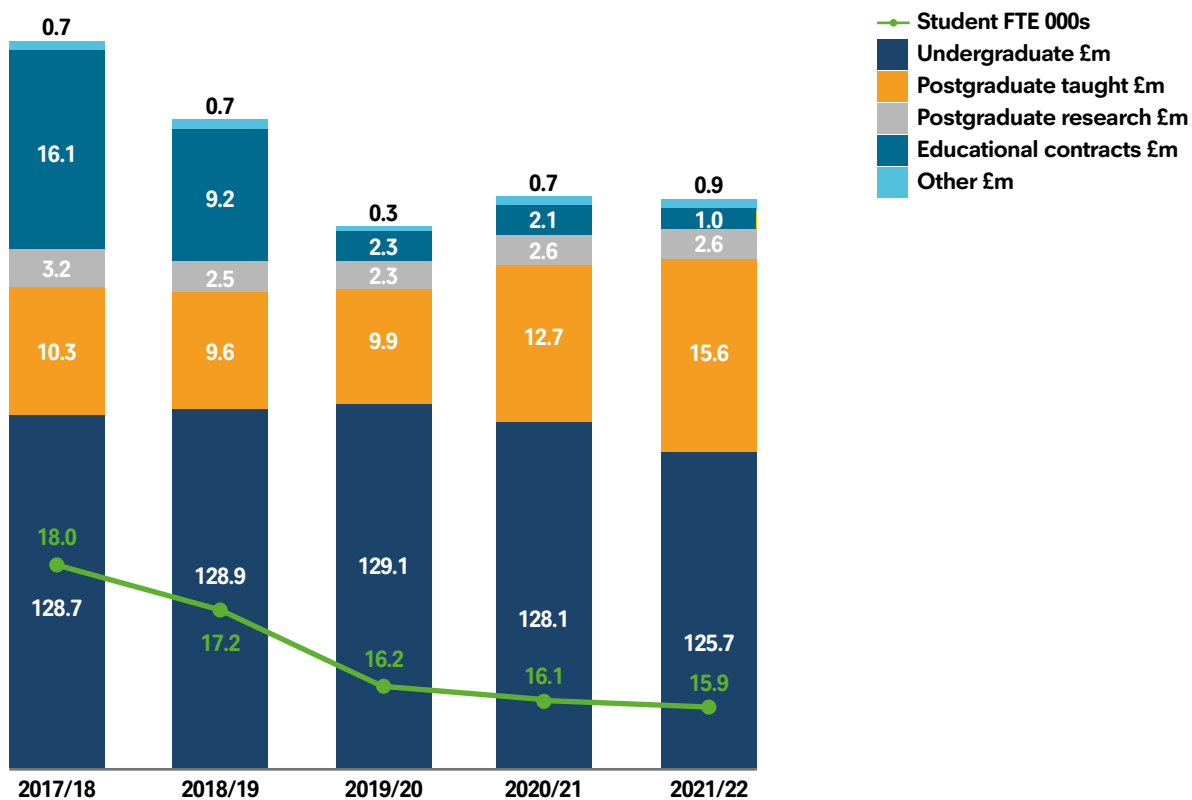
The University strategy is to increase overall student numbers whilst looking specifically to grow both the postgraduate and international offering. Undergraduates continue to represent the majority of the student body which is reflected in undergraduate income making up

86.2% (2020/21: 87.6%) of tuition fee income.

Postgraduate income has increased by £2.9m (2020/21: £2.8m) which reflects the University strategy to increase the postgraduate student population.

Educational contract income continues to decrease, from £2.1m in 2020/21 to £1.0m. CPD income is no longer received from Health Education England and is instead received from local Health Care Trusts and classified as undergraduate tuition fee income.

Tuition income by type (£m) and Student FTE



Expenditure

Overall expenditure has increased from £231.9m in 2020/21 to £247.3m in 2021/22. The increase of £15.4m is due to the increase in staff and pension costs of £10.1m; the increase in other

operating expenses of £4.4m; and the increase in interest in other finance costs of £1.0m.

Staff costs

Staff costs, including wages, pensions and payroll taxes continue to be the largest proportion of the University's expenditure, making up 62.1% (2020/21: 61.8%) of the cost base and 62.1% of total income (2020/21: 59.9%). Of the £10.1m increase, £3.9m relates to an increase in wages and salaries and the remaining £6.2m relates to

increases in pension contributions, including increases in the USS contribution rate from 21.1% to 21.6%, because of the 2020 valuation and an increase in the LGPS and USS non-cash pension costs.

Operating expenditure

Other non-staff operating expenditure has increased by £4.4m (6.8%) to £69.1m (2020/21: £64.7m) reflecting a return to normal operations post pandemic with increases in travel, educational visits and premises and utilities spend.

Capital expenditure

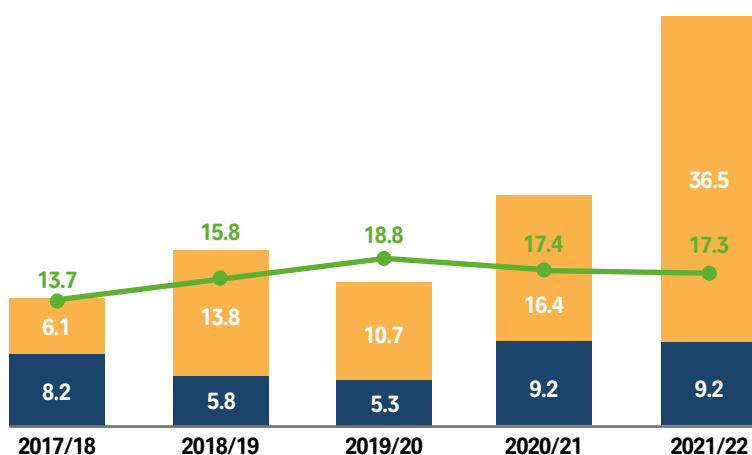
Depreciation of £17.3m has been charged in 2021/22, broadly in line with the prior year (£17.4m). This represents the timing of additions in year with an increase in assets in the course of construction of £20.1m, compared to 2020/21 with our two largest projects, InterCity Place, a refurbishment of a major new long-term leased building at Plymouth Railway Station and the refurbishment

and extension of the Babbage Building on campus to provide a new engineering and design facility both scheduled for completion in 2023.

The University's Campus Masterplan includes significant investment and refurbishment in the campus over the next ten years with fixed asset cash spend of £39.3m in year (2020/21: £23.0m), which contributes

to the £45.7m of additions (2020/21: £25.6m). During 2021/22 the main elements of capital spend were on the refurbishment of academic and support service premises; InterCity Place; Babbage; IT infrastructure and equipment to support teaching and research; and Dental Education Facility improvements.

Tangible and intangible capital additions and depreciation (£m)



■ Assets in the course of construction (£m)
 ■ Capital additions excluding assets in the course of construction (£m)
 —●— Depreciation and amortisation (£m)

Net assets

Net assets have increased by £252.2m to £268.3m (2020/21: increased by £11.2m to £16.1m). This is mainly due to the decrease in the pension liability of £226.6m (2020/21: increase of £15.2m) resulting from changes in financial assumptions. Given that the year-end pension liability is dependent on market conditions at a point in time and therefore subject to market volatility, it should be noted that a liability to the extent that it is currently stated is unlikely to crystallise in the future but rather reflects the required FRS 102 pension accounting adjustment as opposed to an expected future cash outlay. The increase of £28.2m in tangible fixed asset additions and assets in the course of construction represents investment in the University estate.

Pensions

In line with the sector, the University continues to face a significant degree of uncertainty over the medium-to long-term true cost of its pension schemes, both in real cash terms and accounting non-cash terms. This, with the uncertainty of current and future economic conditions, results in the risk of larger deficits and increasing contribution rates in the future.

The University participates in seven pension schemes with the defined benefit Teachers' Pension Scheme (TPS) and Devon County Council Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) being the largest (accounting for 95% of pension costs). The

University also has members in the NHS scheme (NHS), Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS), and defined contribution Aviva, Scottish Widows and Legal and General pension schemes for those employed through its subsidiary undertakings (the latter being provided for professional services staff employed through University of Plymouth Services Limited).

The University's LGPS provision has decreased by £229.1m (2020/21: increased by £15.6m) from £304.1m to £75.0m and an actuarial gain of £253.6m (2020/21: gain of £4.8m) has accrued in the year. This is due to the impact of changes in financial assumptions, notably the discount rate, which has increased from 1.60% to 3.4% and reflects the market conditions for corporate bonds as at 31 July 2022 and the 0.05% decrease in the inflation linked pension increases from 2.85% to 2.80%. The University's USS provision has increased by £2.7m (2020/21: £nil). The increase represents the outcome of the 2020 valuation and the increased contribution rate of 21.6%, increased from 21.1%, offset by the impact of the increase in discount rate from 0.87% to 3.3%.

Smeaton's Tower, Plymouth Hoe





Risks and Uncertainties

As part of a culture of continual risk management improvement, a number of initiatives have matured to strengthen the effectiveness of risk management reporting and assurance, and to continue alignment of risk management activity with the planning cycle. The University has established a Risk Appetite Framework to support the delivery of its strategic objectives.

Principal risks

Risk description	Key mitigating actions	Risk status
Financial sustainability		
Pensions costs	The cost of providing the defined benefit pension schemes continues to be a challenge due to the volatility of external markets and the impact on valuation assumptions and contribution rates. This remains subject to regular review with input into consultations and fund investment strategy reviews.	High
Cost base	The 2030 Strategy requires ongoing investment to deliver strategic priorities. Changes to the underlying cost base in line with medium- and long-term income levels continue to be a key risk to financial sustainability as well as external economic factors to include the impact of inflation. Sustainable cost management and income diversification remain a key focus in the planning process, and financial modelling and sensitivity analysis help to mitigate this risk.	High
IT security		
Cyber and information security	Risks related to data and cyber security are monitored at an operational and strategic level. Specific arrangements are reflected in IT security policy and practice that has enabled the University to have cyber insurance in place. This continues to be a very fast-changing dynamic area of high risk which requires on-going monitoring and action.	High
Student numbers		
Population size and shape	In deriving the majority of income from tuition fees, achieving the optimum size and shape of the student population is critical to financial sustainability. The objective to increase student numbers over the next five years with a focus on the international and postgraduate market has been reflected in an integrated planning process that generates five-year faculty plans.	High
Student recruitment	Key impacting issues include league table performance, catchment area and national demographics and recruitment of international students. Implementation of a refreshed UK marketing strategy with supporting structures and controls is underway alongside implementation of the International Student Recruitment Strategy.	High



HRH The Princess Royal joined researchers and students on board RV Falcon Spirit



New engineering and design facility

Statement of Corporate Governance and Internal Control

Principles

The University of Plymouth is committed to best practice in all aspects of corporate governance and to conducting its business in accordance with the seven 'Nolan' principles, identified by the Committee on Standards in Public Life, and the Committee of University Chairs' Higher Education Code of Governance. These principles and the expectations of the Code are reflected in the Statement of Primary Responsibilities of the Board of Governors. This Statement was reviewed during 2021/22 and the Board of Governors remains satisfied that governance at the University is compliant with the Code.

Legal status of the University

The University is an Independent Higher Education Corporation and an exempt charity under the terms of the Charities Act 2011, with the Office for Students acting as the Principal Regulator.

Our charitable objectives focus on the delivery of education and research. As a charity, the University must operate for public benefit. This is detailed in the Public Benefit section of this report.

Members of the Board of Governors are the charity trustees. No trustee received any payment for his or her trustee duties, other than for expenses incurred while fulfilling their duties. Details of the total expenses paid in relation to trustee duties are reported in Note 10 to the Financial Statements.

Governance

The University's constitution is set out in its Instrument and Articles of Government, which require the University to have two separate bodies, the Board of Governors and Senate, each with clearly defined functions and responsibilities for strategic oversight. The Vice-Chancellor, supported by the University Executive Group, has responsibility for the management of the University and implementation of the University strategies.

The Board of Governors

The Board of Governors is the governing body of the University responsible for the finance, property, investments and general business of the University, and the approval and monitoring of the University's strategic plan. The Board meets six times a year and it has an agreed preference for no more than 16 members, with the majority of members being independent governors. Also included in its membership are the Vice-Chancellor, representatives elected by Senate, a staff representative appointed from the professional services staff group and two student governors. Full details of the Board membership during 2021/22 are provided at pages 33 to 35 of this report.

Senate

Senate is responsible for the academic quality of the University and provides the strategic oversight of the University's activities in relation to teaching, learning, assessment and research. Senate provides assurance to the Board for academic

governance. Its membership is drawn from academic and other staff members and representatives of the Students' Union. It meets three times a year and is chaired by the Vice-Chancellor.

Vice-Chancellor

The Vice-Chancellor is the Chief Executive and Accountable Officer of the University and is responsible for the development, management, and delivery of the University's strategic plan. The Vice-Chancellor is supported in this by the University Executive Group (UEG).

Board committees

While the Board is the ultimate authority for the University, it cannot be involved directly in all matters for which it is formally responsible; therefore, it delegates some of its powers for detailed review to committees as necessary.

The **Audit Committee** is responsible for reviewing the University's arrangements for matters of governance, internal control, risk management, data assurance, ensuring that systems are in place for the economic, efficient and effective operation of the University and for the prevention of fraud and for reviewing and commenting on the annual Financial Statements and accounting policies. The committee meets four times a year with the University's senior officers and the internal and external auditors in attendance, as required and considers detailed audit reports and recommendations for improvement of the University's systems of control, together with



Plymouth waterfront

management's response and action plans.

The remit of the **Finance Committee** is to scrutinise the executive proposals for achievement of the strategic aims by scrutinising the alignment of resources to the strategic plan and whether this has been achieved. This includes oversight of the University's strategic plan and associated KPI's. The Finance Committee recommends to the Board of Governors the University's Financial Plan and monitors performance in relation to approved budgets. The Committee also has delegated financial powers in relation to the University's Schedule of Financial Limits. In conjunction with the Audit Committee, it is required to recommend to the Board the annual Financial Statements. It advises the Board on the effective and efficient use of the University's financial resources, financial strategy, performance, and sustainability. The Committee meets four times a year.

The **Nominations Committee** is responsible for independent governor succession planning, for recommending candidates to fill independent governor vacancies on the Board and for appointments to the Board committees. The Committee meets four times a year (or more often if required for specific decisions).

The **Reward and Remuneration Committee** is responsible for determining the levels of pay and reward for senior staff. The Committee meets twice a year. The Vice-Chancellor and CEO's remuneration is independently set and annually reviewed by the Reward and Remuneration Committee in

accordance with the Committee of University Chairs (CUC) guidelines. Decisions on remuneration take into account current market sector pay as well as other factors such as performance of the University. Further details are available in the Annual Report of the Reward and Remuneration Committee, published on the University's Board committees web page and included in Note 8 Staff costs on page 58. The Reward and Remuneration Committee has noted that the Vice-Chancellor and CEO's remuneration is in the lowest quartile when compared with vice-chancellors and CEOs of similar universities.

The **Honorary Awards Committee** is a joint Board and Senate committee chaired by the Vice-Chancellor. The Committee makes recommendations to the Senate for the award of honorary degrees or honorary fellowships of the University. The Committee meets up to four times a year.

The **Health, Safety and Wellbeing Assurance Committee** provides assurance to the Board that the University complies with statutory and other relevant health, safety and wellbeing requirements and with its own procedures as set out in its health and safety policy. It meets at least twice a year.

Internal Control and Management of Risk

The Board is responsible for ensuring there is a sound system of internal control to support the achievement of the University's policies, aims and strategic objectives, while safeguarding the public and other

funds and assets for which it is responsible.

The system of internal control is risk-based and designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve strategic objectives. As such, the system provides a reasonable assurance of effectiveness. The system is designed to identify, evaluate, and manage efficiently, effectively, and economically the strategic, business, operational, compliance and financial risks facing the University. This continuing process is kept under review by the Audit Committee and has been in place for the year ending 31 July 2022 and up to the date of approval of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2022.

The review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the University's internal auditors for the year ending 31 July 2022, by the work of senior managers within the University who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, and by comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports. The Audit Committee receives regular reports from internal audit, which include an independent opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the University's system of internal control, together with recommendations for improvement. The internal audit strategy and plan is approved by the Audit Committee. There is an opportunity within the cycle of the Audit Committee's business for the auditors to meet with the Audit Committee without management being present. No fundamental

internal control weaknesses were identified.

The Audit Committee provides advice to the Board on the effectiveness of the University's system of internal control and strategic risk management. The University Executive Group (UEG) is responsible for developing and maintaining an integrated approach to risk, planning, performance, and assurance. The University has a Risk Register, which details both the University's strategic and operational risks and a risk appetite framework.

The Register is supported by local risk registers for each Faculty and Professional Service area and by risk registers held for major projects, Academic Partnerships, GDPR risks, Fraud risks, Criminal Finance Act risks and each Subsidiary Company.

The Register is reviewed and updated by UEG and the Audit Committee three times per year. The Board receives the strategic section of the Risk register twice per year and in addition the full Risk Register is discussed once per year. The UEG Risk Review Group meets in advance of UEG and Audit Committee and is supported by a Risk Advisory Group which brings together individuals from across Faculties and Services involved in risk management. This ensures that risks and their ratings are regularly reviewed and new risks are identified as a key element of University processes.

Responsibilities of the Board in the preparation of the Financial Statements

The Board is responsible for the appointment of the external auditor and approval of the audited Financial Statements, which are prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP): Accounting for Further and Higher Education, the Office for Students' (OfS) accounts direction and other relevant accounting standards. Where there are inconsistencies between the requirements of the SORP and the accounts direction, then the accounts direction will prevail.

The Board is responsible, through the Vice-Chancellor and CEO, for the administration and management of the University's financial affairs and for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the University. Additionally, as per the OfS's requirements and in accordance with any relevant Statement of Recommended Practice, the University is required to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the University and of the surplus or deficit and cash flows for that year.

In the preparation of the Financial Statements, the Board must ensure that:

- suitable accounting policies are selected and applied consistently;
- judgements and estimates are made that are reasonable and prudent;

- applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures being disclosed and explained in the Financial Statements;
- the Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the University of Plymouth will continue in operation for the foreseeable future. The Board is satisfied that it has adequate resources (as considered in the going concern section of the Statement of Principal Accounting Policies) to continue in operation for the foreseeable future; for this reason, the 'going concern' basis continues to be adopted in the preparation of the Financial Statements; and
- as far as the Board is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the external auditor is unaware. Relevant information is defined as information required by the external auditor in connection with preparing their report.

The Board, through its designated Officer, the Vice-Chancellor and CEO, has taken reasonable steps to:

- ensure that funds from the OfS are used only for the purposes for which they have been given and in accordance with the memorandum of assurance and accountability with the OfS and any other conditions which the OfS may from time to time prescribe. This extends to expenditure relating to the delivery of the Access and Participation Plan;
- ensure that funds from UK Research and Innovation (including Research

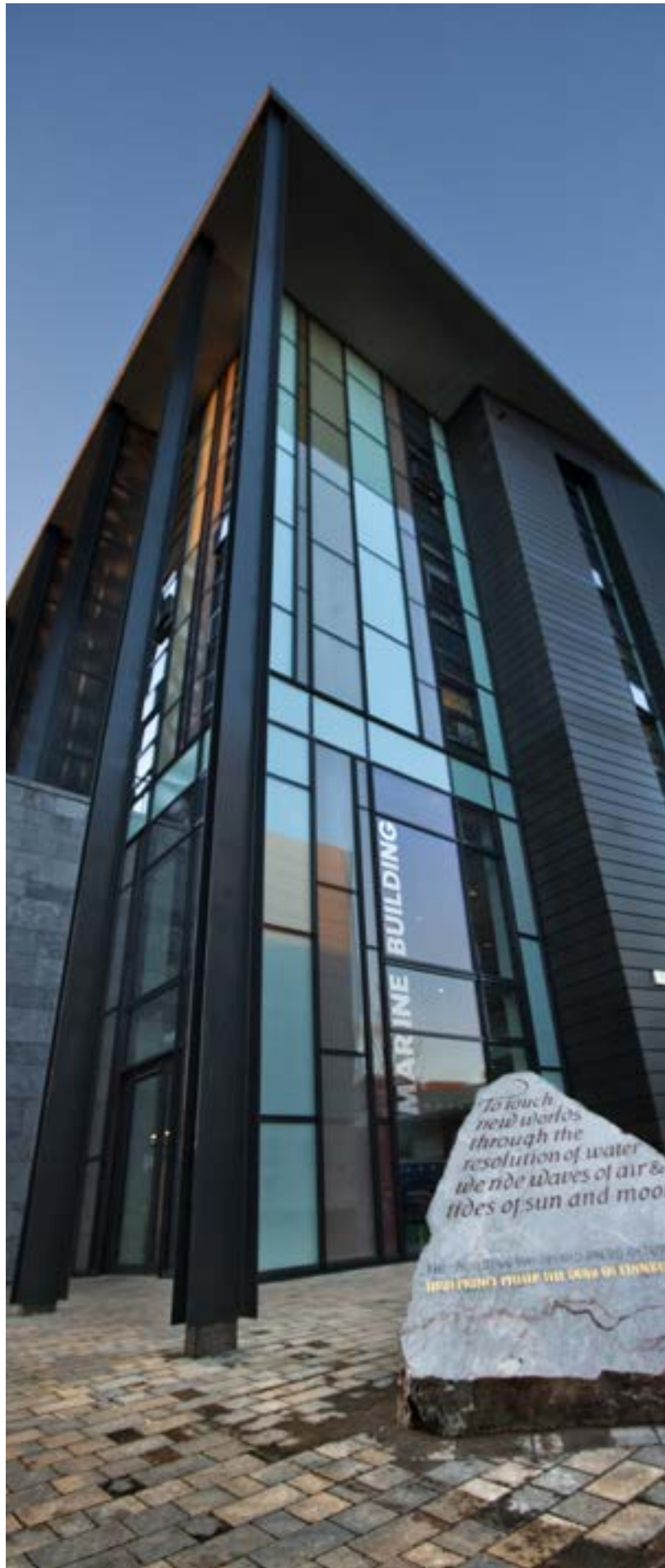
The Marine Building, University campus

England), the Education and Skills Funding Agency and the Department of Education and other funds as appropriate are used for the specific purposes for which they have been given and in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of Funding and any other conditions which may be prescribed;

- ensure that there are appropriate financial and management controls in place to safeguard public funds and funds from other sources;
- ensure that where the financial statements are published electronically the maintenance and integrity of the University's website is fulfilled;
- safeguard the assets of the University of Plymouth and prevent and detect corruption, fraud, bribery and other irregularities; and
- secure the economical, efficient, and effective management of the University of Plymouth's resources and expenditure to achieve value for money.

This Corporate Governance Statement was approved by the Board of Governors on 24 November 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Professor Simon Gaskell
Pro-Chancellor and Chair of the Board of Governors



Board of Governors and Board Committee Membership



The members are listed for the period 1 August 2021–24 November 2022, the date the Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Governors. Biographies of the Board of Governors can be viewed at plymouth.ac.uk/governors

Name	Type of membership	Attendance (2021/22)	Appointed	Appointment completed or leaving date	Membership of Board Committees
Colin Drummond OBE DL	Independent Governor (Chair)	6/6	October 2016	August 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Honorary Awards Committee Nominations Committee (Chair) Reward and Remuneration Committee
Professor Simon Gaskell	Independent Governor (January 2019 – August 2022) Chair from September 2022	8/8	January 2019	December 2024 (Re-appointed for a second term in March 2021, effective from December 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance Committee (until August 2022) Reward and Remuneration Committee Honorary Awards Committee from September 2022 Nominations Committee (Chair) from September 2022
Hamish Anderson	Independent Governor (Vice-Chair)	2/2	January 2016 as an independent governor January 2017 appointed as Vice-Chair	December 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit Committee Honorary Awards Committee Nominations Committee Reward and Remuneration Committee (Chair)
Tonari Ariekpar	Governor (nominated by the Students' Union)	3/3	June 2022	June 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Honorary Awards Committee
Adrian Dawson	Governor (nominated by Professional Services)	5/5	April 2022	March 2025	
Professor James Daybell	Governor (nominated by Senate)	7/8	August 2021	August 2024	
Emi Dowse	Governor (nominated by the Students' Union)	4/5	June 2021	June 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Honorary Awards Committee
Amanda Fisher	Independent Governor	6/6	January 2022	December 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit Committee Health and Safety Assurance Committee
Michelle Hanson	Independent Governor	8/8	April 2017	March 2023 (Re-appointed for a second term in March 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Safety Assurance Committee Finance Committee
Kate Jackson	Independent Governor	2/2	January 2016	December 2021 (Re-appointed for a second term in November 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Safety Assurance Committee (Chair) Audit Committee Honorary Awards Committee Nominations Committee

Board of Governors and Board Committee Membership

Name	Type of membership	Attendance (2021/22)	Appointed	Appointment completed or leaving date	Membership of Board Committees
Professor Kevin Jones	Governor (nominated by the Senate)	8/8	July 2017	December 2023 (Re-appointed for a second term in July 2021)	
Bruce Mann CB	Independent Governor	6/8	April 2017	March 2023 (Re-appointed for a second term in March 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance Committee (Chair) • Reward and Remuneration Committee • Nominations Committee
Daniella Marely	Governor (nominated by the Students' Union)	2/3	June 2022	June 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honorary Awards Committee
Madeleine Morton	Governor (nominated by the Students' Union)	5/5	June 2021	June 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honorary Awards Committee
Dr Ursula Ney	Independent Governor Vice-Chair from October 2022	8/8	July 2018	July 2024 (Re-appointed for a second term in June 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit Committee • Reward and Remuneration Committee (Chair from October 2022) • Nominations Committee (from October 2022)
Dinah Nichols CB	Independent Governor	8/8	April 2017	March 2023 (Re-appointed for a second term in March 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance Committee • Reward and Remuneration Committee • Honorary Awards Committee
Sir Richard Olver	Independent Governor	1/2	January 2022	December 2024 (Resigned April 2022)	
Simon Perry	Independent Governor	8/8	April 2017	March 2023 (Re-appointed for a second term in March 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit Committee (Chair) • Nominations Committee
Professor Judith Petts CBE	Vice-Chancellor and Chief Executive Officer	8/8	February 2016		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honorary Awards Committee (Chair) • Nominations Committee • Also attends • Finance Committee • Audit Committee • Reward and Remuneration Committee
Isobel Rossiter	Governor (Professional Services staff)	3/3	August 2018	July 2024 (Re-appointed for a second term in July 2021, resigned February 2022)	
Tony Spotswood	Independent Governor	1/3	July 2022	June 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit Committee (from October 2022)
Dr Andrew Tyler	Independent Governor	4/4	May 2022	April 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance Committee (from October 2022)
Tom Yoritaka	Independent Governor	4/5	August 2018	July 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance Committee

Independent Members of Board Sub-Committees who are not Governors

Name	Type of membership	Appointed	Appointment completed or leaving date	Membership of Board Committees
Tim Marsh	External member	October 2017	September 2023 (Re-appointed for a second term in September 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Safety Assurance Committee
Commodore Ian Shipperley	External member	October 2017	September 2023 (Re-appointed for a second term in September 2020, resigned March 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Safety Assurance Committee
Carole Burgoyne MBE	External member	October 2019	September 2022 Resigned February 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Safety Assurance Committee
Stephen Waite	External member	May 2022	April 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Safety Assurance Committee

Advisors to the University of Plymouth

External auditor and corporation tax advisor

Mazars LLP
90 Victoria Street
Bristol BS1 6DP

Tax advisors

KPMG LLP
66 Queen Square
Bristol BS1 4BE

Solicitors

Womble Bond Dickinson (UK) LLP
Ballard House
West Hoe Road
Plymouth PL1 3AE

Ashfords LLP
Princess Court
23 Princess Street
Plymouth PL1 2EX

Pinsent Masons LLP
1 Park Row
Leeds LS1 5AB

Eversheds Sutherland (International) LLP
Bridgewater Place
Water Lane
Leeds LS11 5DR

Internal auditors

Uniac
4th Floor, St James' Building
Oxford Street
Manchester M1 6FQ

Bankers

HSBC Bank PLC
4 Old Town Street
Plymouth PL1 1DD

Principal office of the University

University of Plymouth
Plymouth PL4 8AA



Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PLYMOUTH

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the University of Plymouth ('the University') and its subsidiary undertakings ('the Group') for the year ended 31 July 2022 which comprise the Consolidated and University Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure, the Consolidated and University Statement of Changes in Reserves, the Consolidated and University Statement of Financial Position, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and University's affairs as at 31 July 2022 and of the Group's and University's income and expenditure, gains and losses, changes in reserves and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice – Accounting for Further and Higher Education.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group and University 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 Board of Governors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group's and University'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 Board of Governors 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 Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Governors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities of the Board of Governors set out on pages 31 and 32, the Board of Governors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial

statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Governors are responsible for assessing the Group and University's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Governors either intend to liquidate all or part of the University Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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 University Group and its operations, we considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: OfS requirements, UK tax legislation, pensions legislation, employment regulation and health and safety regulation, anti-bribery, corruption and fraud, money laundering and non-compliance with implementation of government support schemes relating to COVID-19.

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 University Group 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 University Group 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 pensions legislation and the OfS Accounts Direction.

In addition, we evaluated the Board of Governors' 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, in particular in relation to defined benefit pension obligations, 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 Board of Governors 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.

Other required Reporting

Opinion on other matters prescribed in the OfS Audit Code of Practice issued under the Further and Higher Education Act 1992.

In our opinion, in all material respects:

- funds from whatever source administered by the provider for specific purposes have been properly applied to those purposes and managed in accordance with relevant legislation;
- funds provided by OfS, UK Research and Innovation (including Research England), the Education and Skills Funding Agency and the Department for Education have been applied in accordance with the relevant terms and conditions; and
- the requirements of the OfS's accounts direction have been met.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and University and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the Board of Governors' Report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the OfS Audit Code of Practice requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the provider's grant and fee income, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, is materially misstated; or
- the provider's expenditure on access and participation activities, as disclosed in the accounts, has been materially misstated.

Use of the audit report

This report is made solely to the University's members as a body in accordance with paragraph 4(2) of the University's articles and section 124B of the Education Reform Act 1988. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the University'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 group and University and the University's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Signed:

**DRA Bott (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Mazars LLP**
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
90 Victoria Street, Bristol BS1 6DP

5 December 2022

Statement of Principal Accounting Policies

1. Accounting convention

The Consolidated and University financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) and the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP): Accounting for Further and Higher Education (2019 edition). Amendments to FRS 102 (including disclosures) following the UK exit from the EU are applicable from the year ended 31 July 2022. They have also been prepared in accordance with the 'carried forward' powers and duties of previous legislation (Further and Higher Education Act 1992 and the Higher Education Act 2004) and the new powers of the Higher Education and Research Act 2017 during the transition period to 31 July 2019, the Royal Charter, the Accounts Direction issued by the Office for Students (OfS), the Terms and conditions of funding for higher education institutions issued by the Office for Students and the Terms and conditions of Research England Grant.

The University is a public benefit entity and therefore has applied the relevant public benefit requirement of the applicable UK laws and accounting standards.

2. Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified at fair value. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note/(s).

The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the University Group and rounded to the nearest £000.

Going concern

The University prepares an annual plan as part of the annual planning cycle, which directly links to the objectives in Strategy 2030. Performance against the plan is monitored through the year. The annual plan feeds into the five-year forecast, which is reviewed and updated each year including a sensitivity analysis against the key areas of risk or opportunity. After reviewing the group's forecasts and projections across the five year plan the Board of Governors has a reasonable expectation that the University has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and is not aware of any material uncertainties which would prevent the University from continuing as a going concern. Thus it continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

3. Exemptions under FRS 102

The University has taken the exemption under section 3.3 of the SORP (1.12(b) of FRS 102) to not produce a separate cash flow statement for the University only.

4. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated Financial Statements include the financial statements of the University and its subsidiary undertakings together with the share of the results of a joint

venture for the financial year to 31 July 2022.

The University has six subsidiaries: Peninsula Dental Social Enterprise CIC (PDSE), PDSE Limited (PDSEL), PMS (Facilities) Plymouth Limited (PMSF), University Commercial Services Plymouth Limited (UCSP), University of Plymouth Enterprise Limited (UPEL) and University of Plymouth Services Limited (UPSL). PDSE's constitution specifically requires that its income and assets are utilised for the specific purpose of the social enterprise and prevent the distribution of any surplus to the University.

Gains or losses on any intra-group transactions are eliminated in full as are amounts in relation to debts and claims between undertakings included in the consolidation. Balances between the University and its joint ventures are not eliminated. Normal trading transactions that are not settled by the balance sheet date are included as current assets or liabilities. Any gains or losses are included in the carrying amount of assets of either entity, the part relating to the University's share is eliminated.

The joint venture arrangement with Plymouth Science Park Limited (PSP) is accounted for using the equity method. The investment was initially recognised at the transaction price (including transaction costs) and has been subsequently adjusted to reflect the University's share of the surplus/ (deficit) and other comprehensive income of the jointly controlled entity. PSP prepares Financial Statements to 31 March, which are adjusted based upon management accounts to give a 31 July position for consolidation.

The consolidated Financial Statements do not include the University of Plymouth Students' Union, as the University does not exert control or dominant influence over policy decisions.

5. Income recognition

Income from the sale of goods or services is credited to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income when the goods or services are supplied to the external customers or the terms of the contract have been satisfied.

Tuition fee income is stated gross of any expenditure which is not a discount and credited to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, income receivable is shown net of the discount. Bursaries and scholarships are accounted for gross as expenditure and not deducted from income. Education contracts are recognised when the University is entitled to the income, which is the period in which students are studying, or where relevant, when performance conditions have been met.

Investment income is credited to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income on a receivable and accruals basis.

Funds the University receives and disburses as paying agent on behalf of a funding body are excluded from the income and expenditure of the University where the University is exposed to minimal risk or enjoys minimal economic benefit related to the transaction.

Grant funding

Grant funding including Funding Council grants, research grants from government sources and grants from non-government sources are recognised when the University is entitled to the income and performance related conditions have been met. If no performance conditions exist, income is recognised on entitlement. Income received in advance of performance related conditions being met is recognised as deferred income within creditors and released to income as the conditions are met.

Capital grants

Capital grants are recognised within income when the University is entitled to the funds, subject to any performance conditions being met.

Contract income

Income from contracts and other services rendered are accounted for as revenue and recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income to the extent of the completion of the contract or service concerned. NHS England contract income is recognised in line with the NHS financial year. Where the University receives student accommodation income under an agency agreement, it is recognised on a net basis; other accommodation contract income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Donation and endowments

Donations of tangible assets are included within income. Paragraph PBE34.73(b) of IFRS 102 requires income from donations of fixed assets to be measured at the fair value of the fixed asset. Donated

tangible assets are valued and accounted for as tangible assets under the appropriate asset category. Endowments are a class of donation where the donor requires the original gift to be invested and the return to be spent in accordance with the donor's charitable aims. The donor can specify that the capital can be spent (expendable endowment) or maintained in perpetuity (permanent endowment).

Endowments are 'Non-Exchange Transactions' and are accounted for under the Performance Model. The original endowment gift is recognised as 'Donation and Endowment' income when receivable.

Returns on endowment investments are recognised as income as earned, and recognised in endowment reserves. Endowment reserves are transferred to unrestricted reserves when they are expended on their restricted purpose.

There are three main types:

- Restricted permanent endowments – the capital fund is maintained and the income thereon must be applied to the restricted purpose specified by the donor.
- Unrestricted permanent endowments – the capital fund is maintained (and is therefore restricted) but the income thereon can be applied to the general purposes of the University and is therefore unrestricted.
- Expendable endowments – where trustees have the power of discretion to convert endowed capital into income, to be expended on the restricted purpose specified by the donor.



6. Accounting for retirement benefits

Retirement benefits for employees in defined benefit schemes are funded by contributions from the University and employees. Most academic staff are members of the Department for Education's Teachers' Pension Scheme (TPS). There are particular circumstances in which a few members of staff are eligible for the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS) and some members of the Faculty of Health and PDSE are eligible for membership of the Department of Health's NHS Pension Scheme. Most other employees are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) run by Devon County Council (DCC). Defined contribution (DC) schemes with Aviva, Scottish Widows and Legal and General are offered to employees of UPEL, UCSP, PDSE and UPSL. All DC schemes are independently administered under master trust arrangements.

Contributions to the schemes, except for the LGPS and USS pension schemes, are charged as expenditure so as to spread the cost of the pensions over the employees' working lives with the University in such a way that the pension cost is a substantially level percentage of present and future pensionable payroll. Variations from regular costs are spread over the expected average remaining working lifetime of members of the schemes after making allowances for further withdrawals.

LGPS

The University participates in the DCC Pension Fund. The fund, which is part of the LGPS, provides benefits based on the career average pensionable salary. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group. Pension scheme assets are measured using market values. Pension scheme liabilities are measured using a projected unit credit method and discounted at the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent term and currency to the liability. The calculation is completed by a qualified actuary.

The pension scheme surplus (to the extent that it is recognised) or deficit is recognised in full. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. These amounts together with the return on plan assets, less amounts included in net interest, are disclosed as actuarial gains and losses. The cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in expenditure as staff costs, except where included in the cost of an asset, comprises the increase in pension benefit liability arising from employee service during the period and the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments, and settlements. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net liability. This cost is recognised in expenditure as a finance cost.

This is a defined benefits scheme and is valued every three years by a professionally qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method, the

rates of contribution payable being determined by the actuary.

TPS

The TPS is valued periodically by the Government Actuary who specifies the contribution rate paid by the University. The Department for Education operates a notional fund for this scheme. The University has no liability for pensions or pension increases for past employees in this scheme. The University is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis and therefore, as required by Section 28 of FRS 102 Employee Benefits, accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged as expenditure represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

USS

The University participates in the USS. The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. Because of the mutual nature of the scheme, the assets are not attributed to individual institutions and a scheme-wide contribution rate is set. The University is therefore exposed to actuarial risks associated with other universities' employees and is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis. As required by Section 28 of FRS 102 Employee benefits, the University therefore accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to expenditure represents the contributions payable to the scheme. Since the University has entered into an agreement (the

Recovery Plan) that determines how each employer within the scheme will fund the overall deficit, the University recognises a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) with related expenses being recognised through the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

NHS

The NHS Pension Scheme is valued periodically by the Government Actuary who specifies the contribution rate paid by the University. The Department of Health operates a notional fund for this scheme. The University has no liability for pensions or pension increases for past employees in this scheme and accounts for it as required by Section 28 of FRS 102 as if it were a defined contribution scheme.

7. Employment benefits

Short-term employee benefits such as salaries and compensated absences are recognised as an expense in the year employees render service to the University. Any unused benefits are accrued and measured as the additional amount the University expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

8. Finance leases

Leasing agreements which transfer to the University substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership of an asset are treated as finance leases. Finance leases are accounted for as if the asset had been purchased outright and are capitalised at the lower of fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease and

depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or the useful economic lives of equivalently owned assets.

The finance charges are allocated between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability using the effective interest method over the lease term.

9. Operating leases

Costs in respect of operating leases are expended on a straight line basis over the lease term.

10. Foreign currency translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the dates of the transactions. All exchange differences are dealt with through the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

As the University operates in international markets it is exposed to exchange rate risk when it transacts in foreign currencies or holds assets or liabilities in a foreign currency. The University does not expose itself to unnecessary or speculative exchange rate risk. This is achieved by the use of foreign currency accounts and matching payments and receipts of key currencies wherever possible. The University limits balance sheet exchange exposures by converting excess foreign currency cash balances on a regular basis.

11. Property plant and equipment

Land and buildings

Buildings are shown at cost less depreciation based on a useful economic life of up to 50 years and are depreciated on a straight line basis. Internal and external refurbishment works are shown at cost less depreciation based on a useful economic life of up to 50 years, which reflects the estimated replacement date, and are depreciated on a straight line basis. Land purchased on or after 1 August 2014 is held at cost less impairment. Land purchased prior to 1 August 2014 was revalued upon transition to FRS 102, and is held at deemed cost based on the market value at 31 July 2014.

Where land and buildings are acquired with the aid of specific grants they are capitalised and depreciated as above. The related grants are credited to income upon meeting performance conditions set by the grantor, this generally being upon completion of the building.

Where no performance condition is specified by the grantor income is recognised immediately as receivable.

Assets in the course of construction are accounted for at cost, based on the value of architects' certificates and other direct costs incurred to 31 July. They are not depreciated until they are brought into use.

Interest charges which are directly attributable to the construction of buildings are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Such interest is capitalised only up until the date the relevant building is brought into

use. The rate of interest used is the applicable cost of funds during this period.

Staff costs arising directly from the construction or acquisition of a specific tangible fixed asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset.

Donated land and buildings are valued and capitalised on transfer of title and the corresponding credit is taken as donation income.

Equipment

Equipment costing less than £10,000 per individual item or group of related items is written off as an expense in the year of acquisition. All other equipment is capitalised at cost. Capitalised equipment is depreciated over its useful economic life using the straight line method. The life of each asset is established on acquisition and may fall within the range of three to ten years depending on its nature. There may be exceptions, where the useful economic life is deemed to be in excess of the three to ten year range and in these instances an appropriate useful economic life will be applied. For a group of related items of computer equipment purchased as part of a networking or software enhancement programme, the life is established by reference to the date of the next proposed upgrade.

When equipment is acquired with the aid of specific grants, it is capitalised and depreciated in accordance with the above policy with the related grant being credited to income upon meeting performance conditions set by the grantor, this generally being purchase of the asset. Where no

performance condition is specified by the grantor income is recognised immediately as receivable.

Impairment

A review for potential indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date. If events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment may not be recoverable, a calculation of the impact is completed and arising impairment values charged against the asset and to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as expenditure in the period in which they are incurred.

12. Intangible assets and goodwill

Intangible assets

Intangible assets purchased separately from a business are initially recognised at cost.

Negative goodwill

Negative goodwill relates to the increase of the University's holding in PSP at the point at which it became a jointly controlled entity. Negative goodwill has been initially measured at the excess of the fair value of the University's share of PSP's net assets at the date of acquisition and the funds invested into the jointly controlled entity. Negative goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis over the 20 year useful economic life of the investment.

Software and licences

Software and licences costing less than £10,000 per individual item or group of related items are written off in the year of acquisition. All other software and licences are capitalised at cost.

Capitalised software and licences are amortised over their useful economic life using the straight line method. The life of each asset is established on acquisition and may fall within the range of three to ten years depending on its nature and will often be defined by period of use rights specified in the licence agreement.

Intangible assets under development

Intangible assets under development are accounted for at cost and are not amortised until they are brought into use.

Goodwill and intangible assets are subject to an assessment as to whether there are any indicators of impairment at each reporting date. If such indicators exist, the institution will perform an impairment review.

13. Investment properties

Investment property is land or a building, or part of a building, or both held for rental income and or capital appreciation rather than for use in delivering services. Mixed use property is separated between investment property and property, plant and equipment where the separate portions can be sold separately or leased out under a finance lease. Where the fair value of the investment property portion cannot be reliably measured the entire property has been included within property, plant and equipment.



Investment properties are initially measured at cost and then subsequently at fair value at the end of each reporting date, with changes in fair value recognised immediately in the surplus or deficit for the year.

Investment properties held in PSP are held at market value. These properties are revalued annually and all gains and losses, both realised and unrealised, are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as they accrue. Revaluations are conducted annually by an external valuer.

14. Non-current investments

All investments will initially be recognised at cost and subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Where fair value cannot be reliably measured or investments are not publicly traded, they will be measured at cost less impairment. All gains and losses on investment assets, both realised and unrealised, are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as they accrue.

Investments in subsidiary undertakings and associates are recognised at transaction cost less accumulated impairment losses.

15. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash in hand, cash held with recognised banks and building societies and deposits repayable on demand, or with a maturity date of less than three months at the placement date.

Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid (highly liquid is

considered to be holdings which can be liquidated in less than three months) investments and government securities that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

16. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the University has a present legal or constructive obligation where, as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

A contingent liability arises from a past event that gives the University a probable obligation whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the University. Contingent liabilities also arise in circumstances where a provision would otherwise be made but either it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the University a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the University.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position but are disclosed in the notes.

17. Accounting for joint operations

The University accounts for its share in the Plymouth Science Park Limited joint venture using the equity method.

18. Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences that exist at the reporting date and that result in an obligation to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax in the future. The deferred tax is measured at the rate expected to apply in periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets shall be recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The University is an exempt charity within the meaning of Schedule 3 of the Charities Act 2011 and as such is a charity within the meaning of Para 1 of schedule 6 to the Finance Act 2010 Section 506 (1) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act (ICTA)



1988. Accordingly, the University is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by section 478–488 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (CTA 2010), Section 505 of the ICTA 1988 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied to exclusively charitable purposes. The University does have some trading income which is subject to Corporation Tax.

The University receives no similar exemption in respect of Value Added Tax (VAT). Irrecoverable VAT on expenditure (revenue and capital) is included in the costs of such expenditure. Any irrecoverable VAT allocated to fixed assets is included in their cost.

The University's subsidiary companies are subject to Corporation Tax and VAT in the same way as any commercial organisation. The University, UPEL, UCSP and UPSL are in a registered VAT group where VAT is not accounted for on goods and services supplied between group members.

Under UK tax legislation, where allowable, the University enters into gift aid arrangements with its trading subsidiaries to relieve tax liabilities within the group. To the extent that distributable reserves are available, subsidiary companies gift taxable profits to the University, with the cost being recognised as an expense within the subsidiary and an income within the University. These transactions consolidate out within the group Financial Statements. PDSE CIC and PDSE Limited are an exception. PDSE CIC's constitution prevents profits being gift aided

to the University and are subject to corporation tax. PDSE Limited is unable to gift aid profits to PDSE CIC as PDSE CIC is not a charity and PDSE Limited profits are therefore subject to corporation tax.

The gift aid payment is only recognised as a liability by the subsidiary company at the year-end if there is a Companies Act s288 written resolution approved by the relevant Board in the year to pay the taxable profit for the year to the University by a certain payment date.

19. Financial instruments

The University has elected to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of the recognition and measurement of financial instruments. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the University becomes party to the contractual provision of the instrument and they are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. A financial asset and a financial liability are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and an intention either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and investments in commercial paper (i.e. deposits and bonds). These assets are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future

receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. For financial assets carried at amortised cost the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Financial assets are de-recognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank loans, and intra-group loans. These liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

The University is exposed to interest rate risk through its borrowings, currently one of its loans has an interest rate which is linked to movements in the Bank of England base rate. The University has a policy of managing its interest rate risk by using fixed rate options where

these are available, but maintains a reasonable balance between the risk of exposure to interest rates with achieving value for money. Where the University is exposed to interest risk it manages this risk passively, with sensitivity analysis performed to ensure that cash flow plans allow for reasonable movements in interest rates without exposing the University to excessive liquidity risk.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised at transaction price.

To the extent that the University enters into forward foreign exchange contracts which remain unsettled at the reporting date, the fair value of the contracts is reviewed at that date. The initial fair value is measured as the transaction price on the date of inception of the contracts. Subsequent valuations are considered on the basis of the forward rates for those unsettled contracts at the reporting date. The University does not apply hedge accounting in respect of forward foreign exchange contracts held to manage cash flow exposures of forecast transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires.

20. Reserves

Reserves are classified as restricted or unrestricted. Restricted endowment reserves include balances which, through endowment to the University, are held as a permanently restricted fund which the University must hold in perpetuity.

Other restricted reserves include balances where the donor has designated a specific purpose and therefore the University is restricted in the use of these funds.

The capital reserve represents funds in PDSE that are ring-fenced for capital projects to include associated equipment. Any spend from this capital reserve will be in line with the capital plan and equipment replacement schedule which has been approved by the PDSE board.

21. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the University's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income, and expenses. These judgements, estimates, and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Critical accounting estimates

Recoverability of debtors

The provision for doubtful debts is based on the estimate of the expected recoverability of those debts. Assumptions are made based on the level of debtors which have defaulted historically, coupled with country specific current economic knowledge.

The balance sheet provision for commercial debtors is based on the specific and current situation of the customer, the age profile of the debt and the nature of the amount due. There has been a decrease in the provision of £1.4m (2021: increase of £0.3m) due to the write off of fully provided for international academic partnership debt and specific project related debt.

The provision for student debtors is based on specific and current information for home and international students, and undergraduate and postgraduate students. There has been a decrease in the provision of £0.1m (2021: increase of £0.1m) which reflects the effective management of student debts. Management have noted that the impact of COVID-19 on debt recoverability has reduced compared to the previous year and this year has seen an increased focus on country-specific debtors to include Sri Lanka and the Ukraine as a result of economic and political events. Further details are set out in Note 18.

Short term employee benefits

Under FRS 102, there is a requirement to recognise a holiday pay accrual for any employees who have a remaining leave balance at the year end. An average number of days remaining

remaining for employees taken from across faculties and professional services areas, is 4.40 days (2021: 4.47 days) and equates to an accrual of £2.1m (2021: £2.2m). An increase or decrease of one day would result in an increase or decrease in the liability of £0.5m. The impact of COVID-19 on the number of days' annual leave carried forward is, as expected, reducing in impact. It is policy to carry forward no more than four days, and there are now fewer exceptions made where employees have been able to carry forward days in excess of four.

Retirement benefit obligations

Local Government Pension Scheme

The cost of the LGPS, as a defined benefit pension plan and other post-employment benefits are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions, the impact of market conditions and the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty and can create volatility in liabilities and therefore the net asset position. The assumptions used are reviewed and challenged by management via discussion with DCC, the scheme actuary and external auditor. Sector benchmarks and alternate actuary approaches are considered and where appropriate University specific assumptions are used. Salary increases, in line with the five year forecast, are used in the calculation.

CPI assumption

Pension Increase Orders are used to set the level of pension increases with effect from 1 April of each year, with reference to the change in CPI inflation over the 12 months to the previous September, which was announced in October. This was 9.9% and was considerably higher than the CPI assumption set by employers as at 31 July 2022. Although Pension Increase Orders have always been set with reference to the September CPI for the last 10 years and the September RPI for the preceding 20 years, they are not automatically set and they are only known with absolute certainty when the Pension Increase Order is enacted by Parliament, which is usually in April of the following year. Similarly, the likely level of the forthcoming Pension Increase Order 2023 was not known at 31 July. Consequently, no adjustment has been made to recognise the possible 2023 Pension Increase Order within the CPI assumption.

Sensitivity analysis considering a 0.1% or one year increase and decrease in the following four key assumptions, provides impact on the present value of the total obligation as summarised below:

	2021/22 assumption	+0.1%	-0.1%
		Liability £000s	Liability £000s
Discount rate	3.4%	(9,157)	9,381
Salary increase	3.8%	423	(421)
Pension increase	2.8%	9,003	(8,797)
		+1 year	-1 year
Life expectancy	22.98 years (average)	14,502	(13,967)

Further details are set out in Note 31.

The University is exposed to market risks through the valuation of assets held within its defined benefit pension schemes, liabilities on these schemes which are discounted at a rate equal to high quality UK corporate bond rates, and a proportion of its funds which are held as corporate bonds. Exposure to market risks in pension scheme asset and corporate bond asset rates are mitigated by diversification of investments by the pension scheme's management and corporate bonds by holding as part of a diverse portfolio in a segregated fund managed by a specialist fund manager. Market risk associated with the valuation of pension scheme liabilities is managed by regular review of market rates and active management of funding deficits on the pension scheme by the scheme trustees. Market risk on pension assets is managed by the scheme trustees.

Universities Superannuation Scheme

FRS 102 makes the distinction between a group plan and a multi-employer scheme. A group plan consists of a collection of entities under common control typically with a sponsoring employer.

A multi-employer scheme is a scheme for entities not under common control and represents (typically) an industry-wide scheme such as USS. The accounting for a multi-employer scheme where the employer has entered into an agreement with the scheme that determines how the employer will fund a deficit results in the recognition of a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) and the resulting expense in accordance with section 28 of FRS 102. Management are satisfied that USS meets the definition of a multi-employer scheme and the institution has therefore recognised the discounted fair value of the contractual contributions under the recovery plan in existence at the date of approving these financial statements.

As the University is contractually bound to make deficit recovery payments to USS, this is recognised as a liability. The provision is currently based on the USS deficit recovery plan agreed as part of the 2020 actuarial valuation, which defines the deficit payment required as a percentage of future salaries until 2038 (2020/21: 2028). These contributions will be reassessed

within each triennial valuation of the scheme. The provision is based on management's estimate of expected future salary inflations, changes in staff numbers and the prevailing rate of discount. The new USS Schedule of Contributions (SOC) based on the 2020 valuation is reflected in these Financial Statements. The rate of 21.4% was agreed from October 2021 and 21.6% from 1 April 2022 and has resulted in an increase in employer contribution rate from 21.1% to 21.6% and an increase in the deficit recovery rate from 6.2% to 6.3%, which is effective from 1 April 2022. Further details are set out in Notes 31 and 32.

Dilapidation provision

The dilapidation provision represents contributions and expenditure which is in line with a life cycle costing model appropriate to the buildings that a provision is held against. This ensures that the continuing maintenance arrangements that have been entered into as part of a lease obligation can be fulfilled. £1.2m of the dilapidation provision relates to PMSF (2021: £1.3m) and £3.6m to PDSE (2021: £4.0m). The University dilapidation provision represents estimated expenditure to be incurred upon the vacation of leased properties and is based on contract terms and the condition of properties as at 31 July 2022. The provision is £1.2m (2021: £0.6m). Further details are set out in Note 25.

Critical judgements and assumptions

Income recognition

Judgement is applied in determining the value and timing of certain income items to be recognised in the financial statements. This includes determining when performance related conditions have been met, and determining the

revenues associated with partially delivered courses and training where the activities have not been fully completed at the reporting date. This extends to the receipt of accelerated Quality Related (QR) Research funding, income received from Health Education England (HEE) and costs associated with deferred research activity as a result of the impact of previous COVID-19 restrictions.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the University's total assets. Therefore, the estimated useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation charged and the University's reported performance. Useful lives are determined at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed regularly for appropriateness.

The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events. During the year a review of useful lives for internal works refurbishment projects was carried out to ensure each component is accurately depreciated. Details of the carrying values of property, plant and equipment are set out in Note 15.

Impairments

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. These include a direct link to the Campus and Estates Strategy to assess the impact of campus developments on existing buildings in the form of demolition or major refurbishments. If there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with

its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised in the period it arises.

Investment property

Investment properties held in the joint venture, Plymouth Science Park (PSP), are revalued to their fair value at the PSP reporting date by Vickery Holman. The valuation is based on assumptions and judgements which are impacted by a variety of factors including market and other economic conditions. Further details are set out in Note 17.

The University does not own any property with the primary objective being to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Properties are held for social benefit to support the University's primary objective of supporting education and research and therefore classed as tangible assets. Where property is rented to tenants there is a direct impact and benefit to the University's research objectives, which supports the provision and quality of education and teaching. Management review the use of properties on an annual basis.

Retirement benefit obligations

Universities Superannuation Scheme

FRS 102 makes the distinction between a group plan and a multi-employer scheme. A group plan consists of a collection of entities under common control typically with a sponsoring employer. A multi-employer scheme is a scheme for entities not under common control and represents (typically) an industrywide scheme such as USS. The accounting for a multi-employer scheme, where the employer has entered into an

agreement with the scheme that determines how the employer will fund a deficit, results in the recognition of a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) and the resulting expense in accordance with section 28 of FRS 102. Management is satisfied that USS meets the definition of a multi-employer scheme and the institution has therefore recognised the discounted fair value of the contractual contributions under the recovery plan in existence at the date of approving these financial statements.

Events after the reporting period

Management have reviewed events after the reporting period and do not believe there are any of material impact to reflect as part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2022.

The results of the LGPS triannual valuation to 31 March 2022 will be published in late autumn 2022 and the impact reflect in the Financial Statements for the year ending 31 July 2023.

Financial Statements

Consolidated and University Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 July 2022

	Note	Consolidated				University			
		2022 £000	2022 £000	2021 £000	2021 £000	2022 £000	2022 £000	2021 £000	2021 £000
Income									
Tuition fees and education contracts	1	145,816		146,158		145,807		146,155	
Funding body grants	2	34,557		35,299		34,557		35,299	
Research grants and contracts	4	22,916		16,687		21,734		16,445	
Other income	5	42,167		39,816		31,589		25,861	
Investment income	6	1,241		1,147		1,016		934	
Donations and endowments	7	396		330		396		330	
Total income		247,093		239,437		235,099		225,024	
Expenditure									
Staff costs excluding movement on USS and LGPS pension provisions	8, 11	(131,351)		(126,994)		(126,691)		(122,492)	
Staff costs movement on USS and LGPS pension provisions	24	(22,160)		(16,362)		(22,145)		(16,349)	
Total staff costs	8, 11	(153,511)		(143,356)		(148,836)		(138,841)	
Other operating expenses	10,11	(69,124)		(64,738)		(63,519)		(59,064)	
Depreciation and amortisation	14,15	(17,332)		(17,431)		(16,754)		(17,131)	
Interest and other finance costs	12	(7,378)		(6,369)		(7,370)		(6,362)	
Total expenditure		(247,345)		(231,894)		(236,479)		(221,398)	
(Deficit)/surplus before other gains and losses		(252)		7,543		(1,380)		3,626	
Share of joint venture operating surplus/(deficit)	17	429		(347)		-		-	
Loss on investments	22	(1,038)		(286)		(1,038)		(286)	
Gain on disposal of fixed assets		-		181		-		181	
(Deficit)/surplus before taxation		(861)		7,091		(2,418)		3,521	
Taxation	13	(512)		(807)		(191)		(23)	
(Deficit)/surplus for the year		(1,373)		6,284		(2,609)		3,498	
Other comprehensive income									
Actuarial gain in respect of pension schemes	24	253,554		4,835		253,157		4,764	
Total comprehensive income for the year		252,181		11,119		250,548		8,262	
Represented by:									
Net endowment comprehensive income for the year	26	2		-		2		-	
Net restricted comprehensive income for the year	27	8		(1,634)		151		120	
Net unrestricted comprehensive income for the year		252,171		12,753		250,395		8,142	
		252,181		11,119		250,548		8,262	

All activities relate to continuing operations.

Consolidated and University Statement of Changes in Reserves

for the year ended 31 July 2022

			Income and expenditure		Total £000
	Capital £000	Endowment £000	Restricted £000	Unrestricted £000	
Consolidated					
At 1 August 2020	5,155	142	964	(1,309)	4,952
Surplus for the year	-	-	120	6,164	6,284
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	4,835	4,835
Transfer between reserves	(1,754)	-	-	1,754	-
Total comprehensive income	(1,754)	-	120	12,753	11,119
At 1 August 2021	3,401	142	1,084	11,444	16,071
Deficit for the year	-	2	151	(1,526)	(1,373)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	253,554	253,554
Transfer between reserves	(143)	-	-	143	-
Total comprehensive income	(143)	2	151	252,171	252,181
At 31 July 2022	3,258	144	1,235	263,615	268,252
University					
At 1 August 2020	-	142	964	(7,798)	(6,692)
Surplus for the year	-	-	120	3,378	3,498
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	4,764	4,764
Total comprehensive income	-	-	120	8,142	8,262
At 1 August 2021	-	142	1,084	344	1,570
Deficit for the year	-	2	151	(2,762)	(2,609)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	253,157	253,157
Total comprehensive income	-	2	151	250,395	250,548
At 31 July 2022	-	144	1,235	250,739	252,118

Included in unrestricted reserves is an amount of £8,176k (2021: £7,184k) relating to the profit and loss reserve for PDSE. Due to the restrictions in the PDSE constitution, any profits arising are not gift aided to the University.

Consolidated and University Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 July 2022

	Note	Consolidated		University	
		2022 £000	2021 £000	2022 £000	2021 £000
Non-current assets					
Intangible assets and negative goodwill	14	2,028	1,662	3,339	3,136
Tangible fixed assets	15	286,980	258,820	282,079	254,818
Investments	16	200	200	3,662	3,662
Investment in joint venture	17	6,547	6,118	-	-
		295,755	266,800	289,080	261,616
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18	4,395	4,217	4,395	4,217
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	18	31,067	24,453	30,127	24,899
Investments	19, 22	14,062	40,000	14,062	40,000
Cash and cash equivalents	22	139,866	115,207	113,249	87,185
		189,390	183,877	161,833	156,301
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(70,373)	(59,057)	(57,297)	(46,630)
Net current assets		119,017	124,820	104,536	109,671
Total assets less current liabilities		414,772	391,620	393,616	371,287
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21	(58,029)	(60,516)	(58,029)	(60,516)
Provisions					
Pension provision	24, 31	(82,184)	(308,829)	(82,040)	(308,311)
Other provisions	25	(6,307)	(6,204)	(1,429)	(890)
Total net assets		268,252	16,071	252,118	1,570
Restricted reserves					
Endowment reserve	26	144	142	144	142
Income and expenditure reserve	27	1,235	1,084	1,235	1,084
Capital reserve	27	3,258	3,401	-	-
		4,637	4,627	1,379	1,226
Unrestricted reserves					
Income and expenditure reserve		263,615	11,444	250,739	344
Total reserves		268,252	16,071	252,118	1,570

The Financial Statements on pages 40 to 94 were approved by the Board of Governors on 24 November 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

Professor Simon Gaskell
Pro-Chancellor and Chair of the Board of Governors

Professor J Petts CBE
Vice-Chancellor and CEO

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 July 2022		2022	2021
	Note	£000	£000
Cash flow from operating activities			
(Deficit)/surplus for the year before taxation		(861)	7,091
Adjustment for non-cash items			
Depreciation	15	16,449	16,590
Amortisation of intangibles	14	883	841
Amortisation of negative goodwill	14	(163)	(163)
Increase in debtors		(6,818)	(4,345)
Increase in creditors		3,518	2,733
Increase in pension provision		26,909	20,073
Increase in other provisions		103	9
Share of operating (surplus)/deficit in joint venture		(429)	347
		39,591	43,176
Adjustment for investing or financing activities			
Investment income		(1,241)	(1,147)
Interest payable		2,322	2,321
Capital grant income		(2,560)	(3,115)
Loss on investments		1,038	286
Gain on disposal of fixed assets		-	(181)
Cash flows from operating activities before taxation		39,150	41,340
Taxation		(512)	(807)
Cash flows from operating activities after taxation		38,638	40,533
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets		-	181
Capital grant receipts		2,560	2,952
Investment income		1,231	1,005
Payments made to acquire tangible fixed assets		(38,295)	(22,614)
Payments made to acquire intangible fixed assets		(1,046)	(364)
Withdrawal of deposits/(new deposits)		25,938	(11,999)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(9,612)	(30,839)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid on bank loans		(921)	(941)
Interest element of finance leases		(1,368)	(1,381)
Repayments of amounts borrowed		(1,950)	(1,945)
Capital element of finance leases		(153)	(113)
New unsecured loans		-	2,580
Receipt of loan due from joint venture		25	-
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(4,367)	(1,800)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents in the year (excluding investments)		24,659	7,894
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year*		115,207	107,313
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year*		139,866	115,207

*At 31 July 2022 the consolidated cash and cash equivalents balance of £139.9m (2021: £115.2m) included £23.6m (2021: £24.7m) belonging to PDSE which is not available to fund the general liabilities and expenditure of the University, due to the restrictions in the PDSE constitution.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Tuition fees and education contracts

	Consolidated		University	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
		restated		restated
Full-time UK students	113,139	116,006	113,139	116,011
Part-time UK students	5,668	5,084	5,668	5,084
Full-time and part-time international students*	24,087	21,399	24,087	21,399
Special and short course fees	867	706	821	680
Studentships	1,003	847	1,040	865
Total fees by or on behalf of individuals	144,764	144,042	144,755	144,039
Education contracts	1,052	2,116	1,052	2,116
Total	145,816	146,158	145,807	146,155

Education contracts income, which is commissioned payments received from Health Education England and the National Health Service, relates to the teaching of Nursing and Midwifery courses, Clinical Psychology and Allied Health Professions.

*includes EU domiciled and non-EU domiciled students

2 Funding body grants

	Consolidated and University	
	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Office for Students teaching grant	18,444	16,300
Research England research grants	11,638	12,082
Office for Students other grants	1,915	3,802
Office for Students capital grants – buildings and equipment	2,030	1,930
Research England capital grants – buildings and equipment	530	1,185
Total	34,557	35,299

The Office for Students (OfS) and Research England recurrent grants are the annual funding for the purposes of teaching and research. Each grant relates to a specific academic year and is recognised in full in the year to which it relates.

OfS other grants included £nil (2021: £1.0m) hardship funds which were disbursed to students and £nil (2021: £0.3m) COVID testing funding, paid on behalf of the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC).

3 Grant and fee income

	Consolidated		University	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Grant income from the Office for Students	22,389	22,032	22,389	22,032
Grant income from other bodies	12,168	13,267	12,168	13,267
Fee income for taught awards (exclusive of VAT)	142,305	142,879	142,304	142,880
Fee income for research awards (exclusive of VAT)	1,641	1,726	1,641	1,730
Fee income from non-qualifying courses (exclusive of VAT)	1,870	1,553	1,862	1,545
Total (Notes 1 and 2)	180,373	181,457	180,364	181,454

4 Research grants and contracts

	Consolidated		University	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Research councils	10,447	7,501	10,447	7,501
UK-based charities	2,476	1,996	2,440	1,996
UK-based government bodies	4,041	4,256	3,629	4,224
UK-based industry and commerce	839	435	314	400
European grants and contracts	4,096	1,776	3,948	1,776
Other overseas grants and contracts	719	548	659	373
Other grants and contracts	298	175	297	175
Total	22,916	16,687	21,734	16,445

5 Other income

	Consolidated		University	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Residences, catering and conferences	2,971	1,720	2,831	1,684
Other grant income	23,087	22,916	16,097	12,714
Premises and car park income	4,726	3,991	3,088	2,847
Amortisation of negative goodwill	163	163	-	-
Educational royalties and service charges	5,689	6,401	5,689	6,416
Gift aid payments from subsidiaries	-	-	968	95
Other miscellaneous income	5,531	4,625	2,916	2,105
Total	42,167	39,816	31,589	25,861

Residences, catering and conferences includes £1.8m (2021: £1.5m) rental income from halls of residence contracted by the University for the provision of accommodation to students, the majority of which is payable to the landlord.

Educational royalties and service charges include income from other institutions for the right to teach courses developed by the University and to award degrees on its behalf.

Other grant income includes £nil (2021: £1.6m) COVID capital funding from the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) and £nil (2021: £1.0m) COVID revenue funding from Health Education England (HEE); both in respect of PDSE. Other HEE grant income for PDSE activity was £8.9m (2021: £7.7m), of which £2.7m (2021: £2.3m) was paid to the University of Plymouth's Peninsula Medical School to fund dental placements and academic supervisors.

6 Investment income

	Consolidated		University	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Income from endowments	2	2	2	2
Other investment income	1,239	1,142	1,014	932
Dividend income from non-current investments	-	3	-	-
Total	1,241	1,147	1,016	934

7 Donations and endowments

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Consolidated and University		
Donations with restrictions received in year	396	324
Unrestricted donations received in year	-	6
Total	396	330

8 Staff costs

The average weekly number of persons (including senior post holders) employed by the University and its subsidiaries during the year, expressed as full time equivalents (FTEs), was:

	Consolidated	
	2022 Number	2021 Number
Academic departments	1,465	1,414
Academic support services	383	394
Administration and central services	191	203
Premises	134	130
Other income generating activities	244	248
Catering and residences	46	55
Total	2,463	2,444

	Consolidated		University	
	2022 £000	2021 £000	2022 £000	2021 £000
Wages and salaries	102,411	98,981	99,186	95,338
Social security costs	10,679	10,134	10,005	9,737
Pension costs	18,261	17,879	17,500	17,417
	131,351	126,994	126,691	122,492
Movement on LGPS pension provision (Note 24)	19,510	16,390	19,495	16,377
Movement on USS pension provision (Note 24)	2,650	(28)	2,650	(28)
Total	153,511	143,356	148,836	138,841

Senior post holder's remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration of the Vice-Chancellor and CEO		
Salary	254,238	245,555
Pay in lieu of pension contributions	26,104	25,718
Total salary	280,342	271,273
Pension contributions	25,134	16,825
Total salary and pension contributions	305,476	288,098
Taxable benefits		
Healthcare	2,445	1,668
Total benefits	2,445	1,668
Total remuneration	307,921	289,766

In considering pay for the Vice-Chancellor and CEO in November 2021, the Reward and Remuneration Committee considered the University's performance in 2020/21 against the declared strategic KPI's (as reported in the Annual Report and Financial Statements 2020-21), the Vice-Chancellor and CEO's performance against her personal objectives, and her remuneration package against comparator data.

The Committee noted when taking its decision in November 2021 that:

- the Vice-Chancellor and CEO had led the University to deliver improvements in results in line with Strategy 2030 and which had resulted in the enhancement of the reputation of the University;
- the Vice-Chancellor and CEO's base pay, as noted in successive Annual Reward and Remuneration Committee Reports, was lower than the sector median for comparable institutions.

The Reward and Remuneration Committee concluded that the Vice-Chancellor and CEO was providing clear leadership to the University and that there was evidence to justify the increase to the Vice-Chancellor and CEO's base pay, given her relative pay to sector comparators, her performance and the University's achievements. Given these points it was agreed that her pay would increase to be closer to the sector median for Vice-Chancellor and CEO pay.

Pay ratios

The ratios between the Vice-Chancellor and CEO's remuneration and all other University staff (including subsidiary staff) are as follows:

	Note	2022		2021	
		Vice-Chancellor and CEO	All other staff (median)	Vice-Chancellor and CEO	All other staff (median)
		£000	£000	£000	£000
		Pay ratio		Pay ratio	
		Number	Number	Number	Number
Basic salary	10	254	36	246	36
Total remuneration		308	44	290	42

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are deemed to be the University Executive Group (UEG) which consisted of 9 members at 31 July 2022 (2021: 9) and includes the following roles:

1. Vice-Chancellor and CEO
2. Senior Deputy Vice-Chancellor
3. Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Education and Student Experience
4. Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Research and Enterprise
5. Registrar and Secretary
6. Chief Financial Officer*
7. Executive Dean, Faculty of Health
8. Executive Dean, Faculty of Arts, Humanities and Business
9. Executive Dean, Faculty of Science and Engineering

*The Chief Financial Officer joined the University in August 2022, replacing the Interim Chief Financial Officer who left the University in June 2022.

UEG are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the University.

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
UEG total salary, pension and other emoluments	<u>1,590</u>	<u>1,666</u>

Remuneration of higher-paid staff

The number of staff, including UEG members and the Vice-Chancellor and CEO, who received FTE basic remuneration (excluding salary in lieu of pension, pension contributions, bonuses, allowances, clinical excellence awards and other such payments) in the following ranges above £100,000 were:

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
£100,000–£104,999	8	3
£105,000–£109,999	3	-
£110,000–£114,999	2	5
£115,000–£119,999	3	1
£120,000–£124,999	1	2
£125,000–£129,999	1	1
£130,000–£134,999	1	2
£135,000–£139,999	-	1
£140,000–£144,999	1	-
£150,000–£154,999	1	-
£245,000–£249,999	-	1
£250,000–£254,999	1	-

The above excludes amounts reimbursed by the NHS and the FTE salary of staff who joined or left the University part way through the year who did not receive basic remuneration of £100,000 or above.

Compensation for loss of office

The total compensation for loss of office and the number of staff (including senior post-holders) to whom this relates was:

	2022	2022	2021	2021
	£000	Number of employees	£000	Number of employees
Compensation for loss of office	225	22	539	38

The above includes non-cash pension curtailment costs of £113k (2021: £266k).

9 Access and participation

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Access investment	1,935	1,983
Financial support	1,645	2,696
Disability support (excluding expenditure included in the two categories above)	411	361
Research and evaluation	165	179
Total	4,156	5,219

£1.8m (2021: £1.6m) of the above costs are included in staff costs (Note 8).

Access and participation expenditure

At the heart of the University of Plymouth's vision, Advancing Knowledge and Transforming Lives, there remains a clear commitment to Access and Participation for all student groups. The current Access and Participation Plan* aims to ensure all of our students have equal opportunities to access Higher Education, to be successful while at University, and to progress into employment or postgraduate study. Our overriding strategic direction is to reduce and minimise the access, attainment and progression gaps that exist in our underrepresented student populations, whilst supporting our inclusive community of students and scholars in order to ensure the success of all.

Our Access and Participation Plan (APP) committed to spend 10.7% of higher fee income on Access, Financial Support and Research and Evaluation. The spend of £4.2m in 2021/22 represents 10.9% of the higher fee income in year, which is higher than the commitment in our APP. In 2020/21 an additional £1.0m was received from the OfS in relation to COVID Hardship Grants and this additional funding increased the spend to 13.7% of the higher fee income. Without the additional funding, spend was 11.2% of the higher fee income, which was higher than our APP commitment due to the additional support provided to our students during COVID.

Access expenditure is 5.1% against a 5.0% commitment, Financial Support is 4.3% against a 4.2% commitment, Research and Evaluation is 0.4% against a 1.5% commitment and Disability is 1.1% which was not included in the original plan but was expenditure that was previously part of the Student Success and Progression elements of the Access and Participation work.

Access expenditure

We have built partnerships with schools and third sector bodies, both local and national over a number of years and have a number of initiatives to increase access to Higher Education. These include being a partner for the Children's University where we oversee and manage the implementation and operation of Devon and Cornwall Children's University; and working with the CoachBright organisation that trains University students to coach individual pupils for one hour a week over the course of a term in school helping them become independent and resilient learners.

Financial Support

We recognise that students from low-income households face access barriers under the broad heading of 'finance', and we offer an access bursary (the Mayflower Award) to such students. The purpose of this bursary is to mitigate against some of the financial challenges of accessing Higher Education, for instance contributing to accommodation, living or transport costs. From our own evaluation of the Mayflower Award, using the OfS Financial Support Evaluation Toolkit (see Section 3.3.1), we know that more students who received the Mayflower Award continued into their second year of study, compared with those who did not receive it. We will continue to offer this support because our data and evaluation have shown that by supporting students from low-income households we are also reaching other underrepresented groups, in particular, low participation neighbourhood students, mature students, disabled students and care leavers. This links to Objective 1 (IMD1/Access), Objective 4 (LPN/Continuation), Objective 7 (Age/Continuation), and Objective 8 (Disability/Continuation).

Research and Evaluation

Our Access and Participation Plan aims to embed evaluation throughout our strands of work and improve our data analysis capacity. As a result of this we have made additional investment to our Impact Evaluation Team. We have robust methods in place to evaluate our Access activities and work is in progress to consolidate our approach to evaluating our Access and Participation interventions. In terms of continuous improvement, our recent focus has been on improving our data analysis and also our financial evaluation processes. Over the coming years, we will extend this work to encompass both Success and Progression projects creating a holistic framework to evaluate our Access and Participation Plan.

Disability

Our Disability Services team provide help and advice for students both before they arrive and while they are here to support their success. Through the Student Services team the University has mobilised disability and mental health support with Disability Advisors and Mental Health Advisors offering drop-ins for academic staff to advise them on how to support students, as well as attending 'Meet Your Advisor' sessions at School staff meetings to promote the services on offer.

* Current plan: apis.officeforstudents.org.uk/accessplansdownloads/2024/UniversityOfPlymouth_APP_2020-21_V1_10007801.pdf

10 Other operating expenses

	Consolidated		University	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Premises and utilities	14,285	13,499	11,825	11,535
Payments to partner institutions	2,452	1,312	2,452	1,312
Grants to University of Plymouth Students' Union	2,104	2,006	2,104	2,006
Equipment	3,422	3,382	2,906	2,963
Non-payroll staff costs	2,366	2,081	2,231	1,975
Travel and subsistence	1,664	251	1,602	217
Support and administration services	1,191	1,075	953	857
Communication, marketing, printing and stationery	4,449	4,588	4,280	4,457
Scholarships, bursaries and grants	4,717	5,175	4,701	5,160
Library and periodicals	3,896	4,283	3,853	4,252
Consumables	4,761	4,478	3,611	3,208
Residences, catering and conferences	987	215	891	168
Educational visits	2,157	1,371	2,082	1,345
Software and IT services	6,722	5,704	6,644	5,606
Collaboration and participant payments	4,399	4,700	4,391	4,649
Other expenses	9,552	10,618	8,993	9,354
Total	69,124	64,738	63,519	59,064

Members of the Board of Governors have not received remuneration or waived payments from the University during the year. Amounts paid to members of the Board of Governors of £3,942 (2021: £675) are included in non-payroll staff costs above. This represents travel and subsistence expenses incurred in carrying out University business.

Auditor's remuneration

Included within the support and administration services expense above are the following relating to the remuneration of Mazars LLP (2021: Mazars LLP), the University's external auditors:

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
University	48	46
Subsidiary entities	39	33
Total audit fees	87	79
Fees payable to the University's auditors for the provision of non-audit work	30	27

Subsidiary audit fees relate to 6 entities (2021: 5).

11 Analysis of staff costs and other operating expenses by activity

	Staff costs		Other operating expenses	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Consolidated	£000	£000	£000	£000
Academic departments	89,628	85,470	21,578	17,252
Academic support services	15,345	15,374	16,153	16,598
Administration and central services	9,828	10,636	9,570	10,824
Premises	4,102	3,854	8,888	8,968
Other income generating activities	11,087	10,390	11,523	10,307
Catering and residences	1,361	1,270	1,412	789
	131,351	126,994	69,124	64,738
Movement on LGPS pension provision (Note 24)	19,510	16,390	-	-
Movement on USS pension provision (Note 24)	2,650	(28)	-	-
	153,511	143,356	69,124	64,738
University				
Academic departments	89,398	85,268	21,584	17,258
Academic support services	15,345	15,373	16,153	16,599
Administration and central services	9,817	10,611	9,700	10,801
Premises	4,102	3,854	9,140	9,278
Other income generating activities	6,825	6,239	5,605	4,379
Catering and residences	1,204	1,147	1,337	749
	126,691	122,492	63,519	59,064
Movement on LGPS pension provision (Note 24)	19,495	16,377	-	-
Movement on USS pension provision (Note 24)	2,650	(28)	-	-
	148,836	138,841	63,519	59,064

12 Interest and other finance costs

	Consolidated		University	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Loan interest	948	940	948	940
Finance lease interest	1,374	1,381	1,374	1,381
Net interest charge on pension schemes (Note 24)	5,056	4,048	5,048	4,041
Total	7,378	6,369	7,370	6,362

13 Taxation

	Consolidated		University	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Current tax				
UK corporation tax				
UK corporation tax of 19% (2021: 19%) on surplus for subsidiary undertakings	321	784	-	-
Foreign taxes	191	23	191	23
Total tax expense	512	807	191	23

14 Intangible assets and negative goodwill

Consolidated	Negative goodwill £000	Intangible assets under development £000	Software and licences £000	Total £000
Cost				
At 1 August 2021	(3,269)	310	4,234	1,275
Additions	-	739	340	1,079
Transfers	-	(333)	333	-
Transfer from tangible assets	-	-	7	7
At 31 July 2022	(3,269)	716	4,914	2,361
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 August 2021	1,795	-	(1,408)	387
Release of negative goodwill	163	-	-	163
Charge for year	-	-	(883)	(883)
At 31 July 2022	1,958	-	(2,291)	(333)
Net book value				
At 31 July 2022	(1,311)	716	2,623	2,028
At 31 July 2021	(1,474)	310	2,826	1,662
University		Intangible assets under development £000	Software and licences £000	Total £000
Cost				
At 1 August 2021		310	4,234	4,544
Additions		739	340	1,079
Transfers		(333)	333	-
Transfer from tangible assets		-	7	7
At 31 July 2022		716	4,914	5,630
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 August 2021		-	(1,408)	(1,408)
Charge for year		-	(883)	(883)
At 31 July 2022		-	(2,291)	(2,291)
Net book value				
At 31 July 2022		716	2,623	3,339
At 31 July 2021		310	2,826	3,136

Negative goodwill arose in 2009/10 when the University increased its holding in Plymouth Science Park Limited such that it became a jointly controlled entity and is being amortised over 20 years.

15 Tangible fixed assets

Consolidated	Assets in the course of construction £000	Freehold land and buildings £000	Leasehold land and buildings £000	Equipment £000	Total £000
Cost					
At 1 August 2021	15,916	287,496	70,950	52,757	427,119
Additions	35,764	978	291	7,583	44,616
Transfers	(5,677)	4,680	686	311	-
Costs transferred to intangible assets	-	-	-	(7)	(7)
Disposals	-	-	-	(297)	(297)
At 31 July 2022	46,003	293,154	71,927	60,347	471,431
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 August 2021	-	(113,334)	(15,855)	(39,110)	(168,299)
Charge for year	-	(8,739)	(3,829)	(3,881)	(16,449)
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	297	297
At 31 July 2022	-	(122,073)	(19,684)	(42,694)	(184,451)
Net book value					
At 31 July 2022	46,003	171,081	52,243	17,653	286,980
At 31 July 2021	15,916	174,162	55,095	13,647	258,820

Transfers from assets in the course of construction relate to capital projects completed and brought into use in year, in line with the Campus Masterplan.

University	Assets in the course of construction £000	Freehold land and building £000	Leasehold land and buildings £000	Equipment £000	Total £000
Cost					
At 1 August 2021	15,587	287,496	69,374	49,537	421,994
Additions	34,765	908	178	7,288	43,139
Transfers	(4,347)	4,036	-	311	-
Costs transferred to intangible assets	-	-	-	(7)	(7)
Disposals	-	-	-	(297)	(297)
At 31 July 2022	46,005	292,440	69,552	56,832	464,829
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 August 2021	-	(113,334)	(15,775)	(38,067)	(167,176)
Charge for year	-	(8,708)	(3,617)	(3,546)	(15,871)
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	297	297
At 31 July 2022	-	(122,042)	(19,392)	(41,316)	(182,750)
Net book value					
At 31 July 2022	46,005	170,398	50,160	15,516	282,079
At 31 July 2021	15,587	174,162	53,599	11,470	254,818

Finance leases

Included in the net book value of leasehold land and buildings (Consolidated and University) is £13.6m (2021: £14.0m) in respect of the Rolle Building which is funded through a finance lease. Depreciation of £0.4m was charged on this asset during the year to 31 July 2022 (2021: £0.4m).

16 Non-current investments

	Consolidated		University	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Shares in subsidiary companies	-	-	2,150	2,150
Other non-current investments	200	200	37	37
Investment in joint venture	-	-	1,475	1,475
Total	200	200	3,662	3,662
Other non-current investments consist of:				
CVCP Properties plc	37	37	37	37
BioVault Scientific Ltd	150	150	-	-
Crowdfunder Limited	13	13	-	-
Total	200	200	37	37

ENTITY	NATURE OF ACTIVITY	INTEREST
Subsidiary undertakings		
University of Plymouth Enterprise Limited*	Research, consultancy, car parking and events service provision	100%
PMS (Facilities) Plymouth Limited*	Facilities management of the medical and dental schools	100%
University Commercial Services Plymouth Limited*	Nursery, catering and hospitality service provision	100%
University of Plymouth Services Limited*	Employment of University professional services staff	100%
Peninsula Dental Social Enterprise CIC**	Dental and other clinical and non-clinical services including the provision of clinical placements for University students	100%
Subsidiary undertakings – PDSE CIC		
PDSE Limited	Holds the Personal Dental Services (PDS) contract for the NHS dental activity provided by PDSE CIC	100%
Jointly controlled undertaking		
Plymouth Science Park Limited**	Property management of Plymouth Science Park	50%
Other unconsolidated undertakings – University		
James Square (Plymouth) Limited**	Lease of the Rolle Building	50% of board
Mount Batten Sailing and Watersports Centre Limited**	Provision of watersports activities	29% of board
Seale-Hayne Educational Trust***	Grant awarding charity specific to agricultural research	20% of Trustees
CVCP Properties plc*	Property management company	0.87%
Other investments – UPEL		
Pulsiv Limited*	Solar panel performance	40%
Crowdfunder Limited*	Fundraising facilitator	<1%
PoreXpert Limited*	Research and development – porous materials	35%

*Company limited by shares

**Company limited by guarantee

***Charitable trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

ENTITY	NATURE OF ACTIVITY	INTEREST
BioVault Scientific Limited*	Tissue bio bank	13%
Advanced Control Research Limited*	Research and development – intelligent controls systems	13%
Ebusiness South West Limited*	IT related activities	10%
Argans Limited*	Research and development – natural sciences and engineering	6%
Vertical Plus Limited*	IT related activities	3%
Fieldwork Robotics Limited*	Development of robotic harvesting equipment	31%
The Vaccine Group Limited*	DNA vaccine development and marketing	44%
Molendotech Limited*	Commercialisation of water contamination screening technology	27%
Amprologix Limited*	Development and marketing of antimicrobials	20%
Riskocity Limited*	Commercialisation of maritime cyber threat assessment technology	31%

*Company limited by shares

**Company limited by guarantee

***Charitable trust

Other unconsolidated undertakings for the University and UPEL investments are not consolidated as the University is not considered to have significant influence.

All of the above entities are incorporated in England and Wales. The subsidiary entities have 31 July year ends, Plymouth Science Park Limited has a 31 March year end and the other investments have various year ends.

17 Investments in joint ventures

The University holds a 50% share of Plymouth Science Park (PSP), a company limited by guarantee. This is a joint venture company owned equally by the University and Plymouth City Council. The arrangement is a jointly controlled entity and is accounted for using the equity method, such that 50% of the company's net assets are incorporated into the consolidated Balance Sheet of the University and 50% of the operating surplus or deficit is incorporated into the consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income of the University. PSP prepares its Financial Statements to 31 March each year, and these are adjusted based upon management accounts to provide an Income and Expenditure account and Balance Sheet as at 31 July for consolidation.

Consolidated	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Income and expenditure		
Income	1,427	878
Expenditure	(998)	(1,225)
Surplus/(deficit) before tax	429	(347)
Tax	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) after tax	429	(347)
Balance sheet		
Fixed assets	9,505	8,868
Current assets	702	721
	10,207	9,589
Creditors: amounts due within one year		
Loan due to University	(13)	(13)
Other creditors	(815)	(505)
Creditors: amounts due after more than one year		
Bank loans	(756)	(864)
Loan due to University	(964)	(976)
Other creditors due after more than one year	(1,112)	(1,113)
	(3,660)	(3,471)
Share of net assets	6,547	6,118

The investment properties, included within fixed assets above, were valued as at 31 March 2022 by Vickery Holman, Chartered Surveyors at market value. The total market value of these properties has increased by £0.7m during the year (2021: a decrease of £0.6m); £0.35m (2021: cost of £0.3m) of which is included in income (2021: expenditure) above.

The historical cost of these assets as at 31 July 2022, net of assistance grants, amounted to £34m (2021: £34m).

The final instalment on the bank loan, on which interest is being charged at 1.2% above the Bank of England base rate, is due on 31 March 2029. Fixed charges over certain land and buildings and a floating charge over all other assets have been granted as security against this loan.

During 2015/16 and 2016/17 a total loan of £1.98m was made by the University to Plymouth Science Park to part fund the expansion of the Science Park. The repayment term was varied in 2018/19 so that full repayment is due by 2041. The interest on this loan is fixed at 5%.

Other creditors due after more than one year includes 50% of a total loan of £1.96m, made by Plymouth City Council, on which full repayment is due by 2046.

As at 31 March 2022 the University's share of Plymouth Science Park's capital commitments was £2.5m (31 March 2021: £3.1m).

18 Debtors

	Consolidated		University	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Trade debtors	13,944	12,325	11,380	9,985
Amount due from subsidiary undertakings	-	-	3,856	4,704
Other debtors	530	351	2	1
Prepayments and accrued income	16,568	11,752	14,864	10,184
Loan due from joint undertaking	25	25	25	25
Total	31,067	24,453	30,127	24,899
Amounts falling due after more than one year:				
Prepayments and accrued income	2,467	2,264	2,467	2,264
Loan due from joint undertaking	1,928	1,953	1,928	1,953
Total	4,395	4,217	4,395	4,217
Total debtors	35,462	28,670	34,522	29,116

Included in trade debtors is a student bad debt provision of £2,573,766 (2021: £2,661,650) and a commercial bad debt provision of £975,497 (2021: £2,397,134).

The loan due from joint undertakings is with PSP. The loan is being repaid in instalments between 2022 and 2041. The interest on this loan is fixed at 5%.

Balances due from subsidiary undertakings are trading balances repayable on demand and are non-interest bearing.

19 Investments

	Consolidated and University	
	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Term deposits	14,062	30,000
Notice accounts	-	10,000
Total	14,062	40,000

Investments represent short term deposits which do not meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents as the maturity period on acquisition exceeds three months. The total cash, cash equivalents and investments balance is £153.9m (2021: £155.2m).

20 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Consolidated		University	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Bank and other loans	1,955	1,950	1,955	1,950
Obligations under finance leases (Note 28)	206	158	206	158
Trade creditors	4,279	2,777	3,801	2,578
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	402	168
Other creditors	3,678	3,909	3,528	3,606
Taxation and social security	3,553	3,094	2,802	2,582
Accruals	20,408	15,479	19,769	14,590
Deferred income	36,294	31,690	24,834	20,998
Total	70,373	59,057	57,297	46,630

Balances due to group undertakings are trading balances repayable on demand and are non-interest bearing.

21 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Consolidated and University	
	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Bank and other loans	29,992	31,947
Deferred income	8,959	9,285
Obligations under finance leases (Note 28)	19,078	19,284
Total	58,029	60,516

Bank and other loans are repayable as follows:

	Consolidated and University	
	2022	2021
	£000	£000
In one year or less	1,955	1,950
Between one and two years	4,540	1,955
Between two and five years	6,193	8,477
In five years or more	19,259	21,515
Total	31,947	33,897

The terms of the University loans are as follows:

Lender	Amount £000	Term	Interest rate	Security
Lloyds Bank plc	13,697	2037	5.9% (fixed)	Unsecured
HSBC Bank plc	15,390	2036	0.2% above base rate	Unsecured
Plymouth City Council*	2,580	2023	-	Unsecured
Revolving Green Fund	280	2025	-	Unsecured

*During 2020/2021 the University entered into a loan arrangement with Plymouth City Council for the InterCity Place project. The loan is interest free and is repayable by December 2023.

22 Reconciliation of net debt

	At 1 August 2021 £000	Cash flows £000	Non-cash changes £000	At 31 July 2022 £000
Consolidated				
Cash and cash equivalents*	115,207	24,659	-	139,866
Current investments	40,000	(25,938)	-	14,062
	<u>155,207</u>	<u>(1,279)</u>	<u>-</u>	153,928
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Bank and other loans	(1,950)	1,950	(1,955)	(1,955)
Obligations under finance leases	(158)	158	(206)	(206)
	<u>(2,108)</u>	<u>2,108</u>	<u>(2,161)</u>	(2,161)
Amounts falling due after more than one year:				
Bank and other loans	(31,947)	-	1,955	(29,992)
Obligations under finance leases	(19,284)	-	206	(19,078)
	<u>(51,231)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,161</u>	(49,070)
Net cash	<u>101,868</u>	<u>829</u>	<u>-</u>	102,697

*At 31 July 2022 the consolidated cash and cash equivalents balance of £139.9m (2021: £115.2m) included £23.6m (2021: £24.7m) belonging to PDSE which is not available to fund the general liabilities and expenditure of the University, due to the restrictions in the PDSE constitution.

The Statement of Consolidated Income includes a £1.0m (2021: £0.3m) loss of investment which reflects the valuation of financial products held by the University at 31 July. This is not expected to materialise as the University intends to hold these products to maturity.

23 Financial instruments

	Consolidated		University	
	2022 £000	2021 £000	2022 £000	2021 £000
Financial assets that are equity instruments measured at cost less impairment:				
Fixed asset investments	200	200	37	37
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost:				
Cash and cash equivalents	139,866	115,207	113,249	87,185
Current investments	14,062	40,000	14,062	40,000
Trade debtors	13,944	12,325	11,380	9,985
Loan due from joint undertaking	1,953	1,978	1,953	1,978
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	-	-	3,856	4,704
Other debtors	350	350	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:				
Bank loans	31,947	33,897	31,947	33,897
Finance leases	19,284	19,442	19,284	19,442
Trade creditors	4,279	2,777	3,801	2,578
Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings	-	-	402	168
Accruals	18,126	13,240	17,656	12,646
Other creditors	284	319	180	235

24 Pension provisions

Consolidated	Enhanced pension £000	USS £000	LGPS £000	Total £000
At 1 August 2021	2,767	2,006	304,056	308,829
Current service cost (non-cash)	-	2,650	19,510	22,160
Current service cost (cash)	-	116	6,448	6,564
Employer contributions (cash)	(307)	(116)	(6,448)	(6,871)
Interest and other finance costs (non-cash)	40	17	4,999	5,056
Actuarial gain	-	-	(253,554)	(253,554)
At 31 July 2022	2,500	4,673	75,011	82,184
University				
At 1 August 2021	2,767	2,006	303,538	308,311
Current service cost (non-cash)	-	2,650	19,495	22,145
Current service cost (cash)	-	116	6,439	6,555
Employer contributions (cash)	(307)	(116)	(6,439)	(6,862)
Interest and other finance costs (non-cash)	40	17	4,991	5,048
Actuarial gain	-	-	(253,157)	(253,157)
At 31 July 2022	2,500	4,673	74,867	82,040

The enhanced pension provision relates to the future cost of lump sum payments and enhanced pensions payable to staff members of the TPS and LGPS pension schemes who left the University, prior to it gaining University status, on agreed terms for early retirement.

The USS provision relates to the University's share of the USS Pension Fund Trustees' plan to clear the funding deficit on this pension scheme.

The LGPS provision represents the University's actuarial deficit on the pension scheme as at 31 July 2022.

Further details on each of the schemes can be found in Note 31.

25 Other provisions

Consolidated	Dilapidation provision £000	Other provisions £000	Total £000
At 1 August 2021	5,869	335	6,204
Utilised in year	(512)	(99)	(611)
Charged in year	714	-	714
At 31 July 2022	6,071	236	6,307
University			
At 1 August 2021	555	335	890
Utilised in year	-	(99)	(99)
Charged in year	638	-	638
At 31 July 2022	1,193	236	1,429

£1.2m of the dilapidation provision relates to PMFS (2021: £1.3m) and £3.7m to PDSE (2021: £4.0m). The movement on these provisions represent contributions and expenditure which is in line with a life cycle costing model appropriate to the buildings. At each financial year end, the dilapidation provision balance is reviewed against the lifecycle costing model.

The University dilapidation provision represents estimated expenditure to be incurred upon the vacation of leased properties and is based on contract terms and the condition of properties as at 31 July 2022.

26 Endowment reserve

Consolidated and University

Restricted permanent	2022 £000	2021 £000
At 1 August		
Permanent capital	140	140
Expendable capital and accumulated income	2	2
	142	142
Investment income	2	2
Spend in year	-	(2)
	2	-
At 31 July	144	142
Represented by:		
Capital	140	140
Expendable capital and accumulated income	4	2
	144	142

All endowments are held as cash or cash equivalents.

27 Other restricted reserves

Restricted income and expenditure reserve

Consolidated and University

				2022	2021
	Bursaries, scholarships and studentships £000	Research support £000	General £000	Total donations £000	Total donations £000
At 1 August	535	131	418	1,084	964
Receipts in year	138	232	26	396	323
Spent in year	(147)	(15)	(83)	(245)	(203)
	(9)	217	(57)	151	120
At 31 July	526	348	361	1,235	1,084

Capital reserve

Consolidated

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
At 1 August	3,401	5,155
Transfer to unrestricted income and expenditure reserve	(143)	(1,754)
At 31 July	3,258	3,401

The capital reserve represents PDSE funds that are ring fenced for capital projects to include associated equipment. Spend from this capital reserve is in line with the PDSE capital plan and equipment replacement schedule.

28 Commitments

Capital commitments at the end of the financial year for which no provision has been made are as follows:

	Consolidated		University	
	2022 £000	2021 £000	2022 £000	2021 £000
Capital commitments contracted at 31 July	3,350	3,274	3,350	3,261

Commitments relate to capital projects.

Total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Consolidated	Land and buildings £000	Other £000	2022	2021
			Total £000	Total £000
Payable during the year	2,063	170	2,233	2,207
Future minimum operating lease payments due:				
In one year or less	1,760	82	1,842	2,562
Between two and five years	3,983	-	3,983	4,842
Over five years	5,542	-	5,542	7,568
Total	11,285	82	11,367	14,972

University	Land and buildings £000	Other £000	2022	2021
			Total £000	Other £000
Payable during the year	1,498	170	1,668	1,654
Future minimum operating lease payments due:				
In one year or less	1,201	82	1,283	1,855
Between two and five years	1,747	-	1,747	2,016
Over five years	1,070	-	1,070	1,210
Total	4,018	82	4,100	5,081

Total commitments under non-cancellable finance leases are as follows:

Consolidated and University	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Future minimum finance lease payments due:		
In one year or less	1,571	1,533
Between two and five years	6,684	6,522
Over five years	29,137	30,870
Total	37,392	38,925
Less: finance lease interest payments due	(18,108)	(19,483)
Obligations under finance leases	19,284	19,442

Finance lease commitments relate mainly to the Rolle Building.

29 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets

Overage arrangements for land at previous campus locations, where the University is entitled to receive a sum of money on the completion of the sale of a piece of land, provided specific condition/(s) are satisfied, may generate overage income in the region of £3.0m, subject to planning consents and associated development rights and obligations.

Contingent liabilities

The University of Plymouth Students Union (UPSU), registered company number 10676070 and Charity number 1172830 is dependent on the University's financial support through the provision of a block grant with the UPSU generating supplementary funding from various trading activities. Section 22 of the Education Act 1994 requires the University to issue a code of practice that sets out the agreed arrangements between the University and the UPSU in relation to the statutory duty to take such steps that are reasonably practicable to ensure the Union operates in a fair and democratic manner and is accountable for its finances. The University therefore requires notification of any changes in the governance of UPSU and regular reports on UPSU's activities, management and financial situation. The University provides a letter of support to cover any short-term liquidity issues during the 12 month period following the signing of the UPSU Financial Statements.

The conclusion of the Harpur Trust v Brazel case in July 2022 deemed the Percentage Method for calculating holiday pay for zero-hour workers no longer appropriate with a new averaging method being applied. The University is reviewing its position to ensure compliance and is unable to determine with any certainty whether a provision is required to be reflected in the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2022. A provision if required, is not expected to be material in nature. It is acknowledged that any liability which may arise will need to be recognised in future years.

30 Related party transactions

Due to the nature of the University's operations and the composition of the Board of Governors it is inevitable that transactions will take place with organisations in which a member of the Board of Governors and/or University senior leadership team may have an interest. All transactions involving organisations in which a member of the Board of Governors, University Executive or senior leadership may have an interest are conducted at arm's length and in accordance with the University's financial regulations.

The University has invoked applicable exemptions under section 33 of FRS 102 for "100%" or "wholly" owned subsidiaries and not disclosed intra-group transactions.

These Financial Statements reflect the following transactions with related parties:

Name	Nature of interest	Detail	2022		2021	
			(Income)/ expense £000	Debtor/ (creditor) £000	(Income)/ expense £000	Debtor/ (creditor) £000
Abbvie Limited	Executive Dean receives grants and personal fees	Income for advisory services and conference attendance	(6)	4	(3)	-
Amprologix Limited	Non-current investment	Consultancy and intellectual property management services	(7)	-	(18)	-
Arca (Plymouth) Limited (The Box)	Senior Deputy Vice-Chancellor is a Board Member	Grants and hospitality	167	(10)	2	(1)
Argans Limited	Non-current investment	Studentship income	(4)	-	(4)	-
Bibby Factors Yorkshire Limited	Governor is a Director of parent company	Supplier payment via invoice factoring arrangement	-	-	11	-
BioVault Scientific Limited	Non-current investment	Research collaboration	-	-	(5)	-
Dental Schools Council	Senior Manager and Subsidiary Director is Chair	Subscription	-	-	9	-
Destination Plymouth Limited	Vice-Chancellor and CEO attends board meetings	Advertising and marketing	-	-	60	-
Fieldwork Robotics Limited	Non-current investment	Patent income	-	-	(37)	7
General Dental Council	Subsidiary Director is a Registration Assessment Panel Member	Research income and review of dental training	(80)	-	(139)	79
Health Education England	Subsidiary Director is a Dean	Contract income, research income and pay recharges	(17,802)	1,876	(11,770)	1,792

Name	Nature of interest	Detail	(Income)/	2022	(Income)/	2021
			expense	Debtor/	expense	Debtor/
			£000	(creditor)	£000	(creditor)
Heart of the South West LEP	Vice-Chancellor and CEO is a Director	Contract income, consultancy income and subscription fee	(465)	114	27	109
Higher Education Statistics Agency	Governor was Chair of Data Landscaping Steering Group	Subscription	35	-	97	-
James Square Plymouth Limited	Unconsolidated undertaking of the University and Senior Manager is a Director	Rent and scholarship award	1,569	-	1,534	-
King's College London	Executive Dean is a Visiting Professor	Collaboration payments	58	2	8	-
Marine Biological Association	Vice-Chancellor and CEO is a Trustee	Pay recharges, research and contract income, grant payments and subscription	(204)	124	(140)	13
Medical Schools Council	Executive Dean is on the Executive Committee	Subscription	17	-	15	-
Molendotech Limited	Non-current investment	Rental income	(19)	(1)	(13)	4
Mount Batten Centre	Senior Manager is a Director	Room hire	6	-	-	-
NHS England	Subsidiary Directors are the Chief Dental Officer and a Commissioner	Pay recharges and grant income	(1,410)	55	(1,375)	1
Nottingham Trent University	Previous Governor is an Honorary Professor	Participant payments	-	-	20	-
Ocean Conservation Trust (National Marine Aquarium)	Previous Deputy Vice-Chancellor is a Trustee	Educational visit costs	2	-	-	-
Plymouth City Council	Senior Manager is a Councillor	Grant and contract income, rent, facility hire and collaboration payments	45	(2,620)	-	-
Plymouth Culture	Executive Dean is a Board Member	Internship costs	4	-	-	-
Plymouth Science Park Limited	Joint Venture	Loan, interest income, rent and premises costs	218	1,952	135	1,978
Public Health England	Subsidiary Director is an Honorary Contract Holder	Contract income and pay recharges	(277)	-	2	26
Pulsiv Limited	Non-current investment	Pay recharges	(24)	-	-	43

Notes to the Financial Statements

Name	Nature of interest	Detail	2022		2021	
			(Income)/ expense	Debtor/ (creditor)	(Income)/ expense	Debtor/ (creditor)
			£000	£000	£000	£000
Pungo Ltd	Governor is a Director and a minority shareholder	R&D Solutions Fund payment	0.3	-	6	(0.3)
Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education	Chair of Governors** is Chair of the Board of Directors	Subscription	31	(18)	44	(18)
Royal Devon and Exeter NHS Foundation Trust	Previous Chief Financial Officer is a Non-Executive Director	Research, tuition and contract income and educational visit costs	-	-	(265)	-
Sage Publications	Senior Manager is an Advisory Board Member	Periodicals	8	-	-	-
Seale Hayne Educational Trust	Previous Deputy Vice-Chancellor is a Trustee	Grant income and administration income	(57)	-	(50)	-
Sodexo Trustee Services Limited	Governor is a Trustee	Subscription	30	-	31	-
Somerset NHS Foundation Trust	Previous Chair of Governors* and Executive Dean are Non-Executive Directors	Capital contribution, pay recharges	68	(4)	994	-
South West Institute of Technology	Previous Deputy Vice-Chancellor is a Director	Participant payments	-	-	4	-
The Vaccine Group Limited	Non-current investment	Rental income, pay recharges and grant income	(35)	-	(76)	-
Universities UK	Vice-Chancellor and CEO is a member of the Audit and Risk Committee	Membership fees and staff development	41	(40)	79	(39)
University College London	Senior Manager is an External Examiner	Research income	(4)	-	-	-
University Hospitals Bristol NHS Foundation Trust	Subsidiary Director is a Deputy Medical Director	Tuition fee income, grant income and pay recharges	(18)	8	(2)	-
University Hospitals Plymouth NHS Trust	Senior Manager and Subsidiary Director are a Non-Executive Director and a Deputy Director	Research and contract and grant income, pay recharges and rental income	(2,516)	1,000	(529)	793
University of Liverpool	Senior Manager is a Consultant	Research income	(1)	(1)	-	-
University of Manchester	Chair of Governors** is an Honorary Professor	Research income, collaboration payments	150	(38)	325	(14)

Name	Nature of interest	Detail	(Income)/	2022	(Income)/	2021
			expense	Debtor/	expense	Debtor/
			£000	(creditor)	£000	(creditor)
University of Plymouth Students' Union (UPSU)	Governors are President and Vice-President, and Chair and Trustee of Trustee Board	Block grant payment and rental income	1,577	580	1,716	633
University of Sussex	Executive Dean is a Visiting Professor	Contract income and collaboration payments	50	9	(45)	-
Vertical Plus Limited	Non-current investment	Participant payments, IT services, subscriptions	-	-	3	-

The above transactions relate to amounts invoiced during the financial year.

*Colin Drummond OBE, DL – Chair of Governors until August 2022

**Professor Simon Gaskell – Chair of Governors from September 2022 (a Governor since 2019)

31 Pensions

The University participates in seven pension schemes: the LGPS Devon County Council Pension Fund (LGPS), The Teachers' Pension Scheme (TPS), the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS), The National Health Service Pension Scheme (NHS) and three Defined Contributions Schemes.

The total pension cost was:

Consolidated	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Contributions to LGPS and accrued service cost	25,952	23,045
Contributions to TPS	9,603	9,345
Contributions to USS and movement on past service cost	3,693	992
Contributions to NHS	552	548
Contributions to subsidiary defined contribution schemes	621	311
Total pension cost (Note 8)	40,421	34,241

The above excludes pension costs which have been capitalised.

LGPS – Devon County Council Pension Fund

The University participates in the LGPS, a defined benefit statutory scheme providing benefits based on career average revalued earnings and administered in accordance with LGPS regulations 2013. The average number of active members participating in the scheme during the year was 1,539 (2021: 1,605). The most recent published valuation was carried out as part of the triennial actuarial valuations as at 31 March 2019, and has been updated by independent actuaries to the Devon County Council Pension Fund (the Fund) to take account of the requirements of Section 28 of FRS 102 in order to assess the liabilities of the Fund as at 31 July 2022. Liabilities are valued on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method which assesses the future liabilities discounted to their present value.

The results of the LGPS triennial valuation to 31 March 2022 will be published in late autumn 2022 and the impact reflected in the Financial Statements for the year ending 31 July 2023.

In the year ended 31 July 2019, the University prepaid £0.3m deficit contributions relating to the years ending 31 July 2021, 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2023. £0.1m relates to the year ending 31 July 2022.

A £0.9m past service cost was included in the year ending 31 July 2019 to reflect the proposed remedy to be applied to LGPS benefits in response to the McCloud and Sargeant cases.

The contribution rates for the University and its subsidiaries are as follows:

	01/04/21– 31/03/22	01/04/20– 31/03/21	01/04/19– 31/03/20
	%	%	%
University of Plymouth	15.1	15.1	15.1
UCSP	20.3	20.3	20.3
PDSE	19.4	19.4	19.4

The major assumptions used in this valuation were:

	31 July 2022	31 July 2021	31 July 2020
	%pa	%pa	%pa
Discount rate	3.4	1.6	1.4
Longer term rate of increase in salaries	3.8	3.8-3.9	3.2
Rate of increase in pensions (CPI)	2.8	2.8-2.9	2.2

The current mortality assumptions have been projected to allow for observed and possible future improvements in longevity. The assumed life expectations on retirement age 65 are:

	31 July 2022	31 July 2021
Retiring today		
Males	21.7	23.0
Females	22.9	24.2
Retiring in 20 years		
Males	23.0	24.3
Females	24.3	25.6

Scheme assets

The return on the fund (on a bid value to bid value basis) for the year to 31 July 2022 is estimated to be -0.14% (2021: 18.96%) however, the annual return on fund assets over the year may be different. Based on the above the employer's share of the assets is approximately 6.08% for the University and approximately 0.01% for PDSE.

The fair value of the scheme assets, which are not intended to be realised in the short term and may be subject to significant change before they are realised, and the present value of the scheme liabilities, which are derived from cash flow projections over long periods and thus inherently uncertain, were:

	31 July 2022		Consolidated 31 July 2021		31 July 2022		University 31 July 2021	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Gilts	55.7	17.2	42.8	13.3	55.6	17.2	42.6	13.2
UK equities	26.7	8.3	33.0	10.2	26.6	8.2	32.9	10.2
Overseas equities	145.4	45.0	169.5	52.5	145.1	45.0	169.2	52.6
Property	32.1	9.9	25.4	7.9	32.1	10.0	25.4	7.9
Infrastructure	23.8	7.4	12.0	3.7	23.7	7.3	11.9	3.7
Target return portfolio	30.1	9.3	30.8	9.5	30.0	9.3	30.7	9.5
Cash	2.3	0.7	3.1	1.0	2.3	0.8	3.1	1.0
Other bonds	7.2	2.2	6.2	1.9	7.2	2.2	6.2	1.9
Alternative assets	(0.1)	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	-	-
	323.2	100.0	322.8	100.0	322.5	100.0	322.0	100.0

Consolidated	31 July 2022	31 July 2021	31 July 2020	31 July 2019	31 July 2018
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Fair value of scheme assets	323.2	322.8	270.8	282.9	260.0
Present value of funded liability	(398.2)	(626.8)	(559.3)	(458.0)	(411.4)
Net liability of the fund	(75.0)	(304.0)	(288.5)	(175.1)	(151.4)
University	31 July 2022	31 July 2021	31 July 2020	31 July 2019	31 July 2018
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Fair value of scheme assets	322.5	322.0	270.1	282.2	259.3
Present value of funded liability	(397.4)	(625.6)	(558.1)	(456.9)	(410.4)
Net liability of the fund	(74.9)	(303.6)	(288.0)	(174.7)	(151.1)

The scheme actuary employs a building block approach in determining the rate of return on fund assets. Historical markets are studied and assets with higher volatility are assumed to generate higher returns consistent with widely accepted capital market principles. The overall expected rate of return on assets is then derived by aggregating the expected rate of return for each asset class over the actual asset allocation for the fund as at 31 July 2022.

Asset and liability reconciliation

	Consolidated		University	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Reconciliation of liabilities				
Liabilities at start of year	626.8	559.3	625.6	558.1
Current service cost	25.8	22.8	25.8	22.8
Interest cost	10.0	7.8	10.0	7.8
Employee contributions	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Change in financial assumptions	(223.1)	54.1	(222.8)	54.1
Change in demographic assumptions	(37.4)	(1.3)	(37.3)	(1.3)
Experience loss on defined benefit obligation	1.3	(10.1)	1.3	(10.1)
Benefits paid	(8.2)	(9.0)	(8.2)	(9.0)
Past service cost including curtailments	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Defined benefit liabilities at end of year	398.2	626.8	397.4	625.6

	Consolidated		University	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Reconciliation of assets				
Assets at start of year	322.7	270.8	322.0	270.1
Interest on assets	5.2	3.8	5.2	3.8
Return on assets less interest	(5.6)	47.6	(5.6)	47.5
Administration expenses	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Employer contributions	6.4	6.9	6.4	6.9
Employee contributions	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Benefits paid	(8.2)	(9.0)	(8.2)	(9.0)
Fair value of scheme assets at end of year	323.2	322.8	322.5	322.0

Teachers' Pension Scheme (TPS)

The Teachers' Pension Scheme (TPS) is a contracted out, unfunded, defined benefit pay-as-you-go occupational pension scheme operated by the Department for Education (DfE) and is governed by statutory regulations. The current regulations are the Teachers' Pensions Regulations. Membership of the scheme is voluntary and is open to members of the teaching profession in England and Wales who satisfy the membership criteria. Contributions to the scheme by employers and employees are set at rates determined by the Scheme's Actuary and approved by the DfE.

The average number of active members participating in the scheme during the year was 991 (2021: 950). The contribution rate payable by the University during 2021/22 was 23.6% of pensionable salaries (2021: 23.6%).

The Government Actuary's Department reviews the cost of the unfunded public service pension schemes (including the TPS) every four years. The current actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2016 was published in March 2019. This included an increase in employer contribution rates from 16.4% to 23.6% from 1 September 2019, which will be effective to 31 March 2023. Key highlights from this report are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2016 (£bn)	As at 31 March 2012 (£bn)
Funding position		
Aggregate scheme liabilities	218.1	191.5
Aggregate scheme assets	196.1	176.5
Shortfall	(22.0)	(15.0)

Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS)

The average number of active members participating in this scheme during the year was 79 (2021: 78). The contribution rate payable by the University during 2021/22 was 21.1% of pensionable salaries to 30 September 2021, 21.4% from 1 October 2021 to 31 March 2022 and 21.6% from 1 April 2022 (2020/21: 21.1%).

Deficit recovery contributions due within one year for the University are £0.3m (2021: £0.3m).

The total amount recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income is a cost of £3.7m which represents contributions of £1.0m and a £2.7m increase in the USS pension provision (2021: cost of £1.0m contributions).

The latest available complete actuarial valuation of the Retirement Income Builder is as at 31 March 2020 (the valuation date), and was carried out using the projected unit method.

Since the institution cannot identify its share of USS Retirement Income Builder assets and liabilities, the following disclosures reflect those relevant for those assets and liabilities as a whole.

The 2020 valuation was the sixth valuation for the scheme under the scheme-specific funding regime introduced by the Pension Act 2004, which requires schemes to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover their technical provisions. At the valuation date, the value of the assets of the scheme was £66.5 billion and the value of the scheme's technical provisions was £80.6 billion indicating a shortfall of £14.1 billion and a funding ratio of 83%.

The key financial assumptions used in the 2020 valuation are described below. More detail is set out in the Statement of Funding Principles (uss.co.uk/about-us/valuation-and-funding/statement-of-funding-principles).

CPI assumption	Term dependent rates in line with the difference between the Fixed Interest and Index Linked curves less: 1.1% p.a. to 2030, reducing linearly by 0.1% p.a. to a long-term difference of 0.1% p.a. from 2040
Pension increases (subject to a floor of 0%)	CPI assumption plus 0.05%
Discount rate (forward rates)	Fixed interest gilt yield curve plus: Pre-retirement: 2.75% p.a. Post-retirement: 1.00% p.a.

The main demographic assumptions used relate to the mortality assumptions. These assumptions are based on analysis of the scheme's experience carried out as part of the 2020 actuarial valuation. The mortality assumptions used in these figures are as follows:

2020 valuation

Mortality base table	101% of S2PMA "light" for males and 95% of S3PFA for females
Future improvements to mortality	CMI 2019 with a smoothing parameter of 7.5, an initial addition of 0.5% p.a. and a long-term improvement rate of 1.8% p.a. for males and 1.6% for females

The current life expectancies on retirement at age 65 are:

	2022	2021
Males currently aged 65 years	23.9	24.6
Females currently aged 65 years	25.5	26.1
Males currently aged 45 years	25.9	26.6
Females currently aged 45 years	27.3	27.9

A new deficit recovery plan was put in place as part of the 2020 valuation, which requires payment of 6.2% of salaries over the period 1 April 2022 until 31 March 2024, at which point the rate will increase to 6.3%. The 2022 deficit recovery liability reflects this plan. The liability figures have been produced using the following assumptions:

	2022	2021
Discount rate	3.3%	0.87%
Pensionable salary growth	3.3-3.5%	1.75-3%

National Health Service Pension Schemes (NHS)

The two NHS defined unfunded benefit schemes cover NHS employers, General Practices and other bodies, allowed under the direction of the Secretary of State, in England and Wales. The schemes are not designed to be run in a way that would enable NHS bodies to identify their share of the underlying scheme assets and liabilities and the schemes are therefore accounted for as if they were defined contribution schemes. The cost to the NHS body participating in the schemes is taken as equal to the contributions payable to the schemes for the accounting period.

The average number of active members participating in the scheme during the year was 113 (2021: 105), including 15 (2021: 18) PDSE employees. The schemes are subject to a full actuarial valuation every four years and the current actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2016 was published in February 2019. This included an increase in employer contribution rates from 14.3% to 20.6% for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2023. The contribution rate payable by the University during 2021/22 was 16.1% of pensionable salaries (2020/21: 16.1%), as 4.5% of the 6.3% increase is being funded by the Department of Health and Social Care. The total increase of 6.3% is being funded in respect of PDSE. The transactional period under which the Department of Health and Social Care is meeting the additional 4.5% / 6.3% has been extended until 31 March 2023.

The scheme valuations are as follows:

Funding position	As at 31 March 2016 (£bn)	As at 31 March 2012 (£bn)
Aggregate scheme liabilities	297.5	240.4
Aggregate scheme assets	278.1	230.1
Shortfall	(19.4)	(10.3)

Defined contribution schemes

The University group operates three defined contribution pension schemes for employees of its subsidiary undertakings: a Scottish Widows scheme for employees of PDSE CIC; an Aviva scheme (previously Friends Life to October 2017) for employees of UCSP and UPEL; and (from 1 August 2020) a Legal & General scheme for employees of UPSL.

Entity	Scheme	Contribution rate 2022	Average number of active members 2022	2022 £000	Contributions 2021 £000 restated
PDSE	Scottish Widows	8.0%	87	150.9	111.0
UCSP	Aviva	5.0%	53	43.7	40.9
UPEL	Aviva	5.0%	22	22.0	28.9
UPSL	Legal & General	11.0%	78	404.4	130.8

32 Events after the reporting period

The results of the LGPS triannual valuation to 31 March 2022 will be published in late autumn 2022 and the impact reflected in the Financial Statements for the year ending 31 July 2023.

33 US Department of Education Financial Responsibility Supplemental Schedule

In satisfaction of its obligation to facilitate students' access to US federal financial aid, the University is required, by the US Department of Education, to present the following Supplemental Schedule in a prescribed format.

All figures, which are presented in pounds sterling, have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) and the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting for Further and Higher Education (2019 edition). The schedules set out how each amount disclosed has been extracted from the financial statements. As set out above, the accounting policies used in determining the amounts disclosed are not intended to and do not comply with the requirements of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Primary Reserve Ratio

	Line item /related disclosure	Page	2022 £000	2021 £000
Expendable Net Assets				
Net assets without donor restrictions	Statement of Financial position: Unrestricted reserves	53	263,615	11,444
Net assets without donor restrictions	Statement of Financial position: Restricted reserves – Capital reserve*	53	3,258	3,401
Net assets without donor restrictions			266,873	14,845
Net assets with donor restrictions	Statement of Financial position: Restricted reserves – Income and expenditure reserve	53	1,235	1,084
Net assets with donor restrictions	Statement of Financial position: Restricted reserves – Endowment reserve	53	144	142
Net assets with donor restrictions			1,379	1,226
Secured and unsecured related party receivable	Note 30: Related party transactions	80–83	5,724	5,478
Unsecured related party receivable	Note 30: Related party transactions	80–83	5,724	5,478
Property, plant and equipment, net (includes Construction in Progress)	Statement of Financial position: Tangible fixed assets	53	286,980	258,820
Property, plant and equipment, net (includes Construction in Progress)	Excluding Note 15: Tangible fixed assets, fixed assets funded through finance lease	68	(13,586)	(13,955)
Property, plant and equipment, net (includes Construction in Progress)			273,394	244,865
Property, plant and equipment – pre-implementation		-	198,694	208,612

	Line item /related disclosure	Page	£000	2022 £000	£000	2021 £000
Property, plant and equipment – post-implementation with outstanding debt for original purchase	Note 21: Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year – Bank and other loans (terms)	73		2,580		2,580
Property, plant and equipment – post-implementation without outstanding debt for original purchase		-		26,117		17,757
Construction in process	Note 15: Tangible assets	68		46,003		15,916
Lease right-of-use asset, net	Note 15: Tangible assets	68	13,586		13,955	
Lease right-of-use asset pre-implementation	Note 15: Tangible assets	68		13,586		13,955
Intangible assets	Statement of Financial position: Intangible assets and negative goodwill	53		2,028		1,662
Post-employment and pension liabilities	Statement of Financial position: Pension provisions	53		82,184		308,829
Long-term debt – for long-term purposes	Note 21: Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	73	29,992		31,947	
Long-term debt – for long-term purposes	Note 20: Creditors: amounts falling due within one year – current element of long-term liabilities	73	1,955		1,950	
Long-term debt – for long-term purposes pre-implementation	Total long-term debt – for long-term purposes less post-implementation long-term debt	-		29,367		31,317
Long-term debt – for long-term purposes post-implementation	Note 21: Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year – Bank and other loans (terms)	73		2,580		2,580
Lease right-of-use liability	Note 21: Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year – Obligations under finance leases	73	19,078		19,284	
Lease right-of-use liability	Note 21: Creditors: amounts falling due within one year – Obligations under finance leases	73	206		158	
Pre-implementation right-of-use leases		-		19,284		19,442

				2022	2021
	Line item /related disclosure	Page	£000	£000	£000
Total Expenses and Losses					
	Total expenses without donor restrictions – taken directly from Statement of Activities	51	247,345		231,894
	Total expenses without donor restrictions	Note 26: Endowment reserve – spend in year	-		(2)
	Total expenses without donor restrictions	Note 27: Other restricted reserves – spend in year	(245)		(203)
	Total expenses without donor restrictions			247,100	231,689
	Non-operating and net investment (loss)	Statement of Comprehensive Income – Share of Joint Venture deficit	-		347
	Non-operating and net investment (loss)	Statement of Comprehensive Income – Staff costs movement on USS and LGPS pension provisions	22,160		16,362
	Non-operating and net investment (loss)	Note 12: Interest and other finance costs – Net interest on pension schemes	5,056		4,048
	Non-operating and net investment (loss)			27,216	20,410
	Net investment losses	Statement of Comprehensive Income – Investment income	1,241		1,147
	Net investment losses	Statement of Comprehensive Income – Loss on investments	1,038		286
	Net investment losses	Investment income exceeds loss on investments		-	-
	Pension-related changes other than net periodic costs	Statement of Comprehensive Income – Staff costs movement on USS and LGPS pension provision	22,160		16,362
	Pension-related changes other than net periodic costs	Note 12: Interest and other finance costs – Net interest on pension schemes	5,056		4,048
	Pension-related changes other than net periodic costs			27,216	20,410
Equity Ratio					
Modified Net Assets					
	Net assets without donor restrictions	Statement of Financial position: Unrestricted reserves	263,615		11,444
	Net assets without donor restrictions	Statement of Financial position: Restricted reserves – Capital reserve*	3,258		3,401

			2022	2021
	Line item /related disclosure	Page	£000	£000
	Net assets without donor restrictions		266,873	14,845
	Net assets with donor restrictions	Statement of Financial position: Restricted reserves – Income and expenditure reserve	1,235	1,084
	Net assets with donor restrictions	Statement of Financial position: Restricted reserves – Endowment reserve	144	142
	Net assets with donor restrictions		1,379	
	Intangible assets	Statement of Financial position: Intangible assets and negative goodwill	2,028	1,662
	Secured and unsecured related party receivable	Note 30: Related party transactions	5,724	5,478
	Unsecured related party receivable	Note 30: Related party transactions	5,724	5,478
Modified Assets				
	Total assets	Statement of Financial Position: Non-current assets	295,755	266,800
	Total assets	Statement of Financial Position: Current assets	189,390	183,877
	Total assets		485,145	450,677
	Lease right-of-use asset pre- implementation	Note 15: Tangible assets	13,586	13,955
	Pre-implementation right-of-use leases	Note 21: Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year – Obligations under finance leases	19,078	19,284
	Pre-implementation right-of-use leases	Note 21: Creditors: amounts falling due within one year – Obligations under finance leases	206	158
	Pre-implementation right-of-use leases		19,284	19,442
	Intangible assets	Statement of Financial position: Intangible assets and negative goodwill	2,028	1,662
	Secured and unsecured related party receivable	Note 30: Related party transactions	5,724	5,478
	Unsecured related party receivable	Note 30: Related party transactions	5,724	5,478
Net Income Ratio				

				2022		2021
	Line item /related disclosure	Page	£000	£000	£000	£000
Modified Net Assets						
Changes in net assets without donor restrictions	Statement of Comprehensive Income – Net unrestricted comprehensive income for the year	51		252,171		12,753
Total revenues and gains	Statement of Comprehensive Income – Total income	51	247,093		239,437	
Total revenues and gains	Excludes Note 6: Investment income – Income from endowments	57	(2)		(2)	
Total revenues and gains	Excludes Note 7: Donations and endowments – Donations with restrictions	57	(396)		(324)	
Total revenues and gains	Statement of Comprehensive Income – Share of joint venture operating surplus	51	429		-	
Total revenues and gains	Statement of Comprehensive Income – Gain on disposal of fixed assets	51	-		181	
Total revenues and gains	Statement of Comprehensive Income – Actuarial gain in respect of pension schemes	51	253,554		4,835	
Total revenues and gains				500,678		244,127

*The Capital Reserve represents funds transferred from the disaggregation of the Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry (a Joint arrangement nonentity between the University of Plymouth and the University of Exeter) to Peninsula Dental Social Enterprise CIC (PDSE) on its incorporation. These are ring-fenced funds for capital projects at the discretion of the Company without performance conditions, and have therefore been classified in the US Supplemental Schedule as reserves without donor restrictions.

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