**Statement of accounts** 

For the year ended 31 March 2021

# Year ended 31 March 2021

Contents	Page
Members, Officers and Advisors	3 - 4
Explanatory Foreword	5
Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts	6
Report of the Independent Auditor	7 - 10
Statement on Internal Control	11 - 12
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	13
Statement of Movement on Reserves	14 - 15
Balance Sheet	16
Cash Flow Statement	17
Statement of Accounting Policies	18-24
Significant Judgements and Estimates	25
Notes to the financial statements	26-35
The following pages do not form part of the audited financial statements	
Detailed Income and Expenditure Account	36-37

Year ended 31 March 2021

Members, Officers and Advisors

#### **Members Officers and Advisors**

#### Introduction

The Commissioners primary objective is to support the Community and ensure the sheading of Garff is a special place to live, work and visit.

The Local Authority's main duties include provision of public services such as domestic refuse collection, street lighting, sheltered housing, gully emptying, weed removal and road sweeping on minor roads, maintenance of public areas, provision of public conveniences and setting and enforcement of bylaws. Garff Commissioners also operate the Laxey Campsite.

#### Members

The Commissioners for the 2020/21 year and to date have been:

- Mrs M Fargher Chairman from November 2020
- Mr N Dobson Vice Chairman until July 2020, also from November 2020 to July 2021, stood down as a Commissioner July 2021
- Mr J Smith Chairman April 2020 to July 2020 Vice Chairman from July 2021 to date
- Mr T Kenyon
- Mr P Kinnish
- Mr L Miller stood down in July 2021
- Mr A Moore resigned July 2021
- Mrs J Pinson
- Mr J Quayle Chairman July 2020 to October 2020, resigned as a Commissioner 25<sup>th</sup> October 2020
- Ms A Creer elected July 2021
- Ms M Christian elected July 2021
- Mr S Ryzak elected July 2021
- Mr S Clague elected July 2021

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the local elections due to be held in April 2020 were postponed to April 2021 and were subsequently further delayed until July 2021.

#### **Officers**

The Clerk is Mr P M Burgess. The Deputy Clerk/Responsible Finance Officer is Mr M Royle. Cooil Roi Housing Manager is Julie Mattin.

#### Roles and Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the Commissioners include, but are not limited to:

- Public information and advice;
- Tourist information;
- Refuse collection;
- Street-lighting;
- Environmental health;
- Public conveniences;
- Parks, playgrounds and other leisure facilities;
- Control of dogs & associated bylaws;
- Car-parking;

Year ended 31 March 2021

Members, Officers and Advisors - continued

#### Roles and Responsibilities - continued

- Street-cleaning;
- Public entertainments:
- Abandoned vehicles;
- Transferred services;
- · Setting & enforcement of bylaws

The responsibilities and statutory functions of the Commissioners are administered from the Commissioners' office, based at 35 New Road, Laxey, Isle of Man, IM4 7BG.

The work of the Commissioners is administered by the Clerk and Deputy Clerk within the Commissioners' office, assisted by an admin assistant, two Amenities Maintenance Operatives and a Campsite Warden.

The specific operations relating to the Sheltered Housing are administered by the Manager of the Cooil Roi Sheltered Housing Complex and four other staff.

The Commissioners appoint a Chairman and Vice Chairman for each municipal year which runs from 1<sup>st</sup> May to 30<sup>th</sup> April. The work of the Commissioners is carried out within four areas:

#### Works

Refuse collection, street lighting, control of public conveniences, maintenance relating to public amenities and administer relevant legislation relating to properties in disrepair or in a dangerous condition.

#### **Recreation and Entertainment**

Recreational facilities, amenity areas, children's play areas, advertising, promotional matters and specific events. The Commissioners also own and operate a camp site in Laxey.

#### Finance

Preparation of the budget, rent, rates, salaries and wages, income and expenditure and the acquisition, disposal and leasing of property and assets. The Commissioners generate the majority of their income to carry out the various functions through a rates charge. Additional income is generated through the letting of commercial properties owned by the Commissioners and income from the Campsite.

#### **Cooil Roi Sheltered Housing Complex**

Provision of sheltered accommodation for elderly residents, financed by rents received from the tenants and deficiency payments from Treasury.

#### **Advisors**

	Auditor	Internal Auditor
Accountants	Crowe Isle of Man	Moore Stephens
Suntera Accounting & Tax	Audit LLC	PO Box 25,
Limited	Victory House	26-28 Athol Street
Clinch's House	Prospect Hill	Douglas,
Lord Street, Douglas	Douglas	Isle of Man
Isle of Man,	IM1 1EQ	IM99 1BD
IM99 1RZ		

Year ended 31 March 2021

#### **Explanatory Foreword**

#### Board's objectives

The Commissioners primary objective is to support the Community and ensure the sheading of Garff is a special place to live, work and visit.

The Local Authority aims to deliver a range of services including those set out in the 'Roles and Responsibilities' section above. Garff Commissioners own and operate Laxey Campsite and lease several buildings from which private businesses are operated.

The Commissioners work with neighbouring Authorities in the East and North of the island to provide the Eastern and Northern Civic Amenity Sites, Northern Swimming Pool, and Northern Sheltered Housing.

#### Overall financial performance and results for the year

The financial performance was in line with budget expectations, overall general revenue reserve reporting a deficit of £11,125 (2020: £36,781). In both years, the Commissioners spent a significant sum on fixed asset additions from Revenue, £91,679 in the current year and £26,166 in the year ended 31 March 2020.

#### **Finances**

As at 31 March 2021, the Authority has General Revenue reserves of £365,495 (2020: £376,620).

For the year ended 31 March 2021, the Authority required deficiency funding of £118,502 (2020: £125,057) in respect of the provision of sheltered housing at the Cooil Roi Complex, in accordance with Isle of Man Government deficiency estimates.

#### Significant achievements

During the year, the Commissioners replaced the fencing at the Glen Road Tennis Court in Laxey. The Commissioners put on a range of public entertainment on during the year including a Beach, Day, Summer Concerts, and a Brass Band Festival, etc. Some scheduled works at Cooil Roi Sheltered Housing Complex were delayed due to restrictions caused by the pandemic; this meant that only emergency and essential works were carried out during the year. The authority continued to integrate the Health and Safety policy across its various functions.

The Authority raised its rates for Year End 2021 by 4.77%, The fixed refuse charge was increased to reflect increase in charges at the Energy from Waste Plant.

During Year End 2021, the Authority also continued to integrate the three previously separate wards of Laxey, Maughold and Lonan. The rates are now fully equalised for Year End 2022.

#### Issues likely to shape future performance

The ongoing effects of the Covid-19 pandemic are a cause for concern and will be closely monitored. However to date this has not adversely effected the Authority and its ability to deliver services.

Year ended 31 March 2021

Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

#### The Board's responsibilities

The Board is required to:

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

#### The Responsible Financial Officer's responsibilities

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

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;

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.

Year ended 31 March 2021

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Garff Parish District Commissioners

#### Opinion

We have audited the statement of accounts of Garff Parish District Commissioners ("authority") for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the comprehensive income and expenditure statement, the statement of movement on reserves, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the statement of accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the authority's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its total comprehensive income and expenditure for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2018 and the relevant provisions of the Audit Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the statement of accounts section of our report. We are independent of the authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the statement of accounts in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the statement of accounts, we have concluded that the Responsible Financial Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the statement of accounts is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the statement of accounts are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Responsible Financial Officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Year ended 31 March 2021

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Garff Parish District Commissioners - Continued

#### Other information

The Responsible Financial Officer is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the statement of accounts and our Auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the statement of accounts does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- any transaction effected by or on accounts 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 local authority and economy and efficiency in the use of its resources.

#### Responsibilities of Responsible Financial Officer

As explained more fully in the Responsible Financial Officer's responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the Responsible Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the statement of account and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Responsible Financial Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of statement of accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing statement of accounts, the Responsible Financial Officer is responsible for assessing the authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the authority intends to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Year ended 31 March 2021

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Garff Parish District Commissioners - Continued

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the statement of accounts

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We considered the opportunities for non-compliance with key laws and regulations affecting the authority and identified the Accounts & Audit Regulations 2018 and the Audit Act 2006 as the primary legislation affecting the entity. We reviewed board minutes to consider whether any activity in the authority is required to be disclosed under the legislation as well as designing tests to ensure the statement of accounts include all the necessary disclosures required.

We considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the authority for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas: timing of recognition of income, posting of unusual journals along with complex transactions and manipulating the authority's figures to meet budget. We discussed these risks with Responsible Financial Officer, designed audit procedures to test the timing of commercial revenue, tested a sample of journals to confirm they were appropriate and reviewed areas of judgement for indicators of management bias to address these risks.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the statement of accounts is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

Year ended 31 March 2021

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Garff Parish District Commissioners - Continued

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the authority's members, 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 authority's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the authority and the authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Crowe Isle of Man Audul LLC

Crowe Isle of Man Audit LLC Chartered Accountants

6th Floor, Victory House Prospect Hill, Douglas Isle of Man, IM1 1EQ

Date 22nd October 2021

Year ended 31 March 2021

#### Statement of Internal Control

#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Internal control and corporate governance environment

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

#### Board's corporate governance framework

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

#### Board meetings

The Board meets monthly and consists of a Chairman and 8 other Board members. The Board receive reports from the Board's Officers on operational matters and ensure that the work of the Responsible Financial Officer and other senior officers supports the strategy and policy approved by the Board.

Year ended 31 March 2021

Statement of Internal Control (continued)

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

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

#### Report on internal control and corporate governance environment

Attention is drawn to the fact that systems of internal control and corporate governance are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve objectives. They can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance. Accordingly, reasonable assurance is given that the Board's internal control and corporate governance arrangements are adequate and operate effectively during the period ended 31 March 2021.

During the year, no high risk observation	s were identified.
(Signed) May her	(Signed)
(Chairman)	(Responsible Finance Officer)
(Dated) 20' Owker 5	L021

Year ended 31 March 2021

# Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Statement of net expenditure	Notes	Gross Expenditure £	Income £	2020/21 Net Expenditure £	2019/20 Net Expenditure
Continuing operations:					
Finance and general purposes		217,624	21,056	196,568	190,256
Property		11,487	19,827	(8,340)	2,851
Works and development		19,549		19,549	24,713
Parks and leisure		123,567	11,844	111,723	121,143
Refuse disposal		363,209	-	363,209	355,028
Swimming Pool contributions		2,006	-	2,006	2,295
Depreciation charge for the period		42,754	-	42,754	34,329
Net current service cost of pension scheme		5,000	-	5,000	7,000
Net cost of General Fund services		785,196	52,727	732,469	737,615
Housing services		231,978	184,289	47,689	83,386
Deficiency receivable		<u></u>	118,502	(118,502)	(125,057)
Net cost of services		1,017,174	355,518	(661,656)	(695,944)
Rates income	6			718,997	685,671
Interest and investment income Interest payable and finance charges		`		(25,641)	(30,999)
Net pension interest cost	15			(1,000)	(2,000)
Surplus/(deficit) on provision of services				30,700	(43,272)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure					
Remeasurement of net pension liability	15			(77,000)	17,000
Total comprehensive income and expenditure				(46,300)	(26,272)

Statement of Movement on Reserves

for the year ended 31 March 2021

for the year ended 51 March 2021								
	General	Capital receinte	Capital	Ravolnation	Poncions	Heating	Community Areas	Housing maintenance
	reserve £	reserve £	account £	nevaluation reserve £	reserve £	reserve £	reserve £	reserve
Total comprehensive income and expenditure	30,700	ī	ı	•	(77,000)	ı		ı
Depreciation and impairment of fixed assets	42,754	1	(60,633)	(18,582)	1	i	1	36,460
Net charges made for retirement benefits	6.000	ī	ı	•	(9000)	ı	1	•
Loan fund principal repayments	(3,413)	ı	60,817	1	` '	1	•	(57,404)
Fixed assets financed from General Fund	(41,342)	ı	43,199	I	1	1	t	(1,857)
Transfer to/from Heating Reserve Account	ı	ı	ı	l	ı	7,982	ı	(7,982)
Transfer to/from Community Reserve Account	t	1	t	ı	ı	ı	5,291	(5,291)
Transfer to/from Housing Maintenance Reserve Account	(45,824)	1	ı	ı	•	ı	ı	45,824
	(11,125)	1	43,383	(18,582)	(83,000)	7,982	5,291	9,751
Balance brought forward	376,620	22,504	1,137,538	1,503,191	(85,000)	16,225	3,486	2,597
Balance carried forward	365,495	22,504	1,180,921	1,484,609	(168,000)	24,207	8,777	12,348
						A-LA-CALLES AND	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	

Statement of Movement on Reserves

for the year ended 31 March 2020

for the year ended 31 March 2020								
	General	Capital	Capital				Community	Housing
	revenue reserve f.	receipts reserve £	adjustment account £	Revaluation reserve £	Pensions reserve £	Heating reserve £	areas reserve £	maintenance reserve £
Total comprehensive income and expenditure	(43,272)	' '	1	i I	17,000	<b>1</b>	ı	
Depreciation and impairment of fixed assets	34,329	1	(52,208)	(18,581)	1	1	1	36,460
Net charges made for retirement benefits  Loan fund principal repayments	000'6	I	52,015	1	(9,000)	ı		(52,015)
Fixed assets financed from General Fund	(26,166)	ı	26,166	1	1	t	1	1
Transfer to/from Heating Reserve Account	I	ı	,	•	ı	(2,286)	l	2,286
Transfer to/from Community Reserve Account	ı	1	ı	1	ı	1	110	(110)
Transfer to/from Housing Maintenance Reserve Account	(10,672)	E	1	1	ı	ı	•	10,672
	(36,781)	1	25,973	(18,581)	8,000	(2,286)	110	(2,707)
Balance brought forward	413,401	22,504	1, 111,565	1,521,772	(93,000)	18,511	3,376	5,304
Balance carried forward	376,620	22,504	1,137,538	1,503,191	(85,000)	16,225	3,486	2,597
	ALVA STATE OF THE				the second secon			

#### **Balance Sheet**

as at 31 March 2021

us ut 51 Much 2021	Notes	31 March 2021 £	31 March 2020 £
Fixed Assets	1	2 502 720	2 (01 174
Tangible fixed assets	1	3,703,639	3,691,174
Current assets			
Debtors	3	58,321	102,862
Cash at bank		360,752	357,285
		419,073	460,147
Current liabilities		(00.474)	(104.450)
Creditors	4	(99,676)	(104,169)
Bank Loans Isle of Man Government loan	5 5	(47,455) (9,128)	(47,483) (9,128)
isie of Man Government toan	3	(9,126)	(9,126)
		(156,259)	(160,780)
Net current assets		262,814	299,367
Long term liabilities			
Pension liabilities	15	(168,000)	(85,000)
Bank Loans	5	(711,926)	(759,023)
Isle of Man Government loan	5	(155,666)	(169,357)
		2,930,861	2,977,161
Financed by:		***************************************	
Capital adjustment account		1,180,921	1,137,538
Capital receipts reserve		22,504	22,504
Revaluation reserve		1,484,609	1,503,191
Pension reserve		(168,000)	(85,000)
General revenue reserve		365,495	376,620
Community areas reserve		8,777	3,486
Heating reserve		24,207	16,225
Housing maintenance reserve		12,348	2,597
		2,930,861	2,977,161

Page 16

#### Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	£	2021 £	2020 £
Net deficit on provision of services		(46,300)	aw.	(26,272)
Adjustments to net deficit on provision of services for non-cash movements	10	202,262		44,966
Adjustments for items included in net deficit on provision of services that are investing and financing activities		7,574		12,133
Net cash flows from Operating Activities			163,536	30,827
Net cash flows from Investing Activities Net cash flows from Financing Activities	11 12		(91,679) (68,390)	(50,136) (12,960)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			3,467	(32,269)
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period			357,285	389,554
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period			360,752	357,285

#### Statement of Accounting Policies

#### 1. Basis of preparation

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

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

#### 2. Going concern

On the 11 March 2020 the World Health Organisation declared the COVID-19 outbreak a World pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has not had a significant, immediate impact on the authority's operations but the board are aware that if the current situation becomes prolonged then this may change. The primary impact of the pandemic on the authority is the potential impact on cash flow.

After reviewing the budget of the authority, the board have a reasonable expectation that the authority has adequate resources including the continuation of support from Central Government, to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The statement of accounts therefore continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

#### 3. Income

#### (a) Rates receivable

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

#### (b) Rentals and other income

Rent revenue and other income is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for the services rendered.

#### (c) Housing deficiency

Housing deficiency is accounted for on an accruals basis and represents amounts due for the period in respect of the shortfall in housing income over housing expenditure in the year.

#### 4. Accruals of income and expenditure

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

#### 5. Value Added Tax

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

#### Statement of Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### 6. Tangible fixed assets

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

#### (a) Recognition

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

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

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

#### (b) Measurement (Valuation Bases)

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

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

- Assets under construction historic cost
- Social Housing and all other tangible fixed assets are measured at current value which is
  determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use ("existing use
  value" EUV).

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

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

#### (c) Revaluation

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

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

# Statement of Accounting Policies (Continued)

# 6. Tangible fixed assets - continued

#### (c) Revaluation - continued

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

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

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

#### (d) Impairment

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

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

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

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

#### Statement of Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### 6. Tangible fixed assets - continued

#### (e) Depreciation

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

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

Operational assets:

Land Not depreciated

Freehold buildings 50 years

Vehicles, plant and equipment Between 4 and 15 years

Street lighting 15 years

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

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

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

#### (f) Disposals

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

#### 7. Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

# Statement of Accounting Policies (Continued)

### 8. Government Grants and Contributions

Government grants and other third party contributions / donations are accounted for on an accruals basis and recognised when the conditions attached to the payments have been met and there is reasonable assurance that they will be received.

#### (a) Revenue Grants

Amounts due to the board are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the conditions attached to the grants or contributions are satisfied. Amounts advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line or non-specific Grant Income.

#### (b) Capital Grants

Amounts due as capital grants and contributions are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the conditions attached to their receipt are satisfied. Amounts advanced for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Donations and grants toward the cost of capital assets are credited to deferred income, and released over the life of the asset to match the depreciation of the asset to which it relates.

#### (c) Housing Deficiency

Housing deficiency is accounted for on an accruals basis and represents an amount due in respect of the shortfall of housing income over housing expenditure in the year in accordance with the housing deficiency scheme operated by the Department of Infrastructure.

#### 9. Debtors

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

#### 10. Creditors

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

#### Statement of Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### 11. Employee benefits

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

#### (a) Short term benefits

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

#### (b) Defined benefit pension plan

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

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

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

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

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

The cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in profit or loss as employee costs, except where included in the cost of an asset, comprises:

- the increase in pension benefit liability arising from employee service during the period; and
- the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is recognised in profit or loss as 'Finance expense'.

#### Statement of Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### 12. Provisions

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

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

#### 13. Reserves

Reserves include earmarked reserves set aside for specific policy purposes and balances which represent resources set aside for purposes such as general contingencies and cash flow management. The Board maintains the following significant reserves:

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

**Housing Maintenance Reserve**: set up to hold surplus monies received from annual housing repairs allowance less expenditure incurred.

Heating Reserve: set up to hold surplus monies of income from heating charges over heating expenses.

**Community Areas Reserve**: set up to hold surplus monies from the annual administration allowance over community area expenses incurred.

Capital Receipts Reserve: these are amounts of capital monies received to be used to finance future capital expenditure.

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

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

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

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

Statement of Accounting Policies (Continued)

Significant Judgements and Estimates

#### (a) Judgements

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

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

#### (b) Estimates

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

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

#### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1. Tangible fixed assets

		Social housing		Vehicles,	
	Land and	Land and	Street	Plant	
	Buildings	buildings	lighting	& Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost/valuation					
At 1 April 2020	1,384,741	2,283,000	114,433	417,365	4,199,539
Additions in the	, ,	, ,	,	•	
period	12,997	1,857	56,379	20,446	91,679
1	<del></del>				
At 31 March 2021	1,397,738	2,284,857	170,812	437,811	4,291,218
			<del></del>		<del></del>
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2020	24,131	72,920	83,000	328,314	508,365
Charge for the period	13,188	36,460	6,431	23,135	79,214
			-		
At 31 March 2021	37,319	109,380	89,431	351,449	587,579
Net book value					
At 31 March 2021	1,360,419	2,175,477	81,381	86,362	3,703,639
At 31 March 2020	1,360,610	2,210,080	31,433	89,051	3,691,174
		, ,			

#### Valuation of fixed assets

The land and buildings of the combined authority were revalued at 31 March 2018 by Chrystals Estate Agents, who are authorised and regulated by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

#### Historic cost of assets

Many of the assets owned by the Authority have been owned for many decades. As no records are available to determine the historic cost of assets back to time of acquisition, no disclosure has been possible.

# Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

#### 2. Assets Held

Operational assets	Number at 1 April 2020	Changes 2020/21	Number at 31 March 2021
Other Land and Buildings			
Depots	1	-	1
Public conveniences	6	-	6
Public offices	1	-	1
Recreation properties	1	-	1
Vehicles, plant and equipment			
Vehicles	2	_	2
Tennis courts	1	-	1
Community Assets			
Historic properties	1	_	1
Parks and open spaces	14	_	14
2 mails that open spaces			
Commercial properties			
Retail properties	1	<del></del>	1
Miscellaneous properties	3	-	3
Sheltered accommodation (restated)	34	<u></u>	34
Dwellings	1	-	1
3. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year			
		2021	2020
		£	£
Amounts falling due in one year (net of bad debt provi	isions):		
Amounts due from Isle of Man Government		15,240	10,911
Trade and sundry debtors		1,398	5,132
Commercial and social housing rents		10,368	11,382
Value added tax		16,315	18,408
Prepayments		1,303	49,785
Rates debtors		13,697	7,244
		58,321	102,862
Debtor balances are shown net of provisions for bad or	doubtful debts as fo	ollows:	
r			***
		2021 £	2020 £
Ratepayers		42,414	29,005

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

#### 4. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Control convernment	40,843	14,053
Central government Trade creditors and accruals	58,833	90,116
Trade creditors and accruais	30,033	90,110
	99,676	104,169
5. Long term borrowing		
or work of the second of the s		
Loans outstanding may be analysed as follows:		
	2021	2020
	£	£
Falling due within one year:		
Isle of Man Government Loan	9,128	9,128
Commercial loans	47,455	47,483
	56,583	56,611
Falling due after more than one year:		
Isle of Man Government Loan	155,666	169,357
Commercial loans	711,926	759,023
	867,592	928,380

#### Isle of Man Government Loan

The authority has taken out Isle of Man Government borrowings to fund previous long term capital projects. Each of these loans are unsecured, repayable between 10 and 60 years and are fixed term loans. The interest charged on these loans is charged at rates between 7% and 11%. The rate on one of the loans is fixed at 11%, the remainder are variable. Interest on certain of the loans is paid direct by the Isle of Man Government Department of Health and Social Care and the remaining interest is met through annual deficiency grants from the Isle of Man Government Department of Health and Social Care.

#### Bank loans

The authority has two loans from the Isle of Man Bank. The first, a loan of £86,500, was for a term of 10 years, with interest charged at a rate of 0.65% above LIBOR. The second loan of £873,500 was for a term of 27 years, with interest again charged at a rate of 0.65% above LIBOR.

In recent years, the authority has taken out loans from HSBC. The loans are in respect of social housing and are for a term of 10 years, with interest charged at a rate of 0.95% above LIBOR.

In the prior year, the authority took out a further loan from HSBC. The loan is in respect of street lighting for a term of 15 years, with interest charged at a rate of 0.95% above LIBOR.

All loans are secured by way of a Letter of Comfort from the Isle of Man Government Treasury Division.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

#### 6. General Rate and Refuse Rate Account

Total rates levied for the year	£	2021 £ 745,653	£	2020 £ 718,617
Add: Due from Treasury re prior year Arrears brought forward	10,911 36,248	47,159	10,516 30,412	40,928
Less: Discounts Collection charge Exempt and unoccupied properties	(25,840) (7,590) (816)	792,812	(25,266) (7,402) (7,681)	759,545
Irrecoverable amounts and re-rating adjustments		(34,246) (128)		(40,349)
Total rates collectable		758,438		719,530
Rates received in the year:				
Current year rates Arrears collected Received from Treasury	668,772 7,404 10,911		652,870 8,984 10,516	
Total rates received in the year		687,087		672,370
Balances outstanding carried forward:				
Due from Treasury re current year Arrears - current year - previous years	15,240 27,395 28,716		10,911 14,487 21,762	
		71,351		47,160
		758,438		719,530
			2021 £	2020 £
General rates levied for the year Less: Discounts, exempt/uninhabitable proper	ties & refunds		745,653 (26,656)	718,617 (32,946)
Per Comprehensive Income and Expenditure S	Statement		718,997	685,671

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

#### 7. Housing Revenue Income and Expenditure

	2021	2020
Income	£	£
Dwelling rents (including rates,		
heating)	184,289	175,812
Housing Deficiency Receivable	118,502	125,057
Total income	312,791	300,869
Expenditure		
Salaries and wages	103,362	102,351
Administration charge	7,180	7,168
Heating	26,309	35,104
Repairs and maintenance	21,160	35,421
Community area costs	5,675	10,838
Other costs	16,166	16,275
Rents, rates, taxes and other charges	15,666	15,581
Depreciation & impairment charges	36,460	36,460
	231,978	259,198
Net income from/ cost of Housing Services before	80,813	41,761
interest and loan repayments		

#### Dwelling rent income

Dwelling rent income is the total rent due for the year after voids, write-offs, refunds etc. Voids represent 0.94% of the rental debit for the year (2020: 0.94%).

Rent arrears	2021	2020
Rent arrears	£ 686	£ 298
Rent arrears as a percentage of gross rent income	0.38%	0.23%

#### Housing deficiency grant

Housing deficiency grant is paid from central government to meet the shortfall which might be incurred by the Authority. The amount of deficiency is calculated as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Opening balance payable	(14,053)	(57,324)
Deficiency grant required	118,501	125,057
Payments received from Department of Infrastructure	(145,294)	(81,786)
Closing balance payable	(40,846)	(14,053)

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

#### 8. Employees' remuneration

There were no of employees whose remuneration, excluding pension contributions, was £50,000 or more in bands during the current or prior year.

#### Key management compensation

Compensation paid to key management includes all employee benefits including pension contributions and amounted to £114,625 (2020: £114,625).

#### Members' allowances

During the year the Authority paid £6,369 to its Members in respect of their attendance at meetings, undertaking duties and responsibilities (2020: £8,781).

#### 9. Related party transactions

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

Central Government - has a direct influence over the general operations of the Authority – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Authority operates.

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

Officers of the Authority - no related party disclosures arose in relation to officers.

Members of the Authority - have direct control over the Authority's financial and operating policies.

During the period, there was £13,692 (2020: £9,863) paid in respect of capital repayments and £18,588 (2020: £19,605) of loan interest was charged in respect of a loan from the Isle of Man Government. Of this amount, £18,214 (2020: £19,096) was met by DOSC as part of the deficiency amount below.

At 31 March 2021, an amount of £164,794 was owed in this respect of this loan (2020: £178,485). In addition there is a deficiency requirement of £118,501 for the period (including loan interest paid directly by Government) (2020: £125,057) and at the period end an amount of £40,843 (2020: £14,053) was owed by the Authority to the Government in respect of this and previous periods deficiency requirements.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

#### 9. Related party transactions

During the period, the Authority paid £26,220 (2020: £23,133) to Northern Civic Amenity Site and £41,613 (2020: £33,296) to Eastern Civic Amenity Site. The Authority also paid £156,111 (2020: £139,362) to the Isle of Man Government in respect of energy from waste.

During the period, the Authority paid £31,864 (2020: £26,386) to Manx Utilities Authority in respect of street lighting charges and £8,969 (2020: £9,217) in respect of electricity charges.

During the period and preceding period, members were paid allowances as detailed in Note 8.

In addition, one Commissioner occupied a property owned by the Commissioners. Rent was received totalling £6,936 (2020: £9,248) with no arrears at the period end.

#### 10. Cash flow statement - Operating activities

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
Depreciation, impairment & revaluation losses for non-current assets	79,214	70,789
Increase in creditors	(4,493)	(37,427)
Decrease in debtors	44,541	19,604
Difference between FRS102 pension cost and contributions paid	83,000	(8,000)
	202,262	44,966
11. Cash flow statement – Investing activities		
	2021	2020
	£	£
Purchase of assets	(91,679)	(50,136)
13 Cook flow statement. Einensing activities		
12. Cash flow statement – Financing activities	2021	2020
	£ 2021	2020 £
Cash receipts from short-term and long-term borrowing	£	51,188
Repayments of short-term and long-term borrowing	(60,816)	(52,015)
Loan interest paid	(7,574)	(12,133)
Loan merest paid	<del>(7,574)</del>	(12,133)
	(68,390)	(12,960)

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

#### 13. Total rateable value

The rateable value of the parish for 2020/21 was set at different levels of 147p, 112p and 126p (2019/20:147p, 112p and 126p). The certified rateable value of the parish at 31 March 2021 was £320,678 (31 March 2020: £320,678). The refuse rate was set at £157, £151 and £136 per property (2020: £157, £151 and £136). It is anticipated that over the next year the rates set will equalise.

#### 14. Audit fees

During the year the Board incurred external audit fees of £7,100 (2020: £7,100).

#### 15. Post-employment benefits

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

A comprehensive actuarial valuation of the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, using the projected unit credit method, was carried out at 31 March 2021 by independent consulting actuaries. Adjustments to the valuation at that date have been made based on the following assumptions:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Rate of increase in salaries	3.65%	2.70%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.85%	1.90%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.00%	2.35%

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

The mortality assumptions used were as follows:

31 March	31 March
2021	2020
Years	Years
21.2	21.1
24.2	24.1
22.5	22.5
25,6	25.5
	2021 Years 21.2 24.2

#### Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

#### 15. Post-employment benefits (continued)

Reconciliation	of sc	heme asse	ts and	liabilities:
----------------	-------	-----------	--------	--------------

Reconciliation of scheme assets and liabilities:			
	Assets £	Liabilities £	Total £
At 1 April 2020	219,000	304,000	(85,000)
Benefits paid	(2,000)	(2,000)	
Plan participants contributions	7,000	7,000	-
Employer contributions	29,000	· -	29,000
Current service cost	(1,000)	33,000	(34,000)
Interest income/(expense)	6,000	7,000	(1,000)
Remeasurement gains/(losses)			
<ul> <li>Actuarial losses</li> </ul>	-	112,000	(112,000)
<ul> <li>Return on plan assets excluding interest</li> </ul>			
income	35,000	-	35,000
At 31 March 2021	293,000	461,000	(168,000)
Total cost recognised as an expense (No amounts were i	included in the	cost of assets in	either year):
		2021 £	2020
Current service cost		5,000	£ 7,000
Interest cost		1,000	2,000
interest cost			
		<b>6,000</b>	9,000
The local board's share of the fair value of plan assets wa	as split:		
1	•	2021	2020
		%	%
Equity instruments		54	46
Bonds		32	37
Property		14	16
Cash		-	I
m.a.t		100	100
Total		100	100
The local board's share of the return on plan assets was:		2021	2020
		£ £	2020 £
Interest income		6,000	6,000
more meeme		-	
Return on plan assets less interest income		35,000	(18,000)
Total return on plan assets		41,000	(12,000)

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

#### 16. Capital commitments

The estimated commitments for capital expenditure that had started, or legal contracts entered into are:

The estimated communicities for capital expenditure that had started, or	i iegai condacis i	more and
	31 March	31 March
	2021	2020
	£	£
Operational property	-	_

# Detailed Income and Expenditure Account for the period ended 31 March 2021

, c		Period to 31 March 2021	Period to 31 March 2020
Finance and general purpose	£	££	£
Salaries	96,730	91,831	
Pensions costs	29,773	27,565	
Telephone, printing and stationery	3,206	4,580	
Advertising and public notices	1,425	1,467	
Rent and rates	1,330	878	
Board members expenses	6,369	8,781	
Heat and light	4,436	5,856	
Insurance	9,731	9,889	
Accountancy	7,990	8,325	
Internal audit review	-	2,745	
Audit fees	5,350	8,778	
Legal and professional fees	7,508	10,990	
Entertaining and events	11,086	9,629	
Subscriptions	320	270	
Rate collection costs	7,590	7,402	
Provision against rate arrears	16,998	(333)	
Rate write (back)/off	128	3,920	
Bank charges	417	963	
IT costs	7,237	3,538	
		217,624	207,074
Less:			
Admin allowance	7,180	7,168	
Miscellaneous income	3,926	5,340	
Search fees	9,950	4,310	<del></del>
		(21,056)	(16,818)
_		196,568	190,256
Property			21.504
Maintenance		11,487	24,596
Less:			
Rents received		(19,827)	(21,745)
		(8,340)	2,851

This page does not form part of the audited financial statements.

# Detailed Income and Expenditure Account (Continued) for the period ended 31 March 2021

<b>, ,</b>		Period to 31 March 2021		Period to 31 March 2020
	£	£	£	£
Works and development				
Street lighting		19,549		24,713
Parks and leisure				
Wages	53,339		56,161	
Heritage costs	-		4,133	
Equipment and vehicle				
maintenance	4,671		5,826	
Amenities contractors	31,700		45,083	
Public conveniences contractors	11,175		12,250	
Public conveniences costs	3,440		3,166	
Parks, plants and maintenance	13,808		15,577	
Dog bylaw officer, signage, bins	1,189		339	
Campsite costs	4,245		6,758	-
		123,567		149,293
Less:				
Rents		(11,844)		(28,150)
		111,723		121,143
Refuse disposal				
Waste disposal charges	156,000		150,000	
EFW costs	148,753		139,362	
Amenity site charges	57,160		63,302	
Refuse bins	1,296	_ 363,209	2,364	355,028
Swimming pool contributions		2,006		2,295
Depreciation Pension – net current service cost		42,754		34,329
and past service cost		6,000		9,000
Total net expenditure		733,469		739,615

This page does not form part of the audited financial statements.