**Financial Statements** 

For the year ended 31 March 2019

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### Members, Officers and Advisors

Michael District Commissioners are situated at

Commissioner's Offices Main Road Kirk Michael IM6 1EW

### Members and officers

During the year ended 31 March 2019 and to date, the members of the Authority and their respective responsibilities were:

Matthew Diehl - Chairman - (2019 - 2020) - Vice Chairman (2018 - 2019) Stephen Shaw (Debnam) - Vice Chairman - (2019 - 2020) Carole Josephine Lilywhite - Commissioner Michael Anthony Neary - Commissioner Kerry Ann Best - Commissioner Jason O'Neill - Commissioner Andrew Walter Berry - Commissioner - Chairman (2018 - 2019)

Clerk to the Commissioners - Krystina Malcolm Hodgson

### **External Boards and Committees**

Andrew Walter Berry - Western Civic Amenity Site
Andrew Walter Berry - Neighbourhood Policing Team
Andrew Walter Berry - Northern Parishes Refuse Collection Board
Carole Josephine Lilywhite - Municipal Association
Carole Josephine Lilywhite - Western Traffic Management
Michael Anthony Neary - Western Swimming Pool
Andrew Berry - Western Housing Committee

### Professional advisors

The Board's internal auditor is Alexander Elliott and the external auditor is Grant Thornton Limited.

Their registered addresses are as follows:

Alexander Elliott Media House Grant Thornton Limited Exchange House

Cronkbourne

54/62 Athol Street

Douglas Isle of Man Douglas IM1 1JD

IM4 4SB

### **Explanatory Foreword**

### Authority's objectives

The primary objectives of the Authority are:

- To provide a reliable weekly refuse collection service;
- · To carry out property searches for land and building sales within the district;
- To set a rate for the district to adequately meet budgeted expenditure and to provide funds to cover unplanned costs that may arise from time to time including the funding of capital works and improvements;
- To provide street lighting within the district;
- To provide public conveniences including disabled toilet facilities.

### Overall financial performance and results for the year

The Income and Expenditure Account covers the day to day running costs of the Authority's services Expenditure relating to General Services is met from Income from the General and Refuse Rate Fund.

For the year ended 31 March 2019, the overall surplus amounted to £20,422 (2018: deficit £64,315). Following adjustments to the result for the year as shown in the Statement of Movement on Reserves, the General Revenue reserve result for the year shows a deficit of £24,735 (2018: deficit £15,686). The result was as budgeted and included revenue contribution to capital spend of £51,135 for the year (2018: £41,251). As at 31 March 2019, the district has general revenue reserves of £134,923 (2018: £159,658).

### Significant achievements and future plans

During the year ended 31 March 2019, we have built public disabled toilets on Main Road, Kirk Michael.

We have also added a brand new CCTV to the toilets.

We plan to replace/add more Playground Equipment to the Main Road (Crowes Field) play area.

We plan to renovate the guttering and pointing plus facia of the Commissioners building/offices, Main Road Kirk Michael.

We plan to upgrade any street lights that may need to be upgraded.

### Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

### The Authority's responsibilities

The Authority is required to:

- make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one
  of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs through the
  appointment of a Responsible Financial Officer;
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
- approve the Statement of Accounts.

### The Responsible Financial Officer's responsibilities

The Responsible Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts.

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Responsible Financial Officer has:

- · selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently; and
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent.

The Responsible Financial Officer has also:

- kept proper accounting records which were up to date; and
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# INDEPENDENT CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF MICHAEL DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of Michael District Commissioners for the year ended 31 March 2019 that comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Statement of the Movement on Reserves, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Statement of Accounting Policies 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102; The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

### Responsible Financial Officer's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities, the Responsible Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, including the financial statements which give a true and fair view.

### Accountant's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the accompanying financial statements based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2400 (Revised), Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements. ISRE 2400 (Revised) requires us to conclude whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. This Standard also requires us to comply with relevant ethical requirements.

### Scope of the Assurance Review

A review of financial statements in accordance with ISRE 2400 (Revised) consists primarily of making inquiries of management and others within the entity involved in financial and accounting matters, applying analytical procedures, and evaluating the sufficiency and appropriateness of evidence obtained. A review also requires performance of additional procedures when the reviewer becomes aware of matters that cause the reviewer to believe the financial statements as a whole may be materially misstated.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained in our review is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

The procedures performed in a review are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

### INDEPENDENT CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF MICHAEL DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS - CONTINUED

### Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that these financial statements have not been prepared:

- So as to give a true and fair view of the financial affairs of the authority for the year ended 31 March 2019, and comply with the requirements of any other statutory provision applicable to them; and
- In compliance with any regulations under section 12 of the Act, and any directions under section 13, which are applicable to them.

Grant Thornton Limited

Grant Thornton Limited

Douglas, Isle of Man

Date: 11 October 2019

### Statement on Internal Control

### Introduction

Regulation 6 of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2018 requires the Authority to conduct a review at least once a year of the effectiveness of its systems of internal control and include a statement on internal control within the Authority's Statement of Accounts.

This statement is made by the Michael District Commissioners to the Isle of Man Government Treasury in accordance with the requirements of the Isle of Man Government's Corporate Governance Principles and Code of Conduct ("the Code").

### Responsibilities of the Board and the Responsible Finance Officer

The Board controls strategy, policy and key financial and operational matters within the Authority. In addition, it is the Board's responsibility to ensure that the work of the Responsible Finance Officer and other senior officers supports the strategy and policy approved by the Board.

The Board is responsible for implementing and maintaining systems of internal control and corporate governance which:

- ensure compliance with legislation and other regulations;
- safeguard public money, ensure that it is properly accounted for and that it is used economically, efficiently and effectively; and
- support the achievement of the strategy, policies, aims and objectives approved by the Board.

In discharging this responsibility, the Board works with senior officers to put in place arrangements for the governance of the Authority's affairs and the stewardship of resources, in accordance with the Code.

### Internal control and corporate governance environment

The Authority's systems of internal control and corporate governance have been developed through an ongoing process designed to identify the principal risks, to evaluate the nature and extent of those risks and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. The following are considered to be key aspects of the internal control and corporate governance environment:

### Authority's corporate governance framework

A corporate governance framework has been developed which documents the Authority's policies and procedures in relation to community focus, performance management, internal control, risk management, delegated authority, human resources management, standards of conduct and management of Health & Safety and the environment. The framework provides a structure for documenting the legislation, regulations, policies, procedures and other internal controls which, when taken together, form the Authority's internal control and corporate governance environment.

### Board meetings

The Board meets monthly and consists of a Chairman and 5 other Board members. The Board receive reports from the Authority's Officers on operational matters and ensure that the work of the Responsible Finance Officer and other senior officers supports the strategy and policy approved by the Board.

### Statement on Internal Control (continued)

### Internal control and corporate governance environment (continued)

- comprehensive budgeting systems;
- regular reviews of periodic and annual financial reports to evaluate financial performance against forecasts;
- setting targets to measure financial and other performance;
- the preparation of regular financial reports which indicate actual expenditure against the forecasts;
- clearly defined capital expenditure guidelines

### Review of internal control and corporate governance environment

The effectiveness of the Authority's internal control and corporate governance arrangements is continuously assessed by the work of management and the Board.

The review of the effectiveness of the system of internal financial control is informed by:

- the work of the Responsible Finance Officer within the Authority;
- the work of the internal auditors as described above; and
- the external auditors in their annual audit letter and other reports.

The internal auditor concluded that there were no high risk observations although a number of medium risk observations were identified.

The RFO has met with the Commissioners to discuss the detailed findings of the report with a view to implementing, where practical, the key recommendations of the Internal Auditor.

### Report on internal control and corporate governance environment

Attention is drawn to the fact that systems of internal control and corporate governance are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve objectives. They can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance. Accordingly, reasonable assurance is given that Authority's internal control and corporate governance arrangements are adequate and operate effectively during the period ended 31 March 2019.

(Signed)	(Chairman)
(Signed)	(Responsible Finance Officer)
Dated <b>3<sup>75</sup> OCT Cher 001</b> 9	, <u> </u>

# Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Gross Expenditure £	Gross Income £	2019 Net Expenditure £	2018 Net Expenditure restated £
General services	(229,061)	10,045	(219,016)	(209,424)
Pension current service cost Impairment of community assets Loss on revaluation of investment propety	(1,000)	- - -	(1,000)	(2,000) (12,864) (17,000)
Net cost of services	(230,061)	10,045	(220,016)	(241,288)
Interest paid Interest income Pension interest cost and expected			(51) 99	(150) 21
return on pension assets			(1,000)	(1,000)
Net operating expenditure			(220,968)	(242,417)
Source of finance Income from rates				
General rates Refuse rates			152,586 86,804	148,602 77,774
			239,390	226,376
Surplus/(deficit) on provision of services			18,422	(16,041)
Other Comprehensive Income and				
Expenditure Remeasurement of net pension liability Revaluation adjustment			2,000	3,000 (51,274)
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year			20,422	(64,315)

Statement of Movement on Reserves

for the year ended 31 March 2019

Notes General Capital	account reserve	भ				(11,103) (1,397)	2,000	6,522	(51,135) 51,135 -	(24,735) 46,554 (1,397)	141,222 124,136	187 776
			Total comprehensive income and	expenditure	Depreciation and impairment of fixed	assets	Net charges made for retirement benefits	Loan fund principal repayments	Fixed assets financed from General Fund		Balance brought forward	Rolonco corrigol formord

Statement of Movement on Reserves

for the year ended 31 March 2018

Capital	adjustment Kevaluation		£		.) - (51,274) 3,000		15,922 (62,792)	1	8,264	41,251	. 65,437 (114,066)	75,785 238,202	8 141,222 124,136 (53,000)	
Notes General	revenue	reserve	H.		(16,041)		46,87	3,00(	(8,26	(41,251)	(15,686)	175,346	159,658	
				Total comprehensive income and	expenditure	Depreciation and impairment of fixed	assets	Net charges made for retirement benefits	Loan fund principal repayments	Fixed assets financed from General Fund		Balance brought forward	Balance carried forward	

The presentation of the above statement has been updated from the prior year signed accounts to provide clearer movements in reserves. There has been no restatement of figures.

### Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2019

	Notes		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets Tangible fixed assets	1		344,917		306,282
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank	3	25,592 104,546		18,329 127,998	
Current liabilities Short-term borrowing Creditors	5 4	130,138		146,327 6,471 21,122	
Net current assets		29,617	100,521	27,593	118,734
Total assets less current liabilities			445,438		425,016
Long-term liabilities Liability relating to defined benefit pension scheme	15		(53,000)		(53,000)
Total assets less liabilities			392,438		372,016
Financed by:  Revaluation reserve General revenue Pensions reserve Capital adjustment account			122,739 134,923 (53,000) 187,776 392,438		124,136 159,658 (53,000) 141,222 372,016
The financial statements were approved by the their behalf by:	Authority	on	and were s	signed on	

Chairman

MD

RFO RFO

### Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Notes	£	2019 £	2018 As restated
		•		•
Net surplus/(deficit) on provision of services Adjustments to net surplus/(deficit) on provision of services		18,422		(16,041)
for non-cash movements	10	15,732		53,857
Adjustments for items included in net surplus/(deficit) on provision of services that are investing and financing		2-,,,		,
activities		(48)		129
Net cash flows from Operating Activities			34,106	37,945
Net cash flows from Investing Activities	11	(51,135)		(41,251)
Net cash flows from Financing Activities	12	(6,423)		(8,393)
Not eash nows from P maneing Activities	12	(0,425)		
			(57,558)	(49,644)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(23,452)	(11,699)
1			( - , ,	( , ,
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting				
period			127,998	139,697
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period			104,546	127,998

The prior year cashflow has been restated to correctly show the net deficit on provision of services. The effect has been to decrease the net deficit on provision of services by £48,274 and to decrease the adjustments to net deficit on provision of services for non cash movements by £48,274.

### Statement of Accounting Policies

### 1. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' Section 1A ('FRS 102'), and with the Audit Act 2006 and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2018. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the modification to a fair value basis for certain land and buildings as specified in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£) to the nearest £.

### 2. Going concern

After reviewing the budget of the Authority, the board have a reasonable expectation that the Authority has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

### 3. Income

### Rates receivable

Rates income for the year credited to the Comprehensive Statement of Income and Expenditure is the accrued income for the year, adjusted for discounts, exempt and uninhabitable properties.

### Other income

Other income is credited to the Comprehensive Statement of Income and Expenditure on a receivable basis.

### 4. Accruals of income and expenditure

The accounts of the Authority are maintained on an accruals basis: activity is accounted for in the year that it takes place not simply when cash payments are made or received.

### 5. Value Added Tax

Value Added Tax is included in income and expenditure accounts, whether of a capital or revenue nature, only to the extent that it is irrecoverable.

### Statement of Accounting Policies (Continued)

### 6. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets have physical substance and are held by the Authority for the provision of services or for administrative purposes on a continuing basis.

### (a) Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition or creation of tangible fixed assets and subsequent expenditure that adds to, replaces part of, or services tangible fixed assets, is capitalised on an accruals basis where:

- It is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the Authority; and
- The cost can be measured reliably.

Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (e.g. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense to the relevant service when it is incurred.

### (b) Measurement (Valuation Bases)

All assets are initially measured at cost. The initial cost includes all expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use. Borrowing costs are not capitalised.

Subsequent to initial recognition, assets are then carried on the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:

- Assets under construction historic cost.
- Land and buildings are measured at current value which is determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use ("existing use value" – EUV).

Where there is no market-based evidence of current value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate.

For non-property assets that have short useful lives or low values (or both) depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for current value.

### (c) Revaluation

A class of assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value (fair value for Surplus assets) may be revalued on a rolling basis provided revaluation of the class of assets is completed within five years.

The valuations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from current value (fair value for Surplus assets). All valuations are undertaken by a qualified valuer, using a professional valuer contracted to the Authority.

### Statement of Accounting Policies (Continued)

### 6. Tangible fixed assets - continued

### (c) Revaluation - continued

Short-life assets, such as vehicles and computer equipment are not revalued but are measured at depreciated historic cost as a proxy for fair value.

Increases in valuation are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. When assets are subject to revaluation losses they are accounted for as follows:

- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the
  carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the
  accumulated gains);
- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying
  amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line in the Comprehensive
  Income and Expenditure Statement.

### (d) Impairment

Assets are subject to an annual impairment review at the end of each financial year for evidence of reductions in value. Where indications exist and the reduction is material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for as follows:

- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the
  carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the
  accumulated gains);
- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying
  amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive
  Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

### Statement of Accounting Policies (Continued)

### 6. Tangible fixed assets - continued

### (e) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Tangible Fixed Assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (e.g. freehold land and community assets) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction).

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis by allocating the cost (or re-valued amount) of the asset over the number of years that the asset is expected to be of useful benefit as follows:

Property and Dwellings – 40 years Street Lights – 10 years Equipment – 7 years Vehicles – 5 years

The useful life of an asset is estimated on a realistic basis and is regularly reviewed as part of the revaluation process. Where the useful life of a fixed asset is revised, depreciation is charged over the revised life of the asset.

Revaluation gains are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been chargeable based on their historical cost being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Where an item has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the asset, the components are depreciated separately.

### (f) Disposals

Income from the disposal of fixed assets is accounted for on an accruals basis. Capital receipts are held in the Usable Capital Receipts Reserve until such time as they are used to finance other capital expenditure, when they are credited to the Capital Adjustment Account.

### 7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in 3 months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Cash and cash equivalents include bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the authority's cash management.

### Statement of Accounting Policies (Continued)

### 8. Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

### 9. Creditors

Short term trade creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 10. Employee benefits

The authority provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and a defined benefit pension plan.

### (a) Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

### (b) Defined benefit pension plan

The authority participates in the Local Government Superannuation Scheme administered by Douglas Borough Council in accordance with the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme Regulations. A defined benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including age, length of service and remuneration.

The authority and its employees pay contributions into the scheme and these contributions are calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the authority's defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting date less the fair value of the plan assets attributable to the authority's members at the reporting date.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method. Annually the administering authority engages independent actuaries to calculate the obligation of the authority. The present value is determined by discounting the estimated future payments using market yields on high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in sterling and that have terms approximating the estimated period of the future payments ('discount rate').

The fair value of plan assets is measured in accordance with the FRS 102 fair value hierarchy. This includes the use of appropriate valuation techniques.

### Statement of Accounting Policies (Continued)

### 10. Employee benefits - continued

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These amounts together with the return on plan assets, less amounts included in net interest, are disclosed as 'Remeasurement of net pension liability'.

The cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in profit or loss as employee 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 balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is recognised in profit or loss as 'Finance expense'.

### 11. Provisions

Provisions are made for any liability of uncertain timing where there is a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the obligation arises and are based on the best estimate of the amount that is likely to settle the obligation.

### Statement of Accounting Policies (Continued)

### 12. Reserves

Reserves include earmarked reserves set aside for specific policy purposes and balances which represent resources set aside for purposes such as general contingencies and cash flow management.

The Authority maintains the following significant reserves:

General Revenue Reserve: set up to act as a buffer against the potential risks of increased expenditure to be charged to future years' Accounts and to assist in organisational development.

The following accounts have been established in accordance with the capital accounting provisions. They are not fully backed by cash, nor generally available to finance expenditure.

**Revaluation Reserve:** representing principally the balance of the surpluses or deficits arising on the periodic revaluation of fixed assets.

Capital Adjustment Account: amounts set aside from capital receipts or revenue resources to finance expenditure on fixed assets or for the repayment of external loans and certain other capital financing transactions.

**Pensions reserve:** The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding those benefits.

### Significant Judgements and Estimates

### (a) Judgements

In applying the accounting policies set out above the authority has had to make assumptions and form judgements about transactions which are complex in nature and where there is uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are as follows:

- The authority operates a rolling 5 year revaluation programme for assets held on the Balance Sheet at revalued amount. This means that not all assets are revalued formally every year. However a desktop review is undertaken of the assets that were not formally revalued during the year, taking into account factors such as changes to building cost indices since the asset's last revaluation and the impact of revaluations in year for similar assets. As a result it is judged that the potential difference in value that would result from formal revaluation is not material in the context of the overall carrying value of the assets, and therefore the risk of material misstatement to the Balance Sheet is low.
- Property, Plant and Equipment assets are judged to be held for their service potential rather than
  future resale value and therefore the authority does not allocate residual values to assets when
  calculating depreciation. This could lead to the potential overstatement of depreciation and the
  understatement of asset carrying values in the Balance Sheet. The calculation of depreciation,
  however, does not affect the amount to be collected from rate payers.
- The authority has judged that amounts held on deposit or invested for periods of less than three months are sufficiently liquid as to be classed as cash equivalents. Judgement is also required as to whether the primary purpose of holding such investments is for meeting short term cash commitments (in which case the investment is classified as a cash equivalent) or for investment return (in which case the investment remains classified as a short term investment).

### (b) Estimates

The authority is required to disclose those estimates and assumptions which it has made in the preparation of its accounts for which there is the potential for a material adjustment within the next financial year.

• Pension Liability - The estimation of the net pension liability depends on a number of complex and inter-related actuarial assumptions and judgements, i.e. the rate of inflation, rate of increase in salaries, age of retirement, rate of increase in pensions, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of actuaries is engaged to provide expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. As a result there is inevitably some uncertainty concerning the value of the net pension liability in the financial statements. Changes in the assumptions can give rise to major changes in the liability within the year and across years, i.e. actuarial gains and losses.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

### 1. Tangible fixed assets

	Land & Buildings £	Street Lights £	Equipment £	Total
Cost and valuation At 31 March 2018	243,000	51,646	58,702	353,348
Additions	46,018	5,117	-	51,135
Cost and valuation At 31 March 2019	289,018	56,763	58,702	404,483
Depreciation				
As at 31 March 2018 Depreciation for year	4,650	28,284 3,038		47,066 12,500
Depreciation At 31 March 2019	4,650	31,322	23,594	59,566
Net Book Value At 31 March 2019	284,368	25,441	35,108	344,917
At 31 March 2018	243,000	23,362	39,920	306,282

### Valuation of land and property

Valuations were carried out by Chrystals Commercial, Chartered Surveyors of Douglas Isle of Man, the Authority's external valuer, as at 31 March 2018. The basis for valuation is set out in the Statement of Accounting Policies. The Authority plans to revalue its fixed assets every five years.

### Historical cost of revalued fixed assets

Included within the above are assets with a historical cost as follows:

Land and buildings - £168,284.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

### 2. Assets held

Operational assets	Number at 31 March 2018	Changes In year	Number at 31 March 2019
Car parks	2 2	*	2
Public conveniences		•	2
Public halls/offices	1	-	1
Recreational properties	3	-	3
Infrastructure Assets			
Park and open spaces	1	-	1
Streetlights	157	-	157
3. Debtors		2010	2018
		2019 £	2018
Government departments		4,838	£ 4,349
Ratepayers		8,957	
Value added tax		1,760	
Sundry debtors		10,037	
		25,592	18,329
Debtor balances are shown net of provisions for bad or	doubtful debts as foll	ows:	
		2019	2018
		£	£
Ratepayers		6,985	5,309
			· —

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2019

### 4. Creditors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Sundry creditors and accruals	27,721	19,278
Trade creditors	1,896	1,844
	29,617	21,122
	<del></del>	
5. Borrowings		
Loans outstanding may be analysed as follows:		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Falling due within one year:		
Commercial loans	-	6,471
Falling due after more than one year:		
Commercial loans	-	_

The Isle of Man Bank loan was unsecured and repayable by 30 April 2023 with interest charged on the loan at a variable rate of 1.25% above base rate.

The Isle of Man bank loan was sanctioned by both Treasury and the Department of Infrastructure and is secured by way of a letter of comfort issued by Treasury.

During the year, the bank loan was repaid in full.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2019

6	General	Date	Acco	ant
U.	Generai	nait	AUCU	unı

6. General Rate Account				
	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
	x	æ	L	£
General rates levied for the year Add:		158,750		155,040
Due from Treasury re prior year	2,755		2,943	
Arrears brought forward	5,833	8,588	4,738	7,681
Less:		167,338		162,721
Discounts	(4,948)	<b>,</b>	(5,218)	•
Exempt and uninhabitable properties	(1,217)		(1,220)	
Collection charges	(1,866)		(1,870)	
		(8,031)	<del></del>	(8,308)
Irrecoverable amounts and re-rating adjustments		88		67
·				
Total rates collectable		159,395		154,480
Rates received in the year:				
Current year rates	141,875		141,542	
Arrears collected	1,497		1,407	
Balance from Treasury re prior	·			
year	2,755		2,943	
Total rates received in the year		146,127	<del></del>	145,892
Balances outstanding carried forward:				
Due from Treasury re current year	3,117		2,755	
Arrears – current year	5,727		2,435	
– previous years	4,424	12 260	3,398	0 < 00
		13,268		8,588
		159,395		154,480
				====
			2010	2010
			2019 £	2018 £
General rates levied for the year			158,750	155,040
Less: Discounts, exempt/uninhabitable pro	perties & refunds	<b>.</b>	(6,164)	(6,438)
Per Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			152,586	148,602
1 of Comprehensive meeting and Expenditure				

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2019

### 7. Refuse Rate Account

Refuse rates levied for the year	£	2019 £ 90,112	£	2018 £ 80,955
Add: Due from Treasury re prior year Arrears brought forward	1,593 3,325	4,918	1,713 2,630	4,343
Less: Discounts Exempt and uninhabitable properties	(2,716) (593)	95,030	(2,637) (545)	85,298
Collection charges	(1,061)	(4,370)	(977)	(4,159)
Irrecoverable amounts and re-rating adjustments		45		34
Total rates collectable		90,705		81,173
Rates received in the year: Current year rates Arrears collected Balance from Treasury re prior year Total rates received in the year	80,790 809 1,593	<b>82 102</b>	73,789 753 1,713	76,255
Total rates received in the year  Balances outstanding carried forward:  Due from Treasury re current year  Arrears – current year  – previous years	1,722 3,230 2,561	83,192 7,513	1,593 1,414 1,911	4,918
		90,705		81,173
Refuse rates levied for the year Less: Discounts, exempt/uninhabitable prop	perties & refunds		2019 £ 90,112 (3,308)	2018 £ 80,955 (3,181)
Per Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	Statement		86,804	77,774

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2019

### 8. Employee remuneration

During the year and the prior year, there were no employees whose remuneration, excluding pension contributions, was £50,000.

### Key management compensation

Key management personnel compensation paid amounted to £22,663 including employers pension contributions (2018: £23,137).

### Members' allowances

During the year the Authority paid £1,324 to its Members in respect of their attendance at meetings, undertaking duties and responsibilities (2018: £1,784).

### 9. Related party transactions

The Authority is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence or to be controlled or influenced by the Authority. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Authority might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Authority.

Central Government - has a direct influence over the general operations of the Authority – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Authority operates. It also provides funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many transactions that the Commissioners has with other parties ie housing rents.

All Commissioners and officers of the Authority are asked to complete a disclosure statement in respect of themselves and their family members/close relatives, detailing any material transactions with related parties.

Related party transactions and balances with the above parties are disclosed within the relevant notes to the financial statements.

During the period, the Authority paid £29,954 (2018: £29,969) to Western Civic Amenity Site and also paid £2,867 (2018: £2,840) to Western Swimming Pool Board.

The Authority also paid £90,112 (2018: £80,955) in respect of refuse collection costs to Northern Parishes Refuse Board. An amount of £16,796 was due to Northern Parishes Refuse Board (2018: £11,201 due from Northern Parishes Refuse Board).

The Authority also paid £22,310 (2018: £15,223) to Manx Utility Authority during the year in respect of electricity charges and street lighting maintenance and lighting charges

No related party disclosures arose in relation to officers.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2019

### 10. Cash flow statement - Operating activities

The following table provides a breakdown of the main elements within the adjustment for the non-cash movements figure shown in the cash flow statement:

	2019	2018
	•	restated
	£	£
Depreciation, impairment & revaluation losses for non-current assets	12,500	46.870
Increase in creditors	8,495	1,285
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(7,263)	2,702
Net charges for retirement benefits	2,000	3,000
	15,732	53,857
11. Cash flow statement – Investing activities		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Purchase of assets (Fixed assets, investment property, intangible assets)	(51,135)	(41,251)
	(51,135)	(41,251)
12. Cash flow statement – Financing activities		
· ·	2019	2018
	£	£
Repayments of short-term and long-term borrowing	(6,471)	(8,264)
Loan interest paid	(51)	(150)
Loan interest received	99	21
	(6,423)	(8,393)

### 13. Independent examination fees

During 2018/19 the Authority incurred the following fees relating to independent examination:

	2018/19	2017/18
	£	£
Fees payable with regard to assurance review services	2,350	2,025

### 14. Total rateable value

The total rateable value of the District at 31 March 2019 is £114,673 (2018: £114,449) with a 138p rate being charged (2018: 136p). Refuse rates were levied at 55p in the £ (2018: 50p) on a rateable value of £107,743 (2018: £107,519).

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2019

### 15. Post employment benefits

The authority operates a defined benefit pension scheme with assets held in a separately administered fund. The scheme provides retirement benefits on the basis of members' final salary. The plan is administered by Douglas Borough Council as the Administering Authority. The authority has committed to a funding plan with the Administering Authority, whereby ordinary contributions are made into the scheme based on a percentage of active employees' salary. Additional contributions are agreed with the Administering Authority to reduce the funding deficit where necessary.

A comprehensive actuarial valuation of the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, using the projected unit credit method, was carried out at 31 March 2019 by independent consulting actuaries. Adjustments to the valuation at that date have been made based on the following assumptions:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Rate of increase in salaries	3.20%	3.20%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.40%	2.40%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.45%	2.70%

The assets in the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme are valued at fair value, principally market value for investments, and the asset categories are shown in the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme Accounts.

The mortality assumptions used were as follows:

The mortality assumptions used were as follows.		
	31 March 2019	
	Years	
Longevity at the age of 65 for current pensioners		
• • •	20.5	
• Men		
• Women	23.1	
Longevity at the age of 65 for future pensioners		
• Men	22.2	
• Women	25.7	
The local Authority's share of the fair value of plan assets was:		
The local radiionty's shale of the full value of plan assets was.	2019	2018
	%	%
Equity instruments	50	60
Bonds	32	28
Property	15	12
Cash	3	-
Total	100	100
1 Otal		

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2019

### 15. Post employment benefits - continued

Reconciliation of scheme assets and liabilities:

Assets £ 103,000 - 1,000 5,000 - 3,000	Liabilities £ 156,000 - 1,000 - 6,000 4,000	Total £ (53,000) - 5,000 (6,000) (1,000)
114,000	167,000	(53,000)
	2019 £ 6,000 4,000	2018 £ 6,000 4,000 10,000
	2019 £ 4,000 2,000	2018 £ 3,000 (1,000) 
	£ 103,000 1,000 5,000 - 3,000	£ £ £ 103,000 156,000

### 16. Capital commitments

There were no commitments for capital expenditure that had started, or legal contracts entered into as at 31 March 2018 or 2019.

### 17. Post Balance Sheet Events

After the year end, a small parcel of land was sold for £2,000.

# Detailed Income and Expenditure Account For the year ended 31 March 2019

To the year once of the or 2019	2019	2018
Income	£	£
Property search fees	2,880	4,050
Hall rental	1,495	750
Miscellaneous income	5,325	3,147
Garden Rental	345	100
	10,045_	8,047
Expenditure	•	
Accountancy fees	3,783	3,683
Amenity areas maintenance	6,842	7,088
Assurance fees / Audit fees	2,350	1,975
Bad debts written off		
General rates	(88)	(67)
Refuse rates	(45)	(34)
Bank charges	307	331
Cleaning & public conveniences	3,506	3,570
Community events	2,652	2,966
Depreciation	12,500	17,005
Employers NI	1,144	1,149
Insurance	4,465	3,810
Internal audit fee	1,800	1,800
Legal & actuarial fees	1,050	967
Office expenses	4,672	5,023
Litter, dog bins & by-law duties	8,753	8,006
Meeting attendance allowances	1,324	1,784
Miscellaneous expenses	2,112	1,395
Photocopier maintenance	•	· -
Provision for bad debts – (release)/charge		
General rates	1,026	1,052
Refuse rates	650	601
Rates	389	796
Rate collection charges	2,927	2,847
Refuse collection costs	•	•
Net collections by IOM Treasury	84,517	76,071
Shortfall met out of General Rates Revenue	5,595	4,884
Repairs and renewals	10,552	4,222
Salary and wages	22,663	23,137
Street lighting	10,794	10,601
Western Civic Amenity Site Board – contribution	29,954	29,969
Western Local Authorities Swimming Pool Board	- 7-	,
- contribution	2,867	2,840
Total Expenditure	229,061	217,471
•	•	<u>-</u>
Net expenditure from services	219,016	(209,424)

This page does not form part of the reviewed financial statements