

# Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014



**Town Centre Regeneration** 



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#### **EXPLANATORY FOREWORD**

#### 1. Introduction

The purpose of this set of accounts is to present the financial results of the Council's activities for the year ended 31 March 2014, and to summarise the overall financial position as at 31 March 2014. The following paragraphs provide an overview of the financial performance and position of the Council, with the supporting detail being set out within the subsequent sections of these accounts.

#### 2. The Accounting Statements

The information in these accounts is presented in a number of statements, which are explained below.

**STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS** – This sets out the respective responsibilities of the Council and the Responsible Financial Officer for the accounts.

**THE STATEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL** – This statement reviews the effectiveness of internal control systems.

#### The Core Accounting Statements:

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT** - This account reports the day to day running costs for all of the functions for which the Council is responsible, and how those costs are financed from income from grants, fees, charges, rents and local ratepayers (i.e. the General Rate Fund).

**STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT ON THE GENERAL FUND BALANCE** – This shows the surplus or deficit on the Income and Expenditure Account adjusted for the additional amounts which are required by proper practices to be charged or credited to the General Fund in determining the movement on the General Fund Balance for the year.

**STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES (STRGL) –** This statement discloses all gains and losses of the Council for the year. In addition to the surplus or deficit generated on the Income and Expenditure Account, any other gains or losses disclosed elsewhere on the Balance Sheet are also included here.

**BALANCE SHEET** – This statement sets out the overall financial position of the Council at the end of the year, incorporating the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account balance sheet areas. This balance sheet summarises the Council's overall financial position as at 31 March 2014. The balance sheet presents certain fixed assets based on independent valuation amounts in line with the requirements of the Isle of Man Government Treasury Statement of Recommended Practice 2007 – Accounting for Entities Subject to the Audit Act 2006 (the SORP). All internal debtors and creditors have been eliminated.

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT** – This statement summarises the cash inflows and outflows arising from transactions with third parties for revenue and capital purposes.

**GENERAL RATE FUND –** This statement presents the rates levied by the Borough, together with details of rates collected and the rate arrears.

### Other Statements:

**SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING** – This statement provides an overall summary of capital expenditure, summarised in respect of the Council's different statutory functions, and presents the sources of finance for the year's total capital expenditure.

#### **EXPLANATORY FOREWORD (CONTINUED)**

THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT - INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT - The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) reflects the statutory obligation to provide a separate account for the Council's public sector housing function. This account independently records the costs of maintaining and managing the Council's own housing stock and how these costs are met by rental income and government subsidy. The rateborne burden of the Housing Administration function is excluded from this statement.

**STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT ON HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BALANCE** - This shows the surplus or deficit on the Housing Revenue Income and Expenditure Account adjusted for the additional amounts which are required by proper practices to be charged or credited to the Housing Revenue Account Reserves (Housing Repairs and Community Facilities Reserves).

#### 3. Appendices

Outside of the audited Statement of Accounts, there are four appendices, aimed at providing the reader of the Statement of Accounts with further background information:

**DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS** – This provides a detailed service by service breakdown of the SORP's operational service classification headings showing within the Income and Expenditure Account.

**EXPLANATION OF RESERVES** – This provides some explanation behind the purpose and use of the various reserve funds held by the Council, and also the level of known planned expenditure against these funds.

**EXPLANATION OF FINANCIAL TERMS** – This section provides definition and some further explanation behind some of the more technical terms referred to within the Statement of Accounts.

**SUMMARY OF TRAMWAYS UNDERTAKING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE** – This statement provides further information regarding this unique transport undertaking function.

### **EXPLANATORY FOREWORD (CONTINUED)**

#### 4. Summary Performance

This section provides a summary review of performance during the year and of key areas which impact upon the Council's financial position.

#### **INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**

The table below summarises the revenue income and expenditure outturn for 2013/2014, compared with the approved estimates of the Council. All retirement benefits adjustments as required by the SORP have been excluded here.

### Revenue Outturn compared with Estimates (excluding retirement benefit adjustments)

		Net	
	Estimate 2013/2014 £'000	Expenditure 2013/2014 £'000	Variance 2013/2014 £'000
Housing & Property	279	265	(14)
Environmental Services	3,742	3,711	(31)
Regeneration & Community	3,765	3,441	(324)
Executive	2,198	2,408	210
Net General Rate Fund	9,984	9,825	(159)
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	1,832	1,834	2
Net cost of services	11,816	11,659	(157)
Surplus on sale of fixed assets	0	(18)	(18)
Interest payable	4,113	3,379	(734)
Interest and investment Income	(15)	(4)	11
Net operating expenditure	15,914	15,016	(898)
Depreciation and capital financing	(5,331)	(4,681)	650
Net transfers (from)/to all reserves	(136)	(299)	(163)
Net budget requirement	10,447	10,036	(411)
Total from Rate income	(10,460)	(10,519)	(59)
Revenue contribution from/(to) balances	(13)	(483)	(470)

The net operating expenditure (excluding Pension Fund liability adjustments) incorporates all service expenditure, income from Government, fees and charges and interest income and payments.

#### **EXPLANATORY FOREWORD (CONTINUED)**

Compared to the approved estimates for the year, the net budget requirement was some £411,000 less than budgeted. This is due to a combination of a number of underspends at the revenue service level, and significantly reduced levels of loan charges experienced, compared to the estimates.

The favourable revenue outturn position was reinforced by rates income position £59,000 higher than estimated, reflecting an increased rateable value of the Borough.

The outcome of all of the above means that a final contribution into the General Fund General Revenue Reserve balance of £483,000 could be made. This compares with an estimated contribution to balances of £13,000 when setting the Rate in January 2013 (difference: £470,000). The following table provides a list of the major items contributing towards the favourable outturn position.

#### Analysis of favourable outturn position (i.e. final contribution into Balances)

General Fund loan charges Pay rise less than estimated Posts temporarily vacant Overtime Rates income St George's Churchyard wall scheme delay Electricity savings Civic Amenity Site disposal costs variance Posts vacated and subsequently deleted from budget Rover ticket income variance Training grants variance Increase in bad debts provision Legal fees	Favourable £'000 (210) (128) (180) (81) (59) (53) (51) (46) (37) (11) (10)	<b>Adverse</b> £'000
Additional approvals of reserve funding of one-off items: Fee for adoption of Pulrose roads Aborted costs associated with Cambrian Place project Recycling works Chipping wheelie bins Remedial works to property under Public Health Act Douglas Dev'ment Partnership town centre programme Anagh Coar shops parking Municipal Mutual winding up levy Extra leasing charges from Big Belly bins Legionella risk assessment		75 71 56 26 23 20 16 14 24 11
Other miscellaneous (net) Favourable/adverse variances Net favourable variance	(12) (878) (470)	408

#### **EXPLANATORY FOREWORD (CONTINUED)**

#### **GENERAL REVENUE RESERVE BALANCES**

During the year, there was an overall net decrease in the position of the General Revenue Reserve Balance of £129,000. After all appropriations to and from balances and income from rates are taken into account, the position on the General Revenue Reserve Balance is £3.261m; some £1.792m higher than had been estimated at the beginning of the year. The General Fund outturn did benefit from the higher than budgeted contribution back into balances at the end of the year, although there remain planned expenditure items, most of which are capital, that are due to be financed from the General Revenue Reserve. The available balance on the General Fund at the end of the year is higher than originally envisaged, as the following table shows.

#### **Outturn position on General Revenue Reserve**

Balance at year beginning	Original Estimate 2013/2014 £'000 2,372	Actual 2013/2014 £'000 3,390	<b>Variance</b> <b>£'000</b> 1,018
All revenue transfers to/(from) balance Non-revenue contributions to/(from) balance Increase/(decrease) in balance	(446) (457) (903)	201 (330) (129)	647 127 774
Balance at year end	1,469	3,261	1,792
Further commitments against balance	(285)	(1,680)	(1,395)
Uncommitted balance	1,184	1,581	397

#### **CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

Capital expenditure of £10.657m was undertaken during the year, of which £9.701m was for HRA purposes and £0.956m was spent on General Fund assets. The total capital expenditure compares with the Capital Programme original estimate of £24.339m which was revised down to £11.921m during the year. Most of this variance is accounted for by delayed commencement to a number of large items in the Capital Programme, particularly within the HRA and by the cancellation of the Cambrian Place project. The capital expenditure on Housing included housing development at Upper Pulrose, together with various refurbishment works across the Council's various housing estates. Capital expenditure on the General Fund during the year included public lighting, re-bricking cremators and refurbishment of the Noble's Park Bowling Green clubhouse.

Capital Programme expenditure during the year was funded from a combination of long term borrowing, capital receipts, external contributions or contributions from either the revenue account or internal balances or reserves. The ongoing annual cost of long term borrowing used to fund Housing Revenue Account items is met by Government Housing Deficiency Grant from the Department of Social Care.

#### **EXPLANATORY FOREWORD (CONTINUED)**

#### 5. **Pension Liability**

The SORP requires the Council to disclose certain pension liability information within its Statement of Accounts and this appears in notes 2 and 28 to the Core Financial Statements. Included within that information is the net liability on the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme that is attributable to Douglas Borough Council. This is the difference between future liabilities and assets, as valued at 31 March 2014, and amounts to £15.600m; an increase of £3.022m on the previous year. An actuarial valuation was conducted in the year. The deficit has increased due to an increase in the actuarial assessment of the value of future liabilities resulting from low interest rates and increases in life expectancy.

In addition to the pension liability arising from the Council's participation in the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme, the Council also recognises a liability arising from the unfunded discretionary benefits which are paid to those ex-employees whose employment pre-dates the establishment of the Scheme, and this appears in note 29 to the core financial statements.

#### 6. Audit of Accounts

These accounts are published following completion of the statutory audit by Grant Thornton Limited (see Audit Report on pages 15-16).

#### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1. Accounts and Audit Regulations

The Statement of Accounts has been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain assets in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practices and the Isle of Man Statement of Recommended Practice 2007 ("the SORP"). The SORP, as issued by Treasury, is recognised under the Audit Act 2006 and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2013 as representing proper accounting practices.

### 2. Capital Expenditure and Financing

Expenditure incurred in the provision of assets over £10,000 is deemed as capital. In the case of vehicles, the purchase of all road registered vehicles, regardless of cost, is capitalised. Property asset additions are recorded initially at current cost. Capital expenditure items are generally financed by loans, by the use of internal balances, or through the application of usable capital receipts and any capital contributions from third parties. Capital contributions which have been received from third parties in respect of capital schemes are retained in the capital accounts.

#### 3. Valuations

Fixed asset valuations have been undertaken by Chrystals, in accordance with guidelines established by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) and the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). Operational assets have been valued at the lower of net replacement cost or net realisable value in existing use. In the case of vehicles, plant and equipment, historical cost has been used as a proxy for valuation, subject to depreciation on a prudent basis using conservative estimates of working lives. Infrastructure assets are included in the Balance Sheet at historical cost, net of depreciation where appropriate. Investment properties have been valued at the open market value. Community assets are held on the balance sheet at nominal value (£1). Assets under the course of construction are reflected at historical cost until such time as they are brought into commission. Routine valuations will be carried out at intervals of not more than five years; although major changes in value are recorded as they occur, including any arising from an annual review of impairments.

#### 4. Impairments

The Council's fixed assets are reviewed on an annual basis, in accordance with the SORP to identify any circumstances that would materially affect the value of the assets shown in the balance sheet. Where a permanent reduction in the value of the assets is identified, due to consumption of economic benefits, the impairment loss is charged to the appropriate revenue service account. Where the cause of reduction in value is not clearly determined, or there is no readily identifiable consumption of economic benefit, the impairment loss is written off against any revaluation gains attributable to the asset in the Revaluation Reserve.

#### 5. **Depreciation**

Depreciation is provided on all assets with a finite useful life, other than freehold land and also investment property assets (i.e. the Council's commercial property portfolio). Where depreciation is provided for, assets are being depreciated by applying the straight line method to balance sheet value over periods reflecting their estimated useful remaining asset lives, normally determined by professional valuation. No depreciation is charged on assets under the course of construction or surplus assets held for disposal. The depreciation charges are made to the relevant revenue service account.

#### 6. Intangible Fixed Assets

Intangible fixed assets are non-financial fixed assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and where future economic benefits are controlled by the Council through custody or legal rights (e.g. software licences). Purchased intangibles are capitalised at cost on an accruals basis; they are not revalued unless there is a readily ascertainable market value, but reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year and where events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying values may not be recoverable. Intangible assets are amortised to revenue over a 5 year period. Economic lives are reassessed at the end of each year and revised if necessary. The amortisation charges to revenue are made to the relevant service revenue account.

### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 7. Finance Leases

Assets acquired by means of lease, and the matching obligations due to lessors, are written down each year in accordance with the 'Rule of 78' method. Lease repayments due within 12 months of the balance sheet date are transferred into the current liabilities section of the Balance Sheet (creditors). There are no finance leases outstanding as at the 31 March 2014 balance sheet date.

#### 8. Operating Leases

The Council has a number of operating leases in respect of operational buildings and land. The annual rental payable on those leases is charged to the relevant service revenue account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, when it becomes payable.

#### 9. Disposals

The surplus or deficit arising from the disposal of fixed assets is initially charged or credited to the Income and Expenditure Account. The sales receipt is subject to a transfer into the Capital Receipts Reserve until such time as it may be used to finance other capital expenditure. Any net loss charged to the Income and Expenditure Account is reimbursed to the General Fund through a transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account.

#### 10. Provision for the Redemption of Loans Pool Debt

The Council administers a Loans Pool into which loans raised are paid and from which sums are advanced to either the General Fund or Housing Revenue Account in order to finance capital expenditure and long term outlay. The source is bank loans. Provision for the redemption of debt (or Revenue Provision for Capital Financing) has been made in accordance with statutory borrowing powers. Provision for repayment of these liabilities is on the basis of an increasing annual accumulation, set at 5%. Repayments are accounted for through the Statement of Movement on the General Fund Balance, whilst interest on the balance of principal outstanding, is charged directly to the Income and Expenditure Account.

#### 11. Valuation of Investments

Investments are recorded at mid price. The only long term investments currently held by the Council represent War Stock holdings.

#### 12. Basis of Inclusion of Debtors and Creditors in the Accounts

Revenue and capital account transactions are accounted for on an accruals basis. Expenditure and income is accrued for sums due but not paid at the end of the year, subject to a cut-off value of £1,500.

### 13. Interest Payable and Receivable

Interest payable and receivable is accounted for on an accruals basis.

### 14. Provision for Bad Debts

A provision for bad debts is made within these accounts, and is split across the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account. Provisions are made against all rates arrears, the percentage of debt provision depending upon the age of the debt, whilst a percentage provision of overdue amounts is made against all sundry debt amounts over 3 months old. In terms of housing rents, a provision is made in respect of all former tenants' arrears and appropriate current tenant arrears greater than £500.

#### 15. Stocks and Stores

The bulk of stocks and stores holdings are recorded on the basis of average costs. The proportionately-minor non-stores holdings are recorded on the basis of either net realisable value or actual cost. An accrual is made for stocks received as at the balance sheet date, but not yet paid.

#### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 16. General Revenue Reserve

This reserve acts as a buffer against cash flow shortfalls and also the potential risks of unforeseen or increased expenditure to be charged to future years' accounts, and to assist in organisational development. The revenue outturn position each year determines the final contribution required from or into the General Revenue Reserve balances.

#### 17. Earmarked Reserves

A number of renewal and reserve funds are maintained within the Council's accounts. Sums are provided for the future renewal of vehicles and plant based upon the estimated cost of replacement at the end of their estimated life. In other cases, reserve funds are maintained to finance unforeseen costs of asset repair. Two reserves have been established in accordance with accounting requirements, and as such are not backed by cash and are not generally available to finance expenditure. A "negative" reserve is held to account for the Council's portion of the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme pension liability, whilst the Revaluation Reserve represents principally the balance of the surpluses or deficits arising from the periodic revaluation of the Council's fixed assets. The establishment of all these reserves has been approved by the Department of Infrastructure. A full explanation of the Council's reserves is shown at Appendix B to the financial statements.

### 18. Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities as at the balance sheet date relate to claims covered by the Council's insurance, and claims by contractors on building works.

#### 19. Revenue Expenditure

The revenue accounts of the Council record the costs of staffing, running expenses and depreciation, together with associated income of the various services. These are grouped over the various SORP classification headings. A full breakdown of the revenue services under those headings is provided at Appendix A to the financial statements.

#### 20. Overheads and Support Services

The cost of service management and support services have been charged or allocated to service accounts. The total absorption costing principle is used – the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefits received.

### 21. Government Grants

Government revenue grants have been accounted for on an accruals basis and income has been credited to the relevant revenue account to match the expenditure to which they relate. The Housing Deficiency Grant represents an amount due in respect of the shortfall of housing income from housing rental receipts in the year against the full (allowable) cost of housing provision, in accordance with the housing deficiency scheme operated by the Department of Social Care. Other agency or contracted income received from the Government is included within the overall Government income total disclosed within the accounts (note 13).

#### 22. Pensions

The accounts and notes in relation to the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme have been prepared in accordance with the SORP. The financial and demographic assumptions used by the actuary are highlighted in note 28c to the accounts. The pension cost has been assessed by the Fund's actuary based on triennial valuations, the 2013/2014 actual employer contributions being based on the results of the review as at 31 March 2013. Using the same financial and demographic assumptions the Scheme actuary has also determined the future liability in connection with unfunded manual worker exemployee retirement discretionary benefit payments made outside of the Scheme and also the discretionary added years' pension benefits paid.

### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 23. **VAT**

Income and expenditure excludes any amounts relating to VAT, as all VAT collected is payable to Isle of Man Government Treasury Customs and Excise and all VAT paid is recoverable from it. As the amount of recoverable VAT charged on purchases (input tax) exceeds the VAT charged on sales (output tax), there is always a net debtor balance recoverable from Customs and Excise at each balance sheet date.

#### 24. Post Balance Sheet Events

Post balance sheet events, whether favourable or unfavourable, that materially affect the conditions existing at the balance sheet date will be adjusted in the accounts and disclosure notes. For material events occurring after the balance sheet date, relating to conditions that arose after that date, adjustments will not be made in the accounts but details will be disclosed by way of disclosure note. These principles apply up to the date when the Statement of Accounts is signed for issue.

#### 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. For Douglas Borough Council that
  officer is the Responsible Financial Officer (i.e. the Borough Treasurer);
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- approve the Statement of Accounts;
- take responsibility for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included in the Authority's website. Legislation in the Isle of Man governing the preparation and dissemination of the financial statements and other information included in the Statements of Accounts may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

### The Responsible Financial Officer's Responsibilities

The Responsible Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the *Isle of Man Statement of Recommended Practice* 2007 on accounting for entities subject to the Audit Act 2006 ("the SORP").

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

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with the SORP.

The Responsible Financial Officer has also:

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

The Responsible Financial Officer should sign and date the Statement of Accounts, stating that it presents fairly the financial position of the authority at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2014.

#### **Certificate by the Responsible Financial Officer**

Under the *Accounts and Audit Regulations 2013* these accounts are to be prepared by the 31 July and must be approved by the Responsible Financial Officer prior to issue to the auditor.

I certify that the Statement of Accounts as set out in pages 17 to 46 have been prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices and present fairly the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2014 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2014.

G M BOLT, CPFA BOROUGH TREASURER AS RESPONSIBLE FINANCIAL OFFICER DOUGLAS BOROUGH COUNCIL

15 July 2014

#### STATEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL

#### Introduction and Scope of Responsibility

Regulation 9 of the *Accounts and Audit Regulations 2013* require the Council to conduct a review at least once a year of the effectiveness of its system of internal control and include a statement on internal control within its Statement of Accounts.

Douglas Borough Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that through the maintenance of its internal controls, public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The Council is also responsible for ensuring that there is a sound system of internal control which facilitates the effective exercise of the Council's functions and which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

#### The purpose of the system of internal control

The system of internal control and corporate governance is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level, rather than to eliminate all risk of failure, to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the principal risks, to evaluate the extent and likelihood of those risks being realised, the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

A system of internal control has been in place at the Council for the year ending 31 March 2014 and up to the date of approval of the accounts. The internal control systems of the Council are constantly under review, and system processes are subject to change as part of the drive to secure continuous improvement in the way the Council's processes are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

#### The internal control and corporate governance environment

Below is a summary of the key elements of the Council's internal control environment.

**Establishment of the Council's objectives** – The Council has a published Corporate Plan for the period 2013-2017. This document sets out the Council's policy priorities and planned actions in the areas of: Governance & Strategy, Regeneration & Community, Housing & Properties, Environmental Services and Pensions.

**Monitoring achievement against the objectives** – Performance management of service delivery is achieved by way of reporting on the Corporate Plan requirements to the relevant service committee of the Council. Accountability for each area is secured with an assigned Chief Officer or Assistant Chief Officer responsible. As each of the Strategic Objectives is measurable and time-related, performance can be assessed.

**Corporate Governance framework** – A Constitution has been developed which documents the Council's policies and procedures in relation to working in partnership with the community, performance management, internal control, risk management, delegated authority, human resources policies, standards of conduct, Member/Officer protocol, the environment and management of Health and Safety. The framework provides a structure for documenting the legislation, regulations, policies, procedures and other internal controls which, when taken together, form the Council's internal control and corporate governance environment. A set of guidance notes on the Principles of Internal Control have been produced and appended to the Financial Regulations.

#### STATEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

The Council's Strategic Governance Objectives are set out in the Corporate Plan. During the year, progress was made in the following areas:

- Pensions Committee reviewed its risk register together with the contracted administrator, actuary and investment advisors on their risk management.
- Review and response by Executive Committee to all government consultation papers.
- Complaints and response times are being monitored through the complaints system.
- The Council has continued its membership of the Association of Public Service Excellence.
- The Council continues to lead and facilitate the Douglas Community Partnership.
- The Standards Committee (which is not mandatory) continues to promote, develop and maintain high standards of conduct by the Council in compliance with the constitution and legislation.
- The Standards Committee has continued to review conduct in accordance with the terms of reference set out in the constitution.
- The Parks Section have introduced a strategic framework for various Parks services.
- The Housing Section continues to rate Good or above on 85% of customer satisfaction surveys.

Facilitation of policy and decision making – The decision making process is defined in the Council's Standing Orders. There is a formal scheme of delegation approved by Council. This means that decisions made are either delegated to the Executive Committee, another Committee or reserved to full Council. Minutes of Committees are sub-divided into these categories. There is a monthly meeting cycle that means the Executive Committee considers all matters which are delegated to it where they have been considered by another Committee. The cycle also ensures that the full Council considers all matters which are reserved to it after they have been considered by a Committee. All decisions are recorded in the Council minute book, with formal minutes being available for public inspection. COMT meets regularly to consider operational management issues and, where required, determines the need for reports for Committee consideration and decision-making. The work of COMT is supported by the Extended Chief Officers Management Team (EXCOMT – comprising of Assistant Chief Officers as well as the Chief Officers), which meets on a monthly basis to consider wider management issues, including regular reports at both the strategic and operational levels.

**Risk Management** – The Council is committed to its risk management and business continuity strategies. This is recognised as a high priority within the Corporate Plan's Strategic Governance Objectives. Operational risk registers continue to be developed.

Financial Management – The Council's internal financial control is based on a framework of regular management information, financial regulations, administrative procedures, management supervision and systems of delegation. The systems of internal financial control provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions are authorised and properly recorded and that material errors or irregularities are either prevented or would be swiftly detected. The Borough Treasurer is formally appointed as the Council's Responsible Financial Officer. Under the terms of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2013, this officer is required to determine the Council's accounting records and control systems. He has a responsibility for ensuring the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs. As a Chief Officer of the Council, he is a member of the Chief Officers Management Team and attends Council and Executive Committee meetings, and other Committee meetings as required. He reports regularly to the Executive Committee on matters of financial importance and significance.

A framework exists for budgetary control reporting to the Budget Managers on a monthly basis, the Extended Chief Officers Management Team on a quarterly basis, and the Executive Committee on a six monthly basis.

#### STATEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

Internal Audit - The Council also maintains an internal audit service to assist management with monitoring adherence to key controls and procedures. The internal audit function also carries out regular reviews to ensure that identified controls governing risk areas are carried out. The main objective is primarily to satisfy the Councils' statutory responsibility under the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2013 to "maintain in accordance with proper practices an adequate and effective system of internal audit of its accounting records and of its system of internal control". More specifically, the internal audit function must provide a service that objectively examines, evaluates and reports on the adequacy of internal control as a contribution to the proper, economic, efficient and effective use of resources. The procedures for undertaking audit work must embrace an audit methodology which is consistent with the "Guidance for Internal Auditors" issued by the Auditing Practices Board of the Consultative Council of Accountancy Bodies (CCAB). A Strategic Audit Plan determines the audit reviews undertaken.

**Project Management** - The Council has adopted the principles of, and is committed to, project management in order to facilitate the effective delivery of projects throughout the operations of the authority. PRINCE2 has been adapted to local needs through the development of Douglas Project Management (DPM). All managers responsible for projects have received training on DPM, and a project team is responsible for the effective implementation of DPM across the Council. A number of officers are trained as PRINCE2 Practitioners.

#### Review of the effectiveness of internal control and corporate governance environment

The effectiveness of systems of internal control is evaluated by the work of the internal audit function, the officers within the authority who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control environment, and also by comments made by the external auditors. Compliance with statutory legislation and regulations is secured through the advice of the Council's advocate. The Executive Committee review the recommendations annually of both internal and external audit.

#### Significant internal control issues

We are not aware of any actual or potential non-compliance with laws and regulations that could have a material effect on the Council to conduct its business or on the results and financial position disclosed in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014.

A review of the internal control processes was carried out by internal audit to establish whether assurance has been obtained for key controls operating during the financial year ending 31 March 2014. In so far as the internal auditor has been able to place reliance on the audit work undertaken during the financial year, no significant internal control weaknesses have been identified. The overall conclusion is as follows: "Our current understanding and experience of Douglas Borough Council shows that they have a risk-aware and adaptable approach to their system of internal control. We understand that the system of internal control is designed to reduce the risks to which the Council is exposed down to a reasonable level, and not to reduce the impact of all risk."

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, the Council's internal control and corporate governance arrangements are adequate and operate effectively during the year ending 31 March 2014.

D W CHRISTIAN MBE JP CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 27 October 2014 G M BOLT, CPFA ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE 27 October 2014

### REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS, GRANT THORNTON LIMITED, TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS OF DOUGLAS BOROUGH COUNCIL ('THE COUNCIL')

We have audited the financial statements of Douglas Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2014 which comprise the statement of accounting policies, the income and expenditure account, the statement of movement on the general fund balance, the statement of total recognised gains and losses, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement, the general rate fund, the related notes, the housing revenue income and expenditure account and the statement of the movement on the housing revenue account balance. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the Statement of Recommended Practice 2007: Accounting for entities subject to the Audit Act 2006 ("the SORP").

This report is made solely to the Mayor and Councillors of Douglas Borough Council, as a body, in accordance with section 6 of the Audit Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Mayor and Councillors of Douglas Borough Council, 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 authority and the Council, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF RESPONSIBLE FINANCIAL OFFICER AND AUDITORS

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts, 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. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### **SCOPE OF THE AUDIT**

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the authority's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Responsible Financial Officer; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Statement of Accounts to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

### **OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the authority's affairs as at 31 March 2014 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the SORP; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2013 made under the Audit Act 2006.

#### MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the section 4 of the Audit Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the financial statements do not comply with the regulations made under section 12 of the Act and any directions under section 13; or
- expenditure or income or any other transaction effected by or on account of the authority is or will be contrary to law; or
- the internal organisation of the authority and the controls maintained by it are not sufficient as to secure proper management of the finances of the authority and economy and efficiency in the use of its resources.

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Grant Thornton Limited Chartered Accountants PO Box 307 Exchange House 54-62 Athol Street Douglas Isle of Man IM99 2BE

28 October 2014

Date

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

Central Services to the Public Cultural, Environmental, Regulatory and Planning Services Highways and Transport services Housing Services Corporate and Democratic Core Non Distributed Costs Housing Revenue Account Current Service Cost Adjustment regarding Pensions	Note	Gross Expenditure £'000 613 8,297 2,771 323 1,710 807 12,244 164	2013/2014 Gross Income £'000 (22) (2,388) (1,739) 0 0 (538) (10,432)	Net Expenditure £'000 591 5,909 1,032 323 1,710 269 1,812	2012/2013 Net Expenditure £'000 598 5,252 1,073 385 1,573 218 5,729 (53)
Net Cost of services		26,929	(15,119)	11,810	14,775
(Surplus)/deficit on sale of fixed assets Interest Payable and Similar Charges Interest and Investment income Pensions interest cost and expected	4			(18) 3,379 (4)	(13) 3,377 (1)
return on pension assets	2			429	365
Net operating expenditure				15,596	18,503
Income from General Rate Fund	5			(10,519)	(10,269)
Net (surplus)/deficit for the year				5,077	8,234

### STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT ON THE GENERAL FUND BALANCE

(Surplus)/deficit on Income and Expenditure account	Note	2013/2014 £'000 5,077	2012/2013 £'000 8,234
Net additional amount required to be credited to the General Fund Balance for the year (Increase)/decrease in General Fund balance for the year		(4,948)	(8,801)
General Fund Balance brought forward		(3,390)	(2,823)
General Fund Balance carried forward	34	(3,261)	(3,390)

### RECONCILING ITEMS TO THE STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT ON THE GENERAL FUND BALANCE

	Note	2013/2014 £'000	2012/2013 £'000
Amounts included in the Income and Expenditure Account but required by statute to be excluded when determining the Movement on the General Fund Balance:			
Depreciation & amortisation of fixed assets	17,19	(1,085)	(1,023)
Amortisation of capital grants & contributions	25	20	17
Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with FRS17	2	(602)	(343)
		(1,667)	(1,349)
Amounts not included in the Income and Expenditure Account but required by statute to be included when determining the movement on the General Fund Balance for the year:			
Loan funds principal repayments		681	606
Capital expenditure charged in-year to revenue (RCCO)		316	55
		997	661
Transfers to or from the General Fund Balance that are required to be taken into account when determining the movement on the General Fund Balance for the year:			
Net transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves – General Fund	14	309	336
Net Housing Revenue Account Deficit for the year		(4,605)	(8,462)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets		18	13
		(4,278)	(8,113)
Net additional amount required to be credited to the General		<del></del>	· · · · ·
Fund Balance for the year	:	(4,948)	(8,801)

### STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES

(Surplus)/deficit on revenue Income and Expenditure Account	Note	2013/2014 Actual £'000 5,077	2012/2013 Actual £'000 8,234
Actuarial (gains)/losses on Pension Fund assets and liabilities	28b	2,420	2,122
Increase/(Reduction) in manual workers retirement gratuities pensions benefits liability	29	(16)	(31)
Upwards revaluation of fixed assets		(860)	(11,351)
Impairment of fixed assets		6,593	1,426
Other (gains)/losses required to be included in the STRGL		0	0
Total recognised (gains)/losses for the year		13,214	400

### **BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2014**

		As At 31 M		As At 31 March 2013
Final conte	Note	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets	10		•	_
Intangible fixed assets	19		0	5
Tangible fixed assets:  Operational assets:	17			
Council dwellings	17	203,642		212 912
Other land & buildings		203,642		212,812 23,779
Vehicles, plant & equipment		23,828 1,497		1,687
Infrastructure assets		2,371		2,184
Non operational assets:	17	2,571		2,104
Investment properties		4,845		3,928
Assets under construction		8,545		3,322
Surplus assets		1,559	246,287	2,213
Total fixed assets	-	1,000	246,287	249,930
			240,201	210,000
Long term investments	20	7		8
	_		7	8
		<del>-</del>		
Total Long Term Assets			246,294	249,938
Current assets				
Stocks	21	206		219
Debtors	22	1,806		1,738
Cash at bank	23	2,819		22
Total current assets	-		4,831	1,979
Less Current Liabilities				
Creditors	24	(4,276)		(3,059)
Capital contributions deferred	25	(24)		(49)
Short term borrowing	26	(3,320)		(1,837)
Cash overdrawn	-	(1,265)		(2,511)
Total Current Liabilities			(8,885)	(7,456)
Total assets less current liabilities		<del>-</del>	242,240	244,461
Long Term Liabilities				
Long term borrowing	27	(75,274)		(67,293)
Capital contributions applied	25	(75)		(70)
Pension fund liability	28a	(15,600)		(12,578)
Other unfunded pension liabilities	29	(229)		(244)
			(91,178)	(80,185)
Total assets less liabilities		<u>-</u>	151,062	164,276
		=		

### **BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2014 (CONTINUED)**

		As At 31 N	larch 2014	As At 31 March 2013
	Note	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financed by				
Pensions Reserve	30		(15,850)	(12,845)
Revaluation reserve	31		129,869	140,181
Capital adjustment account	32		30,262	30,018
Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	33		546	543
General revenue balances	34		3,261	3,390
Specific reserves	34		2,619	2,642
Housing Revenue Account balances	34		355	347
Total net worth			151,062	164,276

This statement of accounts were approved and authorised for issue by the Executive Committee on 24 October 2014.

D W CHRISTIAN MBE JP CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 27 October 2014 G M BOLT CPFA BOROUGH TREASURER 27 October 2014

### **CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

	Note	2013/ £'000	2014 £'000	2012/2013 £'000
Revenue activities	Note	2 000	2 000	2000
Cash outflows Cash paid to and on behalf of employees Other operating cash expenses	-	8,802 8,097		9,219 7,603
Cash inflows Rates receipts Rent receipts Government grants Other grants and income Cash received for goods and services Other revenue cash receipts	36	(9,221) (10,629) (943) (1,212) (2,566) (640)	16,899 (25,211)	(8,916) (9,642) (1,012) (1,115) (2,212) (1,048) (23,945)
Net cash (inflow)/outflow from revenue activities	36	-	(8,312)	(7,123)
Return on Investments and servicing of finance Cash outflows Interest paid			3,386	3,417
Cash inflows Interest received			(4)	(1)
Net cash outflow from servicing of finance		-	3,382	3,416
Capital activities Cash outflows Purchase of fixed assets			10,383	7,955
Cash inflows Sale of fixed assets Other capital cash receipts	-	(32)	(32)	(29) (68) (97)
Net cash outflow from capital activities		-	10,351	7,858
Net cash outflow before financing	37		5,421	4,151
Management of liquid resources  Movement on Short term deposit account	38		2,794	1
Financing Cash outflows Repayment of amounts borrowed Cash inflows		2,027		5,648
New loans raised	-	(11,491)	(9,464)	(8,407) (2,759)
Net (increase)/decrease in cash	38	=	(1,249)	1,393

### **GENERAL RATE FUND**

	Note	2013/2 £'000	2014 £'000	2012/2013 restated £'000
Total rates levied for the year	5		10,623	10,395
Add: Gross arrears brought forward Refunds	-	102 26	128	74 30 104
			10,751	10,499
Less: Rate paid in advance brought forward Discounts Exempt/reduced rate properties	5 5	(42) (339) (104)	(485)	(59) (330) (126) (515)
Total rates collectable		<u>-</u> _	10,266	9,984
Rates received in the year: Current year rates Arrears collected Prepaid rates Total revenue income	-	10,103 72 44	10,219	9,835 47 42 9,924
Balances outstanding carried forward: Current year arrears Prepaid rates  Previous years arrears Total arrears	22 24 _ 22	61 (44) 17 30	47	75 (42) 33 27 60
		_		
		=	10,266	9,984

The comparative figures have been restated to split amounts under the category "Rates received in the year" into different lines. There is no net effect on the total amounts shown in the General Rate Fund.

#### NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. Retirement Benefits

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its employees, the Council offers retirement benefits. The Council participates in the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme ("the Scheme"). This is a defined benefit statutory scheme, administered in accordance with the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme Regulations. The Scheme is contracted out of the State Second Pension Scheme. The Council and its employees pay contributions into the Scheme. The employer contributions are calculated at a level to balance the pension's liabilities with investment assets. Further information regarding the Scheme, which is administered by the Council, can be obtained on the Douglas Borough Council website (www.douglas.gov.im).

#### 2. Pensions Costs

The pensions contribution rate is determined by the Fund's Actuary, based on triennial valuations; the last full review being at 31 March 2013. There were also Scheme benefits paid by the employer of in respect of unfunded discretionary compensatory added years benefits granted by the Council. In addition there were manual worker retirement gratuity pension payments made by the Council outside the Scheme in respect of unfunded discretionary benefits for ex-employees.

Year	Employer's superannuation contribution	As percentage of pensionable pay	Employer's discretionary compensatory added year payments	Unfunded discretionary payments in respect of manual worker gratuity pension
	£'000	%	£'000	£'000
2013/2014	1,349	23	6	27
2012/2013	1,415	23	5	31

Although the benefits accruing from the Pension Scheme are not actually payable until employees retire, the Council has a commitment to make such payments and disclose them at the time the employees earn that future entitlement. In line with requirements under the SORP, the Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the year that they are earned by the employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. The real cost of retirement benefits is therefore reversed out of the Statement of Movement on the General Fund Balance. However, the charge that is actually made against ratepayers is based on the cash payment made to the Fund representing the employer's contributions in the year. The following table reconciles the charges within the Income and Expenditure Account with the actual employer's contribution into the Fund:

Income & Expenditure Account	2013/2014		2012/2013	
•	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Net Cost of Services:				
Employer contributions payable to scheme	(1,355)		(1,420)	
Current service cost of Pension Scheme	1,519		1,367	
Loss on Curtailment	9		31	
		173		(22)
Net Operating Expenditure:				
Interest cost on Pension Scheme liabilities	1,835		1,646	
Expected return on scheme assets	(1,406)		(1,281)	
		429		365
Net charge to Income and Expenditure Account		602		343
Statement of Movement on General Fund Balance				
Reversal of net charges made for retirement benefits		(602)		(343)
-		\ <i>/</i>		

### NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

In addition to the recognised gains and losses included in the Income and Expenditure Account, actuarial net losses were included in the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses.

Year	Actuarial net (loss)/gain in	Cumulative actuarial net
	` year	(loss)/gain
	£'000	£'000
2013/2014	(2,420)	(12,630)
2012/2013	(2,122)	(10,210)

#### 3. Net Cost of Services

A detailed service by service breakdown (excluding Housing Revenue Account which is explained on pages 45-46 and retirement benefit adjustments set out in note 2 above) within the Net Cost of Services figure can be found at Appendix A.

### 4. (Surplus)/Deficit on disposal of fixed assets

A breakdown of the net surplus/ deficit of fixed assets disposed of during the year is presented in the table below:

	Net Book Value £'000	Sales Income £'000	Net (Surplus)/ Deficit £'000
Miscellaneous vehicles/plant	14	(32)	(18)
Total	14	(32)	(18)

#### 5. Rates Income

The following table presents the net rate income position after all statutory allowances and discounts are taken into account:

	2013/2014	2012/2013
Rates levied (pence in the pound)	395	387
Penny rate product	£ 26,630	£ 26,534
Rates proceeds to General Rate Fund	£'000 10,519	£'000 10,269
Rates levied Less statutory allowances Net proceeds to General Rate Fund Less statutory 5% discounts given Net rate income after discount	10,623 (104) 10,519 (339) 10,180	10,395 (126) 10,269 (330) 9,939
Rateable Value of the Borough	2,689	2,686
Statutory Allowances given as a percentage of rates due	1.0%	1.2%

### NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Statutory allowances are in respect of part year liability (e.g. with new build properties), charitable relief, and other reductions in property rateable values as directed by the Treasury Valuation Office. In addition, statutory discounts are granted in respect of rates paid in full prior to the end of June each year. The rateborne cost of providing the statutory discounts is charged each year to the Cost of Rate Collection service (within Central Services to the Public).

#### 6. Members' Allowances

Year	Attendance allowances paid to Members	Allowance payable per meeting session
	£'000	£
2013-14	29	30
2012-13	34	30

### 7. Remuneration/Emoluments of Employees

During the financial year, the number of employees whose remuneration, excluding pension contributions, was £50,000 or more (in bands of £25,000) was:

Remuneration Band	Number of Employees	Number of Employees
	2013/2014	2012/2013
£50,000 to £74,999	8	8
£75,000 to £99,999	3	3

#### 8. Audit Costs

During the financial year, the Council incurred the following fees relating to external audit and inspection:

	2013/2014 £'000	2012/2013 £'000
Fees payable with regard to statutory external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor (current year)	43	43

#### 9. Publicity

The Council's spending on publicity was:

	2013/2014	2012/2013
	£'000	£'000
Recruitment advertising	1	5
Other advertising	27	31
Other publicity	14	15
	42	51

#### NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### 10. Local Government (Entertainments) Act 1950

Under the terms of the above legislation (as amended by the Local Authorities Entertainments Order 2006), local authorities are empowered to spend up to a rate of 6 pence in the pound for the purposes of public entertainment, ceremony and in the reception and entertainment of distinguished persons. During the year the Council did spend on such items, including expenditure on Armistice Day, Civic Sunday, Manx National Week, the Christmas Lights Switch-on and a Bonfire Night fireworks display, together with receptions held for various official visits. These costs are all included within the Public Events service within the Cultural, Environmental and Planning Services category of expenditure.

Year	Local Govt (Entertainments) Act- related Spend	Equating to pence in the Pound rate	
	£'000	Pence	
2013/2014	47	1.8	
2012/2013	47	1.8	

#### 11. Operating Leases

The Council holds building and land operating leases in order to perform a number of its service functions. The rental payable on each lease is charged to the relevant revenue service. The restatement is to correct the number of land leases in 2012/2013 which had been shown as 2.

Year	Operating leases - buildings	Operating leases - land	Operating lease rentals paid
	No:	No:	£'000
2013-14	4	3	207
2012-13 (restated)	4	3	200

### 12. Related Party Transactions

The Government has a direct influence over the general operations of the Council. It is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, and provides a significant element of funding for Council operations in the form of agency and various deficiency arrangements. Details of such transactions with Government Departments are shown in the separate note on agency income and expenditure (note 13).

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. As contracts are let in compliance with the Council's Standing Orders, the risk of abuse of that position is minimal. Furthermore, where contracts or business with organisations that are closely linked with individual Members are being considered at Committee level, proper consideration of declarations of interest is made, and relevant Members would not take any part in the discussion or decision relating to such matters. Where a Member has business dealings with the Council they are undertaken within the normal course of business on an arm's-length basis. The organisations referred to below are Buchanan & Pitts Ltd in which Councillor S R Pitts has a controlling interest and Water Works Ltd in which Councillor E A Joyce has a controlling interest. The restatement was due Water Works Ltd having been omitted from the 2012/2013 row of the table below.

Year	Buchanan & Pitts Ltd	Water Works Ltd	
	£'000	£'000	
2013/2014	56	463	
2012/2013 (restated)	17	526	

#### NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

The Council is the administering authority for the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme, and the Borough Treasurer is also the Responsible Financial Officer for the Scheme. The Council incurred administration expenses during the year which related to a combination of direct and indirect costs. Further expenditure was incurred in respect of the Scheme's fund manager and actuary, investment consultants, the contracted administrator, and other professional fees. This was charged to the Scheme.

Year	Scheme administration expenses	Scheme professional fees	Balance owing (to)/from Pension Scheme at 31 March
	£'000	£'000	£'000
2013/2014	43	484	207
2012/2013	42	417	59

The Council has representation on the Board of the Douglas Development Partnership (DDP), and the Council contributes towards the operational and administrative costs of the Partnership, including salaries, office rental, lease car, and general grant.

Year	Contribution to DDP operational & administrative costs	Balance owing (to)/from DDP at 31 March
	£'000	£'000
2013/2014	178	0
2012/2013	177	0

Under the Burials Act 1986, the churchwardens in charge of the Braddan and Onchan District Burial Grounds are entitled to levy a rate to the Council for the upkeep and maintenance of those cemeteries. The annual amount payable depends upon the rates resolution of the respective churchwardens, with the prescribed amount calculation based upon the rateable value of the parishes. Also, under this legislation, the Council fulfils its obligations with the St George's Parish Churchwardens for the maintenance and upkeep of the Parish Churchyard on behalf of the Churchwardens. The cost to the Council of these items was as follows during the financial year:

	2013/2014 £'000	2012/2013 £'000
Rate levy from Braddan Burial Ground Churchwardens	74	74
Rate levy from Onchan Burial Ground Churchwardens	2	2
Cost to Council of maintaining St. George's Parish Churchyard	9	8
Total revenue expenditure under Burials Act	85	84

The Council has an agreement with a golf professional whereby the day to day administration of the Douglas Golf Course customer business is outsourced in return for a management fee. As part of the agreement the professional manages the Golf Clubhouse and Community facility, and retains income derived from the building. A tenancy rental for the facility is paid to the Council by the Golf Professional. The management fee was shown in last year's note as £24,000 but should have been £29,000.

Year	Golf professional's management fee	Rental income from golf professional	
	£'000	£'000	
2013/2014	27	32	
2012/13 (restated)	29	36	

### NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### 13. Agency Income and Expenditure

The Council has a number of operations with various Government Departments, which are governed by agency agreements or grant contributions, whereby the relevant Department reimburses the Council for this work. A summary of expenditure incurred in respect of the significant formal agency and grant aided activities is shown in the table below:

Department	Service	Balance to be charged/ (refunded) to govt at 1 April	Net operating cost	Rate- borne (cost)/ benefit	Total Grant/ Agency income due	Grant/ Agency amount invoiced	Balance to be charged/ (refunded) to govt at 31 March
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Water & Sewage Authority	Drainage Agency	(7)	0	0	(7)	7	0
Infrastructure	Street Cleaning	0	588	(78)	510	(510)	0
Infrastructure	Gully Emptying Shaw's	(5)	112	0	107	(110)	(3)
Infrastructure	Brow Car Park	(11)	(69)	162	82	(39)	43
Social Care	Council Housing	(127)	906	(322)	457	(723)	(266)
Economic Development	Grandstand	0	31	0	31	(31)	0
Community, Culture & Leisure	Bowl car park	1	13	(12)	2	(1)	1
		(149)	1,581	(250)	1,182	(1,407)	(225)

In addition to the above, the Council provided a number of other services to government departments, including: maintaining the National Sports Centre gardens (Department of Community, Culture and Leisure) and various ad hoc rechargeable works in connection with the TT and Manx Grand Prix festivals (Department of Economic Development); grounds maintenance along road verges (Department of Infrastructure). A government grant is also receivable from the Department of Infrastructure in respect of the Crematorium's loan charges. A breakdown of all government income is shown in below:

	2013/2014	2012/2013
	£'000	£'000
Grant/Agency income receivable (see above)	(1,161)	(2,021)
Less/(add) brought forward (see above)	(149)	(99)
Contractual income	(132)	(141)
Crematorium loan charges	0	(19)
Tramways' portion of Isle of Man Transport 'Rover Tickets'	(28)	(23)
Road verges' maintenance	(61)	(61)
Contribution to fees	(79)	(48)
Use of facilities	(19)	(17)
Regeneration Fund re Lord Street Planters	(5)	0
Miscellaneous	(38)	(20)
Total Government income	(1,672)	(2,449)

### NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### 14. Contributions to/ (from) Specific Reserves

This is made up of a number of transfers to and from various specific (i.e. earmarked) reserves. The detailed breakdown of all contributions to and from the Council's various specific reserves is shown in the table below:

	2013/	2014	2012/2013
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Revenue contributions to General Rate Fund specific reserves:			
Cremators Renewals Fund	49		49
Building Maintenance (Commercial) Fund	34		34
Risk Management and Special Projects	0		50
Plant Renewals fund (Vehicles)	235		235
Plant Renewals fund (Car parks barriers)	20		0
Plant Renewals fund (CCTV)	24		24
ICT Fund	0		2
Derelict Buildings Fund	0		24
Tramways Fund	5		0
Increased provision against Tramways stores	3		0
,		370	418
Revenue contributions from General Rate Fund specific reserves:			
Cremators Renewals Fund	(3)		0
Risk Management & Special Projects Fund	(20)		(36)
ICT Fund	(11)		(41)
Derelict Buildings Fund	(25)		Ó
St George's Churchyard Fund	0		(1)
Graves Maintenance Fund	(2)		(2)
Increased provision against Tramways stores	0		(2)
		(61)	(82)
Net Revenue contributions to/(from) General Fund specific reserves		309	336
Net Nevertae contributions to/(notif) deficially and specific reserves			333
Capital Receipts (vehicle sales)	32		29
		32	29
Revenue Contributions to/(from) Housing Revenue Account specific			-
reserves:			
Rental income contribution into Housing Repairs Fund	2,161		2,123
Rental income contribution into Community Facilities Reserve	24		24
Contribution from Housing Repairs Fund to finance repairs	(2,157)		(2,090)
Contribution from Community Facilities Reserve	(20)		0
		8	57
Non-revenue transfers (to)/from General Revenue Reserve:			
Net Book Value of disposed assets	(14)		(16)
		(14)	(16)
		. ,	` ,
Total Transfer to/(from) Specific Reserves		335	406
	:		

### NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### 15. Capital Expenditure and Financing

The financing of Housing Revenue Account (HRA) expenditure is normally by way of loan, while the long term cost of that borrowing is met by a combination of rent from the housing tenants and the annual Deficiency Grant claimed from the Department of Social Care.

Year	HRA capital expenditure	GRF capital expenditure	Loans pool average rate of interest
	£'000	£'000	%
2013/2014	9,701	956	4.0
2012/2013	6,943	626	4.3

### 16. Capital Commitments

The estimated commitments not yet invoiced for capital expenditure that had started, or legal contracts entered into, by 31 March are listed below:

	31 March	31 March
	2014	2013
	£'000	£'000
Housing Revenue Account	7,321	10,123
General Fund	350	0
Total	7,671	10,123

#### 17. Movement of Fixed Assets

The following table presents the movement of fixed asset balances, across category, since the last balance sheet date.

#### **Operational Assets**

	Council dwellings	Other land & buildings	Vehicles, plant & equipment	Infrastucture assets	Community assets	Total Operational Assets
Cost or valuation	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
As at 31 March 2013	236,587	24,369	4,680	3,925	0	269,561
Revaluations	0	495	0	0	0	495
Impairments	(9,427)	(507)	0	0	0	(9,934)
Additions	4,478	129	324	490	0	5,421
Disposals	0	0	(91)	0	0	(91)
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value as at 31 March 2014	231,638	24,486	4,913	4,415	0	265,452
Accumulated Depreciation						
As at 31 March 2013	(23,775)	(590)	(2,993)	(1,741)	0	(29,099)
Disposals in year	0	0	77	0	0	77
Charge for year	(7,468)	(277)	(500)	(303)	0	(8,548)
Reverse deprevalued assets	3,247	209	0	0	0	3,456
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0
As at 31 March 2014	(27,996)	(658)	(3,416)	(2,044)	0	(34,114)
Net Book Value as at 31 March 2014	203,642	23,828	1,497	2,371	0	231,338
Net book value as at 31st March 2013	212,812	23,779	1,687	2,184	0	240,462

#### NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### 17. Movement of Fixed Assets (cont'd)

	Non-operational Assets				Grand
	Investment properties	Assets under construction	Surplus assets	Total Non- operational Assets	Total of All Fixed Assets
Cost or valuation	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
As at 31 March 2013	3,928	3,322	2,213	9,463	279,024
Revaluations	250	0	0	250	745
Impairments	0	0	0	0	(9,934)
Additions	13	5,223	0	5,236	10,657
Disposals	0	0	0	0	(91)
Transfers	654	0	(654)	0	0
Value as at 31 March 2014	4,845	8,545	1,559	14,949	280,401
Accumulated Depreciation					
As at 31 March 2013	0	0	0	0	(29,099)
Disposals in year	0	0	0	0	77
Charge for year	0	0	0	0	(8,548)
Reverse deprevalued assets	0	0	0	0	3,456
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0
As at 31 March 2014	0	0	0	0	(34,114)
Net Book Value as at 31 March 2014	4,845	8,545	1,559	14,949	246,287
Net book value as at 31 March 2013	3,928	3,322	2,213	9,463	249,925

The last full valuation of operational assets was in the year ending 31 March 2010. A partial revaluation of operational assets was undertaken as of 1 April 2013. The valuation was completed by RICS-qualified staff at Chrystals, the Council's external valuers. Management undertook a review of all assets with useful lives of more than 50 years and no impairments were found.

All of the Council's land and buildings were valued in accordance with current cost accounting principles in the year ending 31 March 2010. In 2013/14 some of these assets were revalued as part of a rolling programme. This programme is designed to revalue a fifth of the relevant assets each year so that all assets will be valued every 5 years. Council dwellings are valued on a basis that reflects their use for social housing. The vacant possession value of dwellings is therefore different to the value shown on the Balance Sheet.

	Council dwellings			
	Vacant	Balance		
Year	possession	sheet		
	value	value		
	£'000	£'000		
2013-14	323,258	203,642		
2012-13	326,337	212,812		

The estimated remaining lives of the assets are set out below in years:

Council dwellings	5-60	Off-street car parks	50
Sheltered accommodation units	30-40	Crematoria and chapels	50
Public offices	50	Market Hall	50
Depot/administrative offices	50	Public conveniences	15-50
Depots and stores	10-50	Vehicles, plant & equipment	1-15
Nurseries	40	Public & decorative lighting	1-15
Tramways stables and storage	50	Land	Not depreciated

### NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### 18. Fixed Assets Held

The following table shows the number of fixed assets owned by the Council at 31 March 2014.

	As At 31 March 2014	As At 31 March 2013 (restated)
Operational Assets		,
Council dwellings	2,213	2,213
Sheltered accommodation units	100	100
Public offices	1	1
Depot/Administrative office	2	2
Depots and stores	8	8
Nurseries	1	1
Tramways stables and storage	2	2
Off-street Car Parks	2	2
Crematoria and chapels	2	2
Community centre/changing rooms	1	1
Golf Clubhouse/community centre	1	1
Golf course	1	1
Market Hall	1	1
Public conveniences	10	10
Commercially valued land assets	3	3
Other	3	3
Non Operational Assets		
Commercial properties	19	19
Other commercially let properties	7	7
Garages	49	49
Residential units	3	2
Other non-operational	1	1
Surplus assets held for disposal	10	11
Commercially valued land assets	2	2

The Depot and Stores figure had been shown as 7 in the 2012/2013 accounts as the Cemetery Cottage (which is used for storage) had been intended for demolition. This is no longer the case. The non-operational Commercial Properties had been shown as 15 and the Residential Units had been shown as 6 in the 2012/2013 accounts. This was due to misclassification of 4 properties.

#### 19. Intangible Fixed Assets

These are computer software items amortised over 5 years. The table below shows the movement in this asset type during the financial year.

•	£'000
Cost or valuation	
As at 31 March 2013	24
Additions	0
Disposals	0
Value as at 31 March 2014	24
Accumulated Amortisation	
As at 31 March 2013	(19)
Charge for year	(5)
Disposals in year	0
As at 31 March 2014	(24)
Net Book Value as at 31 March 2014	0
Net book value as at 31 March 2013	<u>5</u>

### NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### 20. Long Term Investments

The Council holds a 31/2% War Stock investment.

#### 21. Stocks

The Stocks and Stores balance mainly comprises those assets held in the Council's General Stores facility, but also includes stocks separately held by the Tramways Department, the Cleansing Department's stock of wheeled bins and spares for car park barrier equipment.

	As at 31 March 2014	As at 31 March 2013
	£'000	£'000
General stores	151	158
Tramways undertaking stock	27	25
Wheeled bins stock	15	20
Car Park spares	13	16
Total stocks	206	219

#### 22. Debtors

Debtor amounts falling due within one year:

	As At 31 Ma	arch 2014	As At 31 March
			2013
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Sundry debtors	291		344
Government departments	399		719
VAT refund	538		270
Local authorities	98		29
Housing rents	142		114
Rates arrears - current year	61		75
Rates arrears - previous years	30		27
Payments in advance	229		227
Pension administration costs recoverable	207		59
Work in progress	6		22
•		2,001	1,886
Less provision for Bad Debts:			
General Rate Fund	(145)		(102)
Housing Revenue Account	(50)		(46)
		(195)	(148)
	_	1,806	1,738
	=		

The Sundry Debtors balance comprises miscellaneous amounts due from customers but not yet paid as at the balance sheet date, together with amounts accrued for as they relate to income due, but not yet invoiced for, up to that date.

### 23. Bank, Cash and Liquid Resources

The bank and cash position includes liquid resources amounts held within a short term deposit account. A breakdown of all accounts held is shown at note 38.

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### 24. Creditors

Creditor amounts falling due within one year:

	As At 31	As At 31
	March	March 2013
	2014	
	£'000	£'000
Sundry creditors	1,474	942
Government departments	493	352
Capital creditors	733	476
Interest payable	543	550
Housing rents prepaid/charged in advance	400	254
Rates prepaid	44	42
Payroll-related creditors	105	117
Unfunded pension benefits payable within 12 months	21	22
Sundry prepayments/invoiced in advance	463	304
	4,276	3,059

The sundry creditors balance comprises miscellaneous revenue amounts due to suppliers but not yet paid as at the balance sheet date, together with amounts accrued for as they relate to expenditure incurred, but not yet invoiced, prior to that date.

### 25. Capital Contributions

The Council received contributions from developers under section 13 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1999. These are being used to fund play equipment nearby the relevant developments. The Council also received a contribution from the Isle of Man Government Seized Assets Fund to pay for the installation of a CCTV Control Room. The amount is deferred until the respective capital expenditure is incurred and then amortised in line with the depreciation charge on the asset it was used to help create.

	As At 31	As At 31
	March	March
	2014	2013
	£'000	£'000
Opening capital contributions deferred	49	9
Capital contribution received	0	108
Capital contribution applied	(25)	(68)
Closing capital contributions deferred	24	49
Opening capital contributions applied net book value	70	19
Capital contribution applied	25	68
Amortisation	(20)	(17)
Closing capital contributions applied net book value	75	70

## 26. Short Term Borrowing

Short term borrowing in the balance sheet consists of the element of long term loans outstanding that are due to be repaid within a year of the balance sheet date.

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## 27. Long Term Borrowing

All of the Council's borrowings are now by way of bank loan facility. Most bank loans are fixed interest, and repayable over 30 years. Some bank loans are at a variable rate of interest. All bank loans have been sanctioned by both Isle of Man Government Treasury and the relevant government department and are secured by way of a Letter of Comfort issued by Treasury.

An analysis of all long term borrowing repayable within a period in excess of 12 months by maturity is presented below:

Loan repayment term	As At 31 March 2014 £'000
Loan repayment term	2 000
Repayable between 1 and 2 years	3,334
Repayable between 2 and 5 years	9,692
Repayable between 5 and 10 years	17,583
More than 10 years	44,665
Total long term loans	75,274

### 28. Net Pensions Liability

### 28a. Pension Fund Assets and Liabilities

The following table presents a reconciliation of the defined benefit obligation of the Pension Scheme:

Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation	As At 31 March	As At 31 March
	2014	2013
	£'000	£'000
Opening defined benefit obligation	40,346	33,795
Current service cost	1,519	1,367
Interest cost	1,835	1,646
Contributions by members	391	407
Actuarial (gains)/losses	2,296	3,915
Losses/(gains) on curtailments	9	31
Estimated unfunded benefits paid	(6)	(5)
Estimated funded benefits paid	(998)	(810)
Closing defined benefit obligation	45,392	40,346

### NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### 28a. Pension Fund Assets and Liabilities (cont'd)

The following table presents a reconciliation of the fair value of the Scheme assets:

Reconciliation of fair value of the employer's scheme assets	As At 31 March 2014	As At 31 March 2013
	£'000	£'000
Opening fair value of the employer's Scheme assets	27,768	23,682
Expected return on assets	1,406	1,281
Contributions by members	391	407
Employer contributions	1,349	1,415
Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits	6	5
Actuarial (losses)/gains	(124)	1,793
Estimated benefits paid	(6)	(5)
Estimated unfunded benefits paid	(998)	(810)
Closing fair value of the employer's Scheme assets	29,792	27,768

In accordance with the SORP, the Council must disclose its share of the assets and liabilities related to the Scheme for its employees. The assets in the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme are valued at bid value, principally market value for investments, and the asset categories are shown in the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme Accounts.

The bid value of assets and liabilities held by the Council within the Scheme are as follows:

Asset Class	Distribution	As At	Distribution As At		
710001 01400	31 March	2014	31 March	2013	
	£'000	%	£'000	%	
Equities	19,960	67	19,715	71	
Bonds	5,363	18	5,554	20	
Property	3,575	12	2,221	8	
Cash	894	3	278	1	
Total estimated employer assets	29,792	100	27,768	100	
Fair value of employer assets	29,792		27,768		
Present value of scheme liabilities	(45,325)		(40,281)		
Net underfunding in funded plans	(15,533)		(12,513)		
Present value of unfunded liabilities	(67)		(65)		
Net pensions liability	(15,600)		(12,578)		

The impact of complying in full with the retirement benefit provisions of the SORP has been to reduce the total net assets of the Council by the net pensions liability figure above. The net pensions' liability represents the difference between the value of the Council's share of assets in the Scheme and the value of the future pension payments to which it was committed at that date. These pension liabilities will be paid out over a period of many years, during which time the assets will continue to generate returns towards funding them.

The extent to which the expected future returns on assets are sufficient to cover the estimated net liabilities will be considered by the actuaries in their next full actuarial review of the Scheme as at 31 March 2016. Their advice on whether or not there is any anticipated shortfall in the funding of the Scheme at that time will determine the future level of pension contributions. The current planned level of contribution rates aim to recover the above liabilities over 20 years (from the last triennial valuation date as at 31 March 2013).

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### 28a. Pension Fund Assets and Liabilities (cont'd)

Return on Employer Assets	2013/2014 £'000	2012/2013 £'000
Expected Return on Employer Assets	1,406	1,281
Actual Return on Employer Assets	1,913	3,081
Excess/(Deficit) of actual return compared to expected	507	1,800
Excess/(Deficit) as a percentage of closing asset value	2%	6%

## 28b. Actuarial Gains and Losses

The financial year and also the historical actuarial gains and losses have been further analysed into the following categories, measured as absolute amounts and also as a percentage of assets or liabilities as at the end of each financial year:

	31 Mai 2014		31 Mai 2013		31 Mai 2012		31 Mai 201		31 Mai 2010	
	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	%
Fair value of assets	29,792		27,768		23,682		22,356		20,300	
Present value of liabilities	(45,392)		(40,346)		(33,795)		(30,483)		(35,245)	
Asset/(liability)	(15,600)		(12,578)		(10,113)		(8,127)		(14,945)	
Experience gains/(losses) on assets	(124)	(0.4)	1,793	6.5	(1,219)	(5.1)	(364)	(1.6)	4,111	20.3
Experience gains/(losses) on liabilities	(1,106)	2.4	35	(0.1)	(202)	0.6	1,726	(5.7)	2	(0.0)
Actuarial gains/(losses) recognised in STRGL	(2,420)		(2,122)		(1,964)		3,594		(9,148)	

The above figures have been provided by the fund actuaries using information provided by the Scheme, and assumptions determined by the Council in conjunction with the actuary. Actuarial calculations involve estimates based on assumptions about events and circumstances in the future, which may mean that the result of actuarial calculations could be affected by uncertainties within a range of possible values.

### 28c. Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

The liabilities of the Scheme as at 31 March 2014 were valued by the Fund's actuaries, Hymans Robertson, using the "projected unit method", which assesses the future liabilities (i.e. pensions payable) of the Scheme discounted to their present value. The actuary has also adopted a set of demographic assumptions that are consistent with those used for the Pension Scheme at the last triennial valuation on 31 March 2013. The actuary used this valuation as the basis for the retirement benefit calculations. The main financial and demographic assumptions used in the calculations are shown in the table below:

Assumptions	2013/2014	2012/2013
Financial Assumptions		
Pensions increase rate	2.8%	2.8%
Rate of increase in salaries	4.1%	5.1%
Expected return on assets	5.8%	5.0%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.3%	4.5%

### NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### 28c. Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities (Cont'd)

Assumptions	2013/2014	2012/2013
Long-term expected rate of return on each asset class		
Equities	6.6%	5.7%
Bonds	3.5%	2.9%
Property	4.8%	3.9%
Cash	3.7%	3.0%

Mortality assumptions Current pensioners Future pensioners	Males 21.9 years 24.4 years	Females 23.8 years 27.3 years	
Prior Year disclosure: Current pensioners	20.1 years	22.9 years	
Future pensioners	22.0 years	24.8 years	

### 29. Other Unfunded Pension Liabilities

This relates to the liability recognised in respect of the employer's ongoing pension benefit payment obligation payable to ex-employees, who were employed by the Council before they were eligible to join the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme. As this falls outside of the Scheme, this liability does not form part of the actuary's formal calculation. The liability calculation as at 31 March 2014 has been made by the actuary based on the current gratuity benefit payment obligations projected forward into future years, using the same life expectancy assumptions for these ex-employees as the assumptions used for the calculations. The amount payable within 12 months of the balance sheet date is showing within the current liabilities section of the balance sheet. The liability split is presented in the table below:

	As At 31	As At 31
	March	March
	2014	2013
	£'000	£'000
Short term liability (due within 1 year)	(21)	(22)
Long term liability	(229)	(244)
Total unfunded pensions liability	(250)	(266)

#### 30. Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve is negative, reflecting the pension liability, and relies upon contributions over a number of years (as determined by the Actuary) to fund that liability. This reserve also includes the liability arising from unfunded gratuity benefit payments made to ex-employees. The table below shows how the reserve is made up of these two liabilities:

	As At 31	As At 31
	March 2014	March 2013
	£'000	£'000
FRS17 Scheme liability	15,600	12,578
Unfunded pension liability	250	267
<b>Total Pensions Reserve</b>	15,850	12,845

### NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### 31. Revaluation Reserve

This represents the difference between the historical cost of the fixed assets acquired and the estimated current cost as per the asset valuations undertaken. The movement for the year mainly represents a transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account of depreciation on asset revaluation amount values. The table below presents the movements on this reserve during the year:

	2013/2014	2012/2013
	£'000	£'000
Balance brought forward at beginning of year	140,181	135,311
Upwards revaluations in year	860	6,954
Downwards revaluations in year	(6,593)	(1,426)
Depreciation adjustments	(4,579)	(658)
Balance carried forward at end of year	129,869	140,181

## 32. Capital Adjustment Account

This account contains the accumulation of capital resources set aside to meet the financing of past expenditure including the repayment of external loans and certain other capital financing transactions. The table below shows the movement between the balance sheet dates:

	2013/2 £'000	2014 £'000	2012/2013 £'000
Opening balance		30,018	33,400
Movements in fixed assets:			
In year depreciation & impairment of assets	(8,553)		(12,042)
In year amortisation of capital contributions	20		17
Disposals - net book value of vehicles	(14)		(16)
Amortisation of revaluation reserve	4,578		5,055
		(3,969)	(6,986)
Financing of capital expenditure:			
Revenue provision to repay debt	3,535		3,106
Use of revenue reserves	316		55
Use of specific reserves	333		419
Use of capital receipts	29		24
	<u>-</u>	4,213	3,604
Closing balance	=	30,262	30,018

## 33. Usable Capital Receipts Reserve

The Usable Capital Receipts Reserve represents the proceeds from the sale of fixed assets, which are made available to meet future capital investments.

	2013/2014	2012/2013
	£'000	£'000
Balance brought forward at beginning of year	543	538
Receivable in year	32	29
Applied to finance new capital investment	(29)	(24)
Balance carried forward at end of year	546	543

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### 34. Reserves and Balances

The Council keeps a number of reserves. Some are required to be held for statutory reasons (e.g. General Revenue Balances, which includes the Council's Working Balance); some are needed to comply with proper accounting practice (e.g. Pensions Reserve and Revaluation Reserve); and other specific reserves have been set up voluntarily to earmark resources for future spending plans and unforeseen events (e.g. Renewals Funds). In the case of the specific (or earmarked) reserves, the funds are operated under the provisions of the Local Government Act 1985 (as amended).

The table below provides details of the movements and balances across each of the reserves. Contributions are made into the funds on the basis of either a lump sum or the costs of the asset in question:

Reserve	Balance In Hand At 31/03/2013 £'000	Receipts in Year £'000	Use of Reserves In Year £'000	Other Movements £'000	Balance In Hand At 31/03/2014 £'000
Revaluation Reserve	140,181	0	0	(10,312)	129,869
Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	543	32	(29)	0	546
Pensions Reserve	(12,845)	0	0	(3,005)	(15,850)
General Revenue Balances	3,390	492	(621)	0	3,261
Capital Adjustment Account	30,018	0	0	244	30,262
Specific Reserves:					
Plant Renewals	899	279	(221)	0	957
Cremator Renewals	658	49	(100)	0	607
Provision For Derelict Buildings	292	0	(26)	0	266
Building Maintenance (Commercial)	185	34	(13)	0	206
Information Technology	274	0	(11)	0	263
St. George's Churchyard	56	0	0	0	56
Graves Maintenance	100	0	(2)	0	98
Risk Management & Special Projects	104	0	(20)	0	84
Tramways Renewals Fund	50	5	0	0	55
Provision for Stocks and Stores	24	3	0	0	27
Total Specific Reserves	2,642	370	(393)	0	2,619
Housing Revenue Account					
Housing Repairs Fund	101	2,161	(2,157)	0	105
Community Facilities Reserve	246	24	(20)	0	250
Total Housing	347	2,185	(2,177)	0	355
Total Reserves	164,276	3,079	(3,220)	(13,073)	151,062

An explanation of each of the reserves is presented at Appendix B to the Statement of Accounts.

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## 35. Analysis of Net Assets Employed

	As at 31	As at 31
	March 2014	March 2013
	£'000	£'000
General Fund	9,691	12,110
Housing Revenue Account	141,371	152,166
	151,062	164,276

## 36. Reconciliation of Net (Surplus)/Deficit on the Income and Expenditure Account to Net Cash Flow from Revenue Activities

£'000 £'000	£'000
Net (surplus)/deficit per Income and Expenditure	
A/c 5,077	8,234
Items classified elsewhere on Cash Flow Statement:	
Surplus/(Deficit) on sale of fixed assets 18	13
Net interest payable included in deficit (3,375)	(3,376)
(3,357)	(3,363)
Non-cash transactions:	(40.040)
Depreciation and impairment of assets (8,553)	(12,043)
Amortisation of capital contributions 21	16
Financial Reporting Standard 17 adjustments (602)	(343)
Other non-cash transactions 14	5
Balance sheet items written off to revenue (56)	(48)
(9,176)	(12,413)
Adjusted (surplus)/deficit (7,456)	(7,542)
Items on an accruals basis:	
Increase/(decrease) in stock (11)	34
Increase/(decrease) in debtors	414
(Increase)/decrease in creditors (967)	(29)
(856)	419
Net cash (inflow)/outflow from revenue activities (8,312)	(7,123)
Analysis of Government Grants Received	
Housing Deficiency 911	855
Shaws Brow Deficiency 0	101
Cremator 19	43
Training13	13
<u>943</u>	1,012

## 37. Reconciliation of the Movement in Net Debt

	2013/2014		2012/2013
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Net debt at 1st April		(71,619)	(67,468)
Movement in net debt:			
Movement in liquid resources	2,794		1
Increase/(decrease) in cash in the period	1,249		(1,393)
Inflow/(outflow) from (increase)/decrease in debt			
financing	(9,464)		(2,759)
		(5,421)	(4,151)
Net debt at 31 March	:	(77,040)	(71,619)

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## 38. Reconciliation of Financing and Management of Liquid Resources

Cash	Balance at 31 March 2013 £'000	Cash increase/ (decrease) £'000	Non-cash movement £'000	Balance at 31 March 2014 £'000
Cash in hand	8	3	0	11
Bank General Account	(166)	(266)	0	(432)
Capital Expenditure Overdraft Account	(2,345)	1,512	0	(833)
Oapital Experiations Overtain Account	(2,503)	1,249		(1,254)
	(2,000)	1,245		(1,204)
Liquid Resources				
Short term deposit account	14	2,794	0	2,808
Debt	(4.00=)		(2 <b>-</b> 1 - 1)	(2.222)
Bank loans due within one year	(1,837)	2,027	(3,510)	(3,320)
Bank loans due after one year	(67,293)	(11,491)	3,510	(75,274)
Debt	(69,130)	(9,464)	0	(78,594)
Net Debt	(71,619)	(5,421)	0	(77,040)
Matched by:				
Housing Revenue Account	(64,712)	(6,608)	0	(71,320)
Other (rate borne)	(6,907)	1,187	0	(5,720)
•	(71,619)	(5,421)	0	(77,040)

## 39. Liquid Resources

The Council classes liquid resources as all current asset investments that are readily disposable by the Council without disrupting its business and are either readily convertible into known amounts of cash at or close to the carrying amount, or traded in an active market.

#### 40. Post Balance Sheet Events

Events may occur between the balance sheet date and the date the accounts are authorised for issue, which might have a bearing upon the financial statements.

There have been no events since the date the balance sheet was produced that would require adjustment to the financial statements.

## **CAPITAL ACCOUNTS**

### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING

		2013/2	2014	2012/2013
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000
Capital Expenditure				
General Rate Fund schemes	15	956		627
Housing Revenue Account schemes	15	9,701		6,943
Total capital expenditure	17		10,657	7,570
. Clair Capital Grip Chairtain			10,001	.,
Financed By				
Loans - non housing		(235)		(154)
Loans - housing		(9,463)		(7,289)
Capital Receipts	33	(29)		(24)
Reserves - non housing		(334)		(419)
Direct Revenue Financing (RCCO)		(316)		(55)
Other (including Government grants and other external contributions)		(25)		(68)
Capital creditor - non housing		(33)		(10)
Capital creditor - housing		(700)		(466)
Less capital creditors brought forward	_	476		862
Total capital financing in the year		_	(10,659)	(7,623)
Change in expenditure financed by internal loans in year			(2)	(53)
Capital cash overdrawn at start of the year (internal loans)			29	82
Balance of capital expenditure financed by internal loan		_	27	29

## NOTE: Capital Cash Overdrawn (balance of capital expenditure financed by internal loan)

The Capital Cash overdrawn position relates largely to a number of housing and rateborne projects, which have initial fees and preliminary costs awaiting petitions for borrowing during the next financial year. Interim financing is made by way of internal loan.

### **HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)**

In accordance with a Tynwald resolution under the Housing Act 1955, the Department of Social Care pays the Council a Housing Deficiency Grant, which generally meets the excess of the cost of housing provision over rents received. The balance of the management costs of the housing function, which is not met by the allowance (being subject to an upper limit), remains as a rateborne cost.

Year	Rateborne cost of housing management
	£'000
2013/14	276
2012/13	344

### HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT - INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

The transactions in respect of public sector housing are summarised in the statement below. The rateborne element of the housing management function, which is not met by the allowance, is excluded from this statement (see Appendix A – Housing Services non-HRA).

	2013/20 £'000	014 £'000	2012/2013 £'000
Expenditure			
Repairs & maintenance	2,394		2,291
Supervision & management	775		764
Rates and other charges	1,607		1,559
Depreciation & impairment of fixed assets	7,468		11,019
Total expenditure		12,244	15,633
Income			
Dwelling Rents (inclusive of rates)	(9,723)		(8,839)
Housing Deficiency Grant	(585)		(918)
Charges for services & facilities	(91)		(101)
Other Income	(33)		(46)
Total income		(10,432)	(9,904)
Net cost of HRA services	_	1,812	5,729
Interest payable & similar charges		2,793	2,733
Net HRA (Surplus)/Deficit for the year	<u>-</u>	4,605	8,462

## STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BALANCE

	2013/2014 £'000	2012/2013 £'000
Net HRA (surplus)/deficit for the year	4,605	8,462
Depreciation & impairment of fixed assets	(7,468)	(11,019)
Loan funds principal repayments	2,855	2,500
(Increase)/decrease in HRA balances	(8)	(57)
The HRA reserve balances are broken down as follows:	2013/2014	2012/2013
	£'000	£'000
Balances brought forward:	2 000	2000
Housing Repairs Fund	(101)	(69)
Community Facilities Reserve	(246)	(222)
	(347)	(291)
Balances carried forward:		
Housing Repairs Fund	(105)	(101)
Community Facilities Reserve	(250)	(246)
	(355)	(347)

## RECONCILING ITEMS TO THE STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BALANCE

	2013/2014 £'000	2012/2013 £'000
Net transfer (to)/from Housing Balances	(8)	(57)
Accounted for by:		
Rental income contribution into Housing Repairs Fund	(2,161)	(2,123)
Rental income contribution into Community Facilities Reserve	(24)	(24)
Contribution from Housing Repairs Fund to finance repairs	2,157	2,090
Contribution from Community Facilities Reserve to Revenue	20_	0
Decrease in HRA balances for the Year	(8)	(57)

**APPENDIX A** 

2012/2013

### PAGES 47 TO 59 DO NOT FORM PART OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### **DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS**

The following section provides details of those services that make up the categories within the Net Cost of Services section within the Income and Expenditure Account shown in the Financial Statements. The classification is consistent with the CIPFA Best Value Accounting Code of Practice (BVACOP). This section does not form part of the audited financial statements but is intended to help the reader's understanding of the Income and Expenditure Account.

## 1. Central Services to the Public

This category includes those services provided by central departments that are a direct service to the public. There are only three Council services relevant for this category: the administration of local authority elections (full Council elections and by-elections), Information and Public Relations, and the cost of the Council rate collection, including the cost of the statutory rates discount for full rates settlement by ratepayers by 30<sup>th</sup> June each year.

		General	Election	
	Year	Contested Wards No:	Uncontested Wards No:	By- elections No:
	2013/14	0	0	1
	2012/13	4	2	1
Service			2013/2014	
		Gross Expenditur £'000	Gross e Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000

55.1.155	Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000	Net Expenditure £'000
Elections Information & Public Relations	9	0	9	25 45
Cost of Rate Collection	555 613	(22) (22)	533 <b>591</b>	528 598

### 2. Cultural, Environmental and Planning Services

The table below presents the service category breakdown, under the separate Cultural, Environmental and Planning and Development sub-headings. This represents the main classification heading for the bulk of this Council's services. As such, this category includes all services relating to recreation and sport and public entertainment or heritage (Cultural and Related), cemetery and cremation services, waste collection, some cleansing and environmental health (all Environmental) as well as the economic development, building control and planning functions (Planning and Development).

## Cultural, Environmental and Planning Services (Summary Level)

Service Sub-category		2012/2013		
	Cost	Income	Net Cost	Net Cost
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cultural and Related	3,250	(355)	2,895	2,724
Environmental	4,509	(1,821)	2,688	2,276
Planning and Development	538	(212)	326	252
Total	8,297	(2,388)	5,909	5,252

In the following pages the summary table above is presented in service-by-service detail, with a separate table showing for each of the sub-category headings.

## DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

## **Cultural and Related Services**

Service	Cost £'000	2013/2014 Income £'000	Net Cost £'000	2012/2013 Net Cost £'000
Promenade and Beach	130	0	130	85
Library	672	(16)	656	620
Pulrose Recreational Grounds	98	(3)	95	93
Loch Promenade	150	0	150	164
Noble's Park	495	(55)	440	401
Open Spaces	855	(44)	811	757
Town Squares	110	0	110	118
Playgrounds and Water Features	122	0	122	122
Douglas Golf Course	314	(114)	200	196
Verges Maintenance	61	(61)	0	0
Floral decorations	8	(8)	0	0
Hanging Baskets	16	(4)	12	8
Summer Hill Glen	25	0	25	19
Villa Marina Gardens	5	(5)	0	0
Rechargeable TT & Events	31	(31)	0	0
Public Events	158	(14)	144	141
Total Cultural and Related	3,250	(355)	2,895	2,724

## DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

## **Environmental Services**

Service	Cost £'000	2013/2014 Income £'000	Net Cost £'000	2012/2013 Net Cost £'000
Borough Cemetery	231	(15)	216	217
Crematorium	288	(358)	(70)	(102)
Lawn Cemetery	100	(16)	84	· 74
Burials Act	85	0	85	84
Market	53	(27)	26	18
Commercial Properties	107	(302)	(195)	(216)
Strathallan Suite	46	(10)	36	34
Public Conveniences	187	(8)	179	168
Civic Property	51	0	51	23
Byelaw Enforcement	139	(1)	138	102
Licencing Admin	8	(3)	5	1
Cleaner Safer Greener	163	0	163	170
Street Cleaning Amenity	320	(6)	314	309
Engineering Misc Works	26	(20)	6	32
Waste Service Agencies	101	(96)	5	0
Civic Amenity Site	255	0	255	246
Refuse Collection	2,349	(959)	1,390	1,116
Total Environmental	4,509	(1,821)	2,688	2,276

## **Planning and Development Services**

Service	Cost £'000	2013/2014 Income £'000	Net Cost £'000	2012/2013 Net Cost £'000
Building Regulations	214	(211)	3	(25)
Planning	26	0	26	21
Derelict Buildings	120	(1)	119	79
Douglas Dev't Partnership	178	0	178	177
Total Planning and Development	538	(212)	326	252

## DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

### 3. Highways and Transport Services

This category includes all environmental maintenance (cleansing) of highways and roads, street lighting (including decorative and seasonal), off-street parking services, together with public transport (i.e. the Horse Trams undertaking).

## **Highways and Transport Services**

Service		2013/2014		2012/2013
	Cost	Income	Net Cost	Net Cost
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Car Parks	435	(974)	(539)	(538)
Horse Trams	339	(113)	226	241
Public Lighting	1,036	(30)	1,006	1,018
Decorative Lighting	261	0	261	266
Street Cleaning Agency	588	(510)	78	86
Gully Emptying Agency	112	(112)	0	0
_	2,771	(1,739)	1,032	1,073

## 4. Housing Services (Non-HRA)

This category includes only those elements of the Council's housing services that are chargeable to the General Fund rather than the Housing Revenue Account. It effectively represents the balance of the management costs of the housing function not met by the Government Deficiency Grant, which is subject to an upper limit. The Architects function supports the Housing service, and the cost shown here represents the rateborne element only of that function.

## **Housing Services**

Service		2013/2014		2012/2013
	Cost	Income	Net Cost	Net Cost
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Architects	47	0	47	41
Housing Management	276	0	276	344
	323	0	323	385

### DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

### 5. Corporate and Democratic Core (CDC)

This category includes the cost of democratic representation and management, as well as the corporate management function.

### **Corporate and Democratic Core**

Service	Cost £'000	2013/2014 Income £'000	Net Cost £'000	2012/2013 Net Cost £'000
Housing & Property Cttee Admin	110	0	110	87
Environmental Service Cttee Admin	273	0	273	251
Regeneration & Community Cttee Admin	221	0	221	204
Corporate Management	518	0	518	454
Executive Cttee Admin	334	0	334	352
Mayoralty	84	0	84	97
Democratic Services	163	0	163	128
Standards Committee	7	0	7	0
	1,710	0	1,710	1,573

#### 6. Non Distributed Costs

This category is mainly reserved for those support service expenditure items, which are not recharged to front line services. This is mainly because they include expenditure items, which are funded from the Council's reserves. It also includes the balance of residual overheads of the Stores and Purchasing function, which had not been recovered from front line services.

The Financial Provisions service includes changes to the bad debts provision required, together with other adjustments at the central level. For 2013/14 a one-off item of £75,000 is included. This relates to a fee paid to the Department of Infrastructure for adoption of the roads constructed in Lower Pulrose as part of the redevelopment. This was paid for from the Council's General Revenue Reserve and will be repaid to that Reserve from the Housing Repairs Fund over the course of up to 15 years. £5,000 was repaid in 2013/14. This arrangement was made, with the agreement of the Department of Social Care, because the Housing Repairs Fund balance was too low to sustain the full £75,000 cost in one year.

The net expenditure on the Pensions Admin Control Account represents the cost of unfunded manual worker gratuity pensions benefits paid during the year, together with some discretionary compensatory added years benefit payments made by the employer.

Service		2013/2014		2012/2013
	Cost	Income	Net Cost	Net Cost
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Stores & Purchasing	87	(1)	86	96
Support Services	24	0	24	41
Financial Provisions	133	(10)	123	19
Pension Admin Control A/c	554	(527)	27	31
Loss on Curtailment	9	0	9	31
	807	(538)	269	218

**APPENDIX B** 

#### **EXPLANATION OF RESERVES**

### **Building Maintenance (Commercial)**

This reserve is used to cover unexpected large items of maintenance and improvements expenditure on the Council's commercial property portfolio. A number of schemes within the Capital Programme are also funded from this reserve. The reserve receives an annual contribution equivalent to 10% of the commercial rental income received.

### **Capital Receipts**

The proceeds from the sale of General Rate Fund fixed assets, which can be used for financing new items of capital expenditure. These funds are not available to support revenue expenditure.

#### **Community Facilities Reserve**

This reserve is used to fund capital expenditure on specific capital schemes within the sheltered accommodation complexes, subject to approval by the Department of Social Care. The Community Facilities Reserve is funded through an annual transfer from the Housing Revenue Account of an amount determined by the Department of Social Care of net rent income from the sheltered accommodation units.

#### **Cremator Renewals**

This fund is used to fund planned capital maintenance schemes for the two cremators at the Council's crematorium on Glencrutchery Road. There are plans for the renewal replacement of the crematorium facilities, and any balance remaining in this reserve will be applied to part-fund this project. An annual revenue contribution is made to this reserve, the cost of which is covered by the cremation fees and charges income received.

#### **General Revenue Reserve**

This incorporates the Council's working balance, and is the Council's core reserve to protect against material unforeseen events and cash flow liquidity issues. Any surplus amounts are used to fund items, including Capital Programme schemes, which would otherwise have had a future impact on the rate. The General Revenue Reserve generally supports the General Fund revenue expenditure and is used to reduce wide fluctuations in the annual rate levied between financial years. Any General Fund revenue budget overspends have a direct impact upon the balance of this reserve, whilst any General Fund revenue underspend at the end of a financial year is fed back into this reserve.

#### **Graves Maintenance**

These are funds accumulated from payments by owners of grave plots who have paid a "bond" for maintenance of the plot in perpetuity. It is no longer possible for plot holders to purchase a grave space maintenance "bond". This balance is being reduced by £2,000 per year by release to the Cemetery service account.

### **Housing Repairs Fund**

The Council maintains this Housing Revenue Account reserve fund in accordance with the provisions of Government Housing Policy. The Housing Repairs Fund receives an annual transfer from the Housing Revenue Account of a limited amount. This reserve is then applied to meet the costs of Housing Repairs each year.

### Information Technology

This reserve is used to fund miscellaneous one-off Information and Communications Technology schemes and developments.

#### **Library Bequests**

This reserve holds funds held in perpetuity in respect of bequests donated to the Borough Library.

### **EXPLANATION OF RESERVES (CONTINUED)**

#### **Pensions Reserve**

The Pensions Reserve is a reserve matching the retirement benefits long term liability related to the Council's defined benefit scheme on the balance sheet. Accounting for the liability in this way enables the Council's compliance with proper accounting practice, although this actually results in a "negative" reserve. The liability, which is calculated for accounting purposes, is not directly linked to the likely deficit position arising from the next formal triennial valuation, which is due to be calculated as at 31 March 2016. That actuarial deficit will be addressed by future employer contributions to the Pension Fund over a number of years, to be determined after the next formal valuation exercise. Furthermore, it reflects a long term liability position, rather than presenting an immediate problem requiring short-term decision-making. The Pensions Reserve also includes an amount in respect of the unfunded manual worker retirement gratuity pension benefits liability.

#### **Plant Renewals Fund**

This reserve is built up through contributions from the revenue account for the purpose of renewing vehicle and plant assets used within the Council's various service areas. The fund is then used to replace any vehicles that have come to the end of their working life with the Council.

#### **Provision for Derelict Buildings**

This reserve is generally held to meet the interim cost of emergency works in respect of any private sector properties identified as derelict and requiring exterior improvement, before the monies can be recovered from the owner.

#### **Provision for Stocks and Stores**

This is a Tramways Undertaking Provision, which is a self-insurance fund for Tramways stores items such as small items of equipment and horse feed. The year end balance each year is adjusted to match the value of stocks and stores calculated as at the balance sheet date.

#### **Revaluation Reserve**

This represents principally the balance of the surpluses or deficits (i.e. impairments) arising from the periodic revaluation of the Council's fixed assets. The reserve is established to comply with capital accounting conventions and so is not backed by cash or available to finance expenditure.

#### **Risk Management and Special Projects Fund**

To fund miscellaneous minor yet urgent schemes. It is intended to provide funding for those schemes for which the alternative of waiting until the next budget round would present the Council with an unacceptable risk (either financial, operational or Health and Safety-related).

### St George's Churchyard

This reserve is used to help fund the Council's obligations from the Burials Act 1986, in respect of any repair and maintenance schemes at the St Georges Church Churchyard in Douglas.

### **Tramways Renewals Fund**

Used to fund items of replacement equipment required by the Council's Tramways service.

## **EXPLANATION OF RESERVES (CONTINUED)**

There are a number of planned expenditure items for various usable reserve balances. Planned expenditure against each reserve includes amounts set aside for miscellaneous revenue and capital items, dependent upon the reserve in question. In the case of the Usable Capital Receipts Reserve, Plant Renewals Fund and Housing Repairs Funds, the expected known expenditure is shown, which is greater than the Fund's present balance, requiring future contributions to be made. The total value of known expenditure offset against each of the usable reserves is shown in the table below:

Usable Reserve	Balance at 31 March 2014	Planned Expenditure
	£'000	£'000
Revaluation Reserve	129,869	0
Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	546	1,119
Pensions Reserve	(15,850)	0
General Revenue Balances	3,261	1,699
Capital Adjustment Account	30,262	0
Specific Reserves:		
Plant Renewals	957	1,335
Cremator Renewals	607	558
Provision For Derelict Buildings	266	10
Building Maintenance (Commercial)	206	14
Information Technology	263	0
St. George's Churchyard	56	54
Graves Maintenance	98	98
Risk Management & Special Projects	84	39
Tramways Renewals Fund	55 27	0
Provision for Stocks and Stores		
Total Specific Reserves	2,619	2,108
Housing Revenue Account		
Housing Repairs Fund	105	2,256
Community Facilities Reserve	250	224
Total Housing	355	2,480
Total Reserves	151,062	7,406

**APPENDIX C** 

#### **EXPLANATION OF FINANCIAL TERMS**

#### **Accruals**

The concept that income and expenditure items are accounted for in the period in which they are earned or incurred, rather than when they are actually received or paid.

#### **Budget/Estimate**

A statement of the Council's estimated revenue and capital expenditure. Revenue Estimates and a Capital Programme are prepared each year, and are posted on the website.

#### **Capital Expenditure**

The acquisition or enhancement of assets that will have a long-term value to the Council, e.g. land, buildings and significant pieces of equipment.

#### **Contingent Liability**

A possible obligation, arising from past events, only confirmed by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events.

### **Capital Receipts**

Proceeds from the sale of land and other fixed assets.

#### **Community Assets**

Assets that the Council intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable life and that may have restrictions on their disposal. Community assets are held on the balance sheet at a nominal value of £1. Examples include the Council's parks and Gardens and other open spaces.

#### Creditors

Money that the Council owes but which has not been paid by the balance sheet date.

#### **Debtors**

Money that is owed to the Council but has not been received by the balance sheet date.

#### **Depreciation**

The measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful economic life of a fixed asset, whether arising from use or obsolescence through technological or other changes.

### **Direct Revenue Financing (DRF)**

The financing of capital expenditure directly from revenue, i.e. General Rate Fund. Also known as Capital Expenditure Charged in-year to Revenue or Revenue Contribution to Capital Outlay (RCCO).

#### **Emolument**

Total remuneration of an employee which includes salary, allowances etc.

#### Finance Lease

A lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset to the lessee. A finance lease can be compared to a hire purchase agreement, for example on a private motor vehicle.

## **Fixed Assets**

These are mainly long-term tangible assets held for operational use and not expected to be converted to cash in the current or upcoming financial year, such as land and buildings. The Council also retains intangible assets in the form of computer software items, which are depreciated over their expected useful lives.

### **EXPLANATION OF FINANCIAL TERMS (CONTINUED)**

#### **General Fund**

The main revenue fund to which the costs of services financed by the Ratepayers are charged.

#### **Historical Cost Convention**

An accounting technique used to value an asset for balance sheet purposes at the price paid for the asset at the time of its acquisition.

## **Housing Revenue Account (HRA)**

The account to which are charged the revenue costs of providing, maintaining and managing Council dwellings. These costs are financed by tenants' rents and Government Housing Deficiency Grant.

#### **Impairment**

Impairment of fixed assets relates to downward revaluation of assets during the year caused by clear consumption of economic benefit and it is recognised in the income and expenditure account.

#### Infrastructure Assets

This includes lighting and street signage assets.

#### **Investment Assets**

Those assets held by the Council for investment purposes. This includes the Council's portfolio of commercial property assets.

#### **Loan Funds Principal Repayments**

This represents the capital charge loan principal repayments, which is accounted for separately from the loan interest payments made.

#### **Loans Pool**

The Council's account used to record the raising of, and repayment of, loans for the purposes of issuing internal loan advances to the various services in order to finance capital expenditure.

#### **Mortgage Bonds**

A bond secured by mortgage on the Council's assets. These bonds are no longer issued by the Council and those previously issued have all now been repaid.

### **Operational Assets**

Tangible fixed assets held and occupied, used or consumed in the direct delivery of services. Non-operational assets include the Council's investment property portfolio and any assets under construction.

## **Operational Expenditure**

Is an ongoing cost for running a service.

#### Provisions

These represent sums set aside for liabilities or losses that are likely or certain to arise, but are uncertain as to their amount or timing. An example is provision for bad debts.

#### Remuneration

Monetary payment for services rendered.

#### Reserves

Amounts set aside for purposes falling outside the definition of provisions.

#### Revenue Contribution to Capital Outlay (RCCO)

See Direct Revenue Financing (DRF) above.

#### **Revenue Expenditure**

This is expenditure charged to revenue accounts mainly on recurring items and consists principally of salaries and wages, running expenses, transport and capital financing charges.

### **EXPLANATION OF FINANCIAL TERMS (CONTINUED)**

#### Rule of 78

A commonly used method of calculating the amount of interest that is included within a fixed rate instalment loan. The 78 derives from the sum of monthly payments within a year (12+11+10+9+8+7+6+5+4+3+2+1=78). As interest is weighted towards the initial payments within a loan, it is reasonable to conclude that 12/78 of the interest is payable in the first monthly instalment and 1/78 in the final. This method can be extrapolated to periods other than twelve months.

#### **Triennial Valuations**

Every three years a valuation of the Pension Fund is carried out by the fund's Actuary.

#### **Unfunded Discretionary Benefits**

There are two elements of unfunded discretionary benefits. Firstly a non-contributory, discretionary allowance for manual workers, who had more than 5 years service prior to 31 March 1978, when contracting out from the State Pension commenced. A basic pension and an additional pension are now provided for via national insurance contributions and Manual Workers are also allowed to join the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme. Secondly, benefits were awarded to retiring Officers in recognition of their unfunded manual workers service. Their Pension is paid out of the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme, with the unfunded amount recharged to the former employer, i.e. the Council.

**APPENDIX D** 

### TRAMWAYS UNDERTAKING

The Council operates a unique transport undertaking in the form of horse drawn trams, which run along the seafront of Douglas. A summary account of the transport undertaking of this operation is shown below.

## SUMMARY OF TRAMWAYS UNDERTAKING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	2013/2014 £'000	2012/2013 £'000
Expenditure		
Employee costs	225	243
Property & fixed plant	32	29
Transport and plant	22	19
Supplies	35	34
Central support services	17	14
Depreciation	8	12
Total Tramways expenditure	339	351
Income		
Traffic receipts	(80)	(83)
Rover Ticket Income from Dept of Community Culture &	` ,	,
Leisure	(28)	(23)
Other income	(5)	(4)
Total Tramways Income	(113)	(110)
Net deficit charged to General Rate Fund	226	241

#### NOTES:

Rover ticket income represents a contribution from the Department of Community, Culture and Leisure in respect of all-Island Rover Ticket sales.

Details of the Tramways Undertaking reserves are presented at note 34 to the Core Accounting Statements.

#### **FURTHER INFORMATION**

The Council produces an annual Estimates Book which sets out the plans for each financial year. A copy of this can be viewed on the Council's website (www.douglas.gov.im) or in the Henry Bloom Noble Library. Alternatively, a copy can be obtained for a charge by contacting the Borough Treasurer's Department at the Town Hall, Ridgeway Street, Douglas. IM99 1AD, Isle of Man.

Other detailed information is also available on the Council's website, where a copy of these accounts will also be made available after completion of the audit.

A copy of the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme Annual Report and Accounts and the Council's Corporate Plan, which sets out the corporate and strategic objectives for the Council, can also be viewed on the Council's website.





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