

Castletown Town Commissioners

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

DRAFT

Castletown Town Commissioners

<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page</i>
Members, Officers and Advisers	2 - 3
Explanatory Foreword	4 - 5
Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts	6
Certificate of the Tynwald Auditor General	7
Report of the Independent Auditor	8 - 11
Statement on Internal Control	12 - 13
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	14
Statement of Movement on Reserves	15 - 16
Balance Sheet	17
Cash Flow Statement	18
Statement of Accounting Policies	19 – 25
Significant Estimates and Judgements	26
Notes to the Financial Statements	27 - 36
These pages do not form part of the audited financial statements	
Detailed income and expenditure account	37 – 40

Members, Officers and Advisers

Castletown Town Commissioners' registered address is:

Town Hall,
Farrants Way,
Castletown.
IM9 1NR

The Commissioners are the local authority for the Town of Castletown. The local authority's primary duties are social housing, waste collection, domestic refuse disposal, commercial refuse disposal, environmental health, routine cyclic highway maintenance operations, car parking management, street lighting, street sweeping, public parks, public amenity areas, public conveniences, public library and byelaw enforcement.

The Commissioners work with the neighbouring authorities in the South of the Island to provide a Southern Recycling Centre, a Southern swimming pool and also have representative members on the Castletown and Malew Elderly persons housing board. These organisations individually prepare and publish their own statement of accounts which are separate to Castletown Town Commissioners.

The Local Authority Board of Castletown Town Commissioners is made up of seven elected representatives. Their term of appointment is for four years with a local authority election taking place on the 24 April 2025. The Board members for the year ended 31 March 2023 and to 24 April 2025 were:

Mr J Horton (Chairman)
Mr J Ludford-Brooks (Deputy Chairman)

Mrs B Cannan
Mr J Cubbon
Mr C Leather
Miss D Quinney
Mr N Rogers

On 24 April 2025 the following members were elected:

Mr J A Brown OBE (Chairman)
Mr J J Cringle (Vice Chairman)
Mr W F Galley
Mr A Leonard
Mr M P Patel
Miss C Quine
Mr L D Watterson

The Commissioners appointed four Lead Members to oversee the local authority's functions. The elected representatives with delegated responsibility for prescribed function areas were as detailed below:

Mr Ludford-Brooks was responsible for overseeing the Commissioners' social housing, planning matters, waste collection, domestic refuse disposal and commercial refuse disposal.

Mrs Cannan was responsible for overseeing the Commissioners' library and associated functions.

Members, Officers and Advisers – continued

Mr Leather was responsible for overseeing routine cyclic maintenance operations, car parking management, street lighting, street sweeping, public convenience, and byelaw enforcement delegated to the Works Lead Member.

During the year and to the date of the 2025 elections there was no lead member responsibility for overseeing the Commissioners' finance, staffing resource and corporate governance matters with the wider responsibility falling to the full Board.

The Board have proposed to operate under a new committee structure, more detail of which will be found in the standing orders of the Board.

The Commissioners Town Clerk and Responsible Finance Officer is Mr H F Mackenzie Bsc (Hons) ARSM.

The Commissioners internal auditor is Alexander Elliott and the external auditor is Baker Tilly Isle of Man LLC. Their registered addresses are as follows:

Alexander Elliott
Sovereign House
4 Christian Road
Douglas
IM1 2SD

Baker Tilly Isle of Man LLC
PO Box 95
2a Lord Street
Douglas
Isle of Man
IM99 1HP

Explanatory Foreword

Introduction

This Statement provides a summary of Castletown Town Commissioner's financial performance for the year ended 31 March 2024.

The priority of the Board has been to restore the Towns finances to a prudent level and managed cashflows given the draw on rate borne cashflow given uncertainties in payments from central government with regard to the School Hill redevelopment scheme. Key elements include but are not limited to;

- Strengthen the management of the Commissioners' finances to minimise the impact of inflationary costs on Castletown's ratepayers.
- Champion commercial innovation, events, and regeneration initiatives to attract investments and visitors, positioning Castletown as an appealing place to work, reside, visit, and invest in.
- Enhance the town centre environment and offerings for residents, businesses, and visitors, elevating Castletown's appeal as a desirable location.
- Foster collaborations with private sector entities to leverage their expertise and resources for the benefit of the town's development.

Significant Developments

Agreement in principle was reached regarding the disposal of the towns current works depot on the old gas works site.

Social Housing

During the year the commissioners continued to progress the redevelopment of the School Hill Estate and are focusing on relocating tenants from the older parts of the estate to facilitate site clearance for future phases.

Pension Liability

The net liability on the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme attributable to Castletown Town Commissioners is £66,000 (£178,000 in 2023 & £1,499,000 in 2022).

Future Strategic Intention

The ongoing delivery of the Board's objectives by:

- Engagement with the DOI to deliver a coordinated transport and parking strategy & review of restrictions in the town.
- Review of services to be delivered by Castletown Town Commissioners.
- Support for private development as identified through the Castletown Housing Land Review in anticipation of a Southern Area plan review.

Events Since Balance Sheet Date

No events are reported which will impact on the accounts for the year ended on 31 March 2024.

Explanatory Foreword

Risks and Uncertainties

The internal audit has not recorded any risks which need urgently addressing by the authority.

.....

Chairman

.....

Town Clerk

DRAFT

Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

The Authority's responsibilities

The Authority is required to:

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

The Responsible Financial Officer's responsibilities

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

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

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

The Responsible Financial Officer has also:

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

Certificate of the Tynwald Auditor General

In accordance with section 3(1) of the Audit Act 2006 I have appointed Baker Tilly Isle of Man LLC to audit the accounts of Castletown Town Commissioners for the year ended 31 March 2024.

In accordance with section 3(1A) of the Audit Act 2006 I have undertaken the following procedures to satisfy myself as to the adequacy of the work undertaken by the appointed auditor:

- reviewed the draft and any revised statement of accounts;
- reviewed the draft audit strategy document prepared by the appointed auditor;
- reviewed the draft report to those charged with governance prepared by the appointed auditor;
- reviewed the proposed independent auditor's report prepared by the appointed auditor;
- provided feedback to the appointed auditor as appropriate; and
- considered the responses of the appointed auditor to feedback provided.

Stephen Warren
Tynwald Auditor General/ Ard Scruteyder Tinvaal
2nd Floor
Prospect House
27-29 Prospect Hill
Douglas
Isle of Man
IM1 1ET

Date

Report of the Independent Auditor to the Members of Castletown Town Commissioners for the year ended 31 March 2024

Opinion

We have audited the Statement of Accounts of Castletown Town Commissioners for the year ended 31 March 2024 which comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Statement of Movement on Reserves, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Statement of Accounting Policies and the related Notes to the Financial Statements. 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 financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the authority's affairs as at 31 March 2024 and of its result 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 Accounts and Audit Regulations 2018 made under 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 financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Responsible Financial Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Responsible Financial Officer has not disclosed in the Statement of Accounts any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the authority's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Report of the Independent Auditor to the Members of Castletown Town Commissioners for the year ended 31 March 2024 - continued

Other information

The Responsible Financial Officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in this report, other than the Statement of Accounts and our auditors report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the section 6 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
- any 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.

Responsibilities of Responsible Financial Officer

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts set out on page 6, the Responsible Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, 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 has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Report of the Independent Auditor to the Members of Castletown Town Commissioners for the year ended 31 March 2024 - continued

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Responsible Financial Officer.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Responsible Financial Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Council's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Statement of Accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the authority to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Statement of Accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the Statement of Accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report of the Independent Auditor to the Members of Castletown Town Commissioners for the year ended 31 March 2024 - 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.

Baker Tilly Isle of Man LLC
Chartered Accountants
PO Box 95
2a Lord Street
Douglas
Isle of Man
IM99 1HP

Date:

Statement of Internal Control

Introduction

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

This statement is made by the Castletown Town 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 Authority and the Responsible Financial Officer

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

The Authority 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 Authority.

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

Internal control and corporate governance environment

The Authority's systems of internal control and corporate governance have been developed through an 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:

- ***Authority's corporate governance framework***
A corporate governance framework has been developed which documents the Authority's policies and procedures in relation to community focus, performance management, internal control, risk management, delegated Authority, human resources management, standards of conduct and management of Health & Safety and the environment. The framework provides a structure for documenting the legislation, regulations, policies, procedures and other internal controls which, when taken together, form the Authority's internal control and corporate governance environment.
- ***Authority meetings***
The Authority meets monthly and consists of a Chairman and 6 other Authority members. The Authority receive reports from the Authority'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 Authority.

Statement of Internal Control (continued)

Review of internal control and corporate governance environment

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

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 Authority's internal control and corporate governance arrangements are adequate and operated effectively during the year ended 31 March 2024.

During the year ended 31 March 2024, there were no high risk observations made.

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

(Signed) _____ (Signed) _____

(Chairman)

(Responsible Finance Officer)

(Dated) _____

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	Expenditure £	Income £	2024 Net £	2023 Net £
Office administration and general expenses		496,354	83,530	412,824	381,393
Miscellaneous properties		5,886	7,391	(1,505)	(10,037)
Sanitation		346,014	23,893	322,121	278,728
Plant and works depot		8,732	-	8,732	12,389
Streets and roads		13,350	15,244	(1,894)	(5,008)
Amenities, services, library, Town Hall		182,952	1,430	181,522	186,650
Southern Local Authorities Swimming Pool Board		6,490	-	6,490	6,333
Depreciation charge for the year		129,700	-	129,700	130,218
Impairment		943,500	-	943,500	969,000
Loss on demolition		-	-	-	447,231
Net current service cost of pensions	16	-	14,000	(14,000)	62,000
Net cost of General Fund services		2,132,977	145,488	1,987,489	2,458,897
Housing services	8	1,182,697	1,414,675	(231,978)	(227,910)
Housing deficiency	8	-	-	-	30,686
Net cost of services		3,315,674	1,560,163	(1,755,511)	(2,261,673)
Income from the General Rate Fund	6/7			1,231,242	1,021,523
Profit on sale of assets				5,083	-
Interest receivable and other income				17,137	3,080
Interest payable and similar charges				(578,011)	(345,512)
Net pension interest cost	16			(6,000)	(38,000)
Deficit on provision of services				(1,086,060)	(1,620,582)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure					
Remeasurement of net pension liability	16			104,000	1,421,000
Total comprehensive income and expenditure				(982,060)	(199,582)

Statement of Movement on Reserves

for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	General revenue reserve £	Capital adjustment account £	Revaluation reserve £	Capital receipts reserve £	Housing revenue reserve £	Housing maintenance reserve £	Pensions reserve £
Total comprehensive income and expenditure		(142,560)	-	(943,500)	-	-	-	104,000
Depreciation/impairment of fixed assets	1	129,700	(365,707)	(332,377)	-	568,384	-	-
Release of deferred income		(6,000)	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
Net charges made for retirement benefits	16	(8,000)	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
Loan fund principal repayments		(44,986)	582,427	-	-	(537,441)	-	-
Hire purchase principal repayments		(21,401)	21,401	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed assets financed from General Fund		(31,584)	31,584	-	-	-	-	-
Profit on sale of assets		(5,083)	5,083	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed assets financed from Housing Revenue reserve		-	34,735	-	-	(34,735)	-	-
Transfer to/from Housing Revenue Reserve Account		(78,037)	-	-	-	78,037	-	-
Transfer between reserves		-	25,264	-	(25,264)	-	-	-
Transfer to/from Housing Maintenance Reserve Account		-	-	-	-	(62,105)	62,105	-
Utilisation of housing reserve		382,832	-	-	-	(382,832)	-	-
		174,881	340,787	(1,275,877)	(25,264)	(370,692)	62,105	112,000
Balance brought forward		183,011	13,224,936	19,541,673	44,559	918,254	48,968	(178,000)
Balance carried forward		357,892	13,565,723	18,265,796	19,295	547,562	111,073	(66,000)

Statement of Movement on Reserves

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	General revenue reserve £	Capital adjustment account £	Revaluation reserve £	Capital receipts reserve £	Housing revenue reserve £	Housing maintenance reserve £	Pensions reserve £
Total comprehensive income and expenditure	(204,351)	-	(1,416,231)	-	-	-	1,421,000
Depreciation/impairment of fixed assets	130,218	(345,074)	(369,646)	-	584,502	-	-
Release of deferred income	(6,000)	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
Net charges made for retirement benefits	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	(100,000)
Loan fund principal repayments	(63,153)	752,995	-	-	(689,842)	-	-
Hire purchase principal repayments	(18,590)	18,590	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed assets financed from General Fund	(27,595)	27,595	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed assets financed from Housing Revenue reserve	(42,653)	42,653	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to/from Housing Revenue Reserve Account	(140,783)	-	-	-	140,783	-	-
Transfer between reserves	-	86,935	-	(86,935)	-	-	-
Transfer to/from Housing Maintenance Reserve Account	-	-	-	-	(35,444)	35,444	-
Utilisation of housing reserve	312,951	-	-	-	(312,951)	-	-
	<u>40,044</u>	<u>589,694</u>	<u>(1,785,877)</u>	<u>(86,935)</u>	<u>(312,952)</u>	<u>35,444</u>	<u>1,321,000</u>
Balance b/fwd – as previously stated	142,967	12,635,242	21,327,550	131,494	1,231,206	13,524	(1,499,000)
Balance carried forward	<u>183,011</u>	<u>13,224,936</u>	<u>19,541,673</u>	<u>44,559</u>	<u>918,254</u>	<u>48,968</u>	<u>(178,000)</u>

Balance Sheet
as at 31 March 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	1 + 2	43,101,426	41,628,246
Current assets			
Debtors	3	263,824	454,389
Cash at bank and short term investments		647,355	2,232,959
		<u>911,179</u>	<u>2,687,348</u>
Current liabilities			
Hire Purchase liability		(20,011)	(21,258)
Short-term borrowing	5	(614,927)	(571,594)
Creditors	4	(597,916)	(503,233)
		<u>(1,232,854)</u>	<u>(1,096,085)</u>
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(321,675)</u>	<u>1,591,263</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>42,779,751</u>	<u>43,219,509</u>
Long-term liabilities			
Liability relating to defined benefit pension scheme	16	(66,000)	(178,000)
Deferred income		(121,500)	(127,500)
Hire purchase liability		(21,632)	(35,570)
Long-term borrowing	5	(9,769,278)	(9,095,038)
Total assets less liabilities		<u>32,801,341</u>	<u>33,783,401</u>
Financed by:			
Revaluation reserve		18,265,796	19,541,673
General revenue reserve		357,892	183,011
Housing revenue reserve		547,562	918,254
Housing maintenance reserve		111,073	48,968
Pensions reserve	16	(66,000)	(178,000)
Usable capital receipts		19,295	44,559
Capital adjustment account		13,565,723	13,224,936
		<u>32,801,341</u>	<u>33,783,401</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Authority on behalf by:

Chairman

and were signed on their

RFO

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Net deficit on provision of services		(1,080,060)	(1,620,582)
Adjustments to net deficit on provision of services for non-cash movements	11	1,999,266	2,129,563
Adjustments for items included in net deficit on provision of services that are investing and financing activities		542,543	325,156
Net cash flows from Operating Activities		1,455,749	834,137
Net cash flows from Investing Activities	12	(3,201,199)	(3,381,166)
Net cash flows from Financing Activities	13	159,846	(1,071,130)
		(3,041,353)	(4,452,296)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,585,604)	(3,618,159)
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		2,232,959	5,851,118
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		647,355	2,232,959

Statement of Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation

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

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

2. Going concern

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

3. Income

(a) Rates receivable

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

(b) Rentals

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

4. Accruals of income and expenditure

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

5. Value Added Tax

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

Statement of Accounting Policies (Continued)

6. Tangible fixed assets

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

(a) Recognition

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

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

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

(b) Measurement (Valuation Bases)

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

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

- 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 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. All valuations are undertaken by a qualified valuer, using a professional valuer contracted to the authority.

Statement of Accounting Policies (Continued)

6. Tangible fixed assets - continued

(c) Revaluation - continued

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

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

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

(d) Impairment

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

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

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

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

Statement of Accounting Policies (Continued)

6. Tangible fixed assets - continued

(e) Depreciation

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

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

Operational assets:

Property and dwellings	40 years
Motor vehicles, plant and equipment	5 years
Office furniture	5 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 authority'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 authority 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.

Following discussions with IOM Government, housing reserve will be utilised to meet the deficiency shortfall instead of requesting deficiency monies from Government.

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

(a) Short term benefits

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

(b) Defined benefit pension plan

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

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

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

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

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 Authority maintains the following significant reserves:

General 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 Revenue Reserve: set up to hold surplus monies received from housing rents less expenditure incurred.

Housing Maintenance Reserve: set up to hold surplus monies received from housing repairs allowance over actual expenditure 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.

Significant Judgements and Estimates

(a) Judgements

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

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

(b) Estimates

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

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

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2024

1. Tangible fixed assets

	Land and Buildings	Street Lighting	Office Furniture	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Total
Cost/Value	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2023	35,923,519	392,883	118,790	375,461	36,810,653
Additions in the year	34,737	22,453	9,131	11,300	77,621
Transfers in the year	112,200	-	-	-	112,200
Disposals in year	-	-	-	(176,960)	(176,960)
Impairment	(1,020,000)	-	-	-	(1,020,000)
At 31 March 2024	35,050,456	415,336	127,921	209,801	35,803,514
Depreciation					
As at 1 April 2023	1,258,978	293,620	75,395	316,550	1,944,543
Charge for the year	635,529	18,416	15,974	28,165	698,084
Disposals in the year	-	-	-	(176,960)	(176,960)
Impairment	(76,500)	-	-	-	(76,500)
At 31 March 2024	1,818,007	312,036	91,369	167,755	2,389,167
Net book value					
At 31 March 2024	33,232,449	103,300	36,552	42,046	33,414,347
At 31 March 2023	34,664,541	99,263	43,395	58,911	34,866,110
Assets under construction					£
Cost					
At 1 April 2023					6,691,018
Additions in the year					3,037,143
Transfer to land and buildings					(112,200)
As at 31 March 2024					9,615,961
Community assets					£
Cost					
At 1 April 2023					71,118
Additions in the year					-
As at 31 March 2024					71,118

Valuation of fixed assets

The Authority plans to revalue its fixed assets every five years. Valuations have been carried out by Black Grace Cowley Limited at 31 March 2021.

Historical cost of revalued fixed assets – Land and Buildings

Included within the above are assets with a historical cost of £18,949,018 (2023: £15,877,228).

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2024

2. Assets held

Operational assets	Number at 31 March 2023	Changes 2023/24	Number at 31 March 2024
Dwellings	233	-	233
Car parks	5	-	5
Depots	1	-	1
Public Conveniences	1	-	1
Public Halls / offices	1	-	1
Vehicles, Plant and Equipment			
Vehicles	11	-	11
Community Assets			
Parks, gardens and open spaces	3	-	3
Non-Operational assets			
Recreational Properties	1	-	1
Garages (general fund)	32	-	32

3. Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Amounts falling due in one year (net of bad debt provisions):		
Trade debtors	23,154	30,049
Ratepayers	67,967	55,899
Housing rents	54,792	45,337
Prepayments	28,763	32,425
Sundry debtors	20,733	71,382
VAT	68,415	219,297
	<u>263,824</u>	<u>454,389</u>

Debtor balances are shown net of provisions for bad or doubtful debts as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade debtors	8,227	10,311
Ratepayers	37,887	36,699
Housing rents	46,669	40,923
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2024

4. Creditors

Current liabilities:	2024	2023
	£	£
Housing rents	11,918	12,091
Trade creditors	128,482	88,280
Sundry creditors and accruals	457,516	402,862
	<u>597,916</u>	<u>503,233</u>

5. Long term borrowing

Loans outstanding may be analysed as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Falling due within one year:		
Commercial loans	<u>614,927</u>	<u>571,594</u>
Falling due after more than one year:		
Commercial loans	<u>9,769,278</u>	<u>9,095,038</u>
Total loan borrowing	<u>10,384,205</u>	<u>9,666,632</u>

In prior years the authority has taken out Isle of Man Bank loan finance to fund long term capital projects. Each of these loans is unsecured, repayable in instalments over a period of between 15 and 30 years. The interest charged on these loans varies between 4.95% and 5.60% on fixed term loans and at LIBOR plus 0.65% on variable rate loans.

In more recent years and for the foreseeable future, loans will be provided by HSBC Bank via variable rate loans.

Loans with HSBC Bank are repayable over between 15 and 30 years with interest charged at 0.95% above LIBOR.

Such loans have been sanctioned on a loan by loan basis by both Treasury and the Department of Infrastructure and/or the Department of Health and Social Care and are secured by way of a Letter of Comfort issued by Treasury.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2024

6. General Rate Account

	£	2024 £	£	2023 £
General rates levied for the year		929,234		794,271
Add:				
Due from Treasury re prior year	37,313		29,851	
Arrears brought forward	32,757	70,070	29,305	59,156
		<u>999,304</u>		<u>853,427</u>
Less:				
Discounts	(31,315)		(26,743)	
Exempt and uninhabitable properties	(18,815)		(15,178)	
Collection charges	(9,409)		(8,172)	
		<u>(59,539)</u>		<u>(50,093)</u>
Treasury write back/(off)		3,165		8,269
Total rates collectable		942,930		811,603
Rates received in the year:				
Current year rates	805,382		686,934	
Arrears collected	23,140		24,748	
Balance from Treasury re prior year	37,313		29,851	
		<u>865,835</u>		<u>741,533</u>
Total rates received in the year		865,835		741,533
Balances outstanding carried forward:				
Due (to)/from Treasury re current year	42,945		37,313	
Arrears – current year	21,367		19,932	
– previous years	12,783		12,825	
		<u>77,095</u>		<u>70,070</u>
		942,930		811,603
		<u>942,930</u>		<u>811,603</u>
			2024	2023
			£	£
General rates levied for the year			929,234	794,271
Less: Discounts, exempt/uninhabitable properties & refunds			(50,131)	(41,921)
Per Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement			879,103	752,350

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2024

7. Refuse Rate Account

	£	2024 £	£	2023 £
General rates levied for the year		364,408		279,787
Add:				
Due from Treasury re prior year	11,560		8,373	
Arrears brought forward	10,968	22,528	8,549	16,922
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Less:		386,936		296,709
Discounts	(11,838)		(9,274)	
Exempt and uninhabitable properties	(431)		(1,339)	
Collection charges	(4,122)		(3,283)	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
		(16,391)		(13,896)
Treasury write back/(off)		316		1,535
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total rates collectable		370,861		284,348
		<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>
Rates received in the year:				
Current year rates	322,037		246,158	
Arrears collected	8,504		7,289	
Balance from Treasury re prior year	11,561		8,373	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total rates received in the year		342,102		261,820
Balances outstanding carried forward:				
Due (to)/from Treasury re current year	17,580		11,560	
Arrears – current year	8,400		8,172	
– previous years	2,779		2,796	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
		28,759		22,528
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		370,861		284,348
		<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>
			2024	2023
			£	£
General rates levied for the year			364,408	279,787
Less: Discounts, exempt/uninhabitable properties & refunds			(12,269)	(10,614)
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Per Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement			352,139	269,173
			<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2024

8. Housing Revenue Income and Expenditure

	2024	2023
	£	£
Income		
Dwelling rents (including rates)	1,414,675	1,340,731
Housing deficiency receivable/(repayable)	-	(30,686)
	<u>1,414,675</u>	<u>1,310,045</u>
Total income	1,414,675	1,310,045
Expenditure		
Repairs and maintenance	220,518	165,779
Administration allowance	70,994	70,762
Rates	285,186	227,838
Depreciation & impairment charges	568,384	584,502
Legal costs	10,294	2,893
Insurance and computer costs	21,575	20,124
Bad debt provision	5,746	40,923
	<u>(1,182,697)</u>	<u>(1,112,821)</u>
Net cost of Housing Services before interest and loan repayments	<u>231,978</u>	<u>197,224</u>

Dwelling rent income

Dwelling rent income is the total rent due for the year after voids, write-offs, refunds etc. Voids represent 5.05% of the rental debit for the year (2023: 3.39%).

	2024	2023
	£	£
Rent arrears	33,717	45,337
Rent arrears as a percentage of gross rent income	<u>2.83%</u>	<u>3.38%</u>

Arrears written off during the year amounted to £Nil (2023: £Nil). A provision for bad and doubtful rental debts was made at the year end totalling £46,669 (2023: £40,923).

Deficiency

As the Commissioners had accumulated surplus housing revenue reserves, IOM Government deficiency will not be received until the reserve is utilised in full. At 31 March 2024, this reserve is now £547,562 (2023: £918,254)

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2024

9. Employee remuneration

The number of employees whose remuneration, excluding pension contributions, was £50,000 or more in bands of £25,000 was:

	2024 Number of Employees	2023 Number of Employees
Remuneration Band		
£50,000 – £74,999	1	1

Key management compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the authority. Compensation paid to key personnel totalled £90,517 (2023: £86,028).

Members' allowances

During the year the Authority paid £2,792 to its members in respect of their attendance at meetings, undertaking duties and responsibilities (2023: £2,654).

10. 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.

During the year, Castletown Town Commissioners paid £6,490 (2023: £6,333) in respect of Swimming Pool Contributions to the Southern Local Authorities Swimming Pool Board. They paid £94,945 (2023: £84,047) in respect of refuse expenses to the Southern Civic Amenity Site Board.

During the year, Castletown Town Commissioners paid £99,077 (2023: £39,753) to Manx Utilities Authority in respect of street lighting costs and electricity charges. They also spent £22,453 in respect of capital additions to infrastructure (2023: £9,260).

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

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2024

11. 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:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Depreciation, impairment & revaluation losses for non-current assets	1,641,584	2,130,952
Profit on sale of assets	(5,083)	-
Decrease in creditors	180,200	(37,287)
Increase in debtors	190,565	(64,102)
Difference between FRS102 pension cost and contributions paid	(8,000)	100,000
	<u>1,999,266</u>	<u>2,129,563</u>

12. Cash flow statement – Investing activities

	2024	2023
	£	£
Purchase of assets (Fixed assets, investment property, intangible assets)	(3,206,282)	(3,381,166)
Proceeds on sale of assets	5,083	-
	<u>(3,201,199)</u>	<u>(3,381,166)</u>

13. Cash flow statement – Financing activities

	2024	2023
	£	£
Loan financing	1,300,000	-
Hire purchase financing	(15,184)	7,021
Repayments of short-term and long-term borrowing	(582,427)	(752,995)
Bank interest received	17,137	3,080
Loan interest paid	(556,516)	(325,673)
Hire purchase interest paid	(3,164)	(2,563)
	<u>159,846</u>	<u>(1,071,130)</u>

14. Audit fees

During the year the Authority incurred external audit fees of £9,240 (2023: £9,020).

15. Total rateable value

The total rateable value of the Town at 31 March 2024 is £267,024 (2023: £256,238) at the year end with a 356p rate being charged (2023: 312p). In addition a fixed charge of £202 was levied per household in respect of refuse (2023: £160).

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2024

16. Post employment benefits

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

A comprehensive actuarial valuation of the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, using the projected unit credit method, was carried out at 31 March 2024 by independent consulting actuaries. Adjustments to the valuation at that date have been made based on the following assumptions:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Rate of increase in salaries	3.70%	3.70%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.90%	2.90%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.90%	4.80%

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 2024
	Years
Longevity at the age of 65 for current pensioners	
• Men	19.6
• Women	24.8
Longevity at the age of 65 for future pensioners	
• Men	21.1
• Women	26.3

Reconciliation of scheme assets and liabilities:

	Assets	Liabilities	Net liability
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2023	2,995,000	(3,173,000)	(178,000)
Benefits paid	(146,000)	146,000	-
Plan participants contributions	24,000	(24,000)	-
Employer contributions	99,000	-	99,000
Current service cost	(10,000)	(75,000)	(85,000)
Interest income/(expense)	143,000	(149,000)	(6,000)
Remeasurement gains/(losses)			
• Actuarial gains	-	50,000	50,000
• Return on plan assets excluding interest income	54,000	-	54,000
At 31 March 2024	3,159,000	(3,225,000)	(66,000)

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2024

16. Post employment benefits - continued

Total cost recognised as an expense (No amounts were included in the cost of assets in either year):

	2024	2023
	£	£
Current service cost	(14,000)	62,000
Interest cost	6,000	38,000
	<u>(8,000)</u>	<u>100,000</u>

The local authority's share of the fair value of plan assets was:

	2024	2023
	%	%
Equity instruments	55	52
Bonds	32	34
Property	11	13
Cash	2	1

The local authority's share of the return on plan assets was:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Interest income	143,000	85,000
Return on plan assets less interest income	54,000	(404,000)
	<u>197,000</u>	<u>(319,000)</u>

17. Capital commitments

As at 31 March 2024, the Commissioners were committed to spending £540,779 (2023: £4,112,595) on Social Housing redevelopment.

In addition a further £Nil (2023: £7,049) was committed to the window and door replacement scheme at Mill Road/Malew Street.

Detailed Income and Expenditure Account

for the year ended 31 March 2024

Summary of account	£	2024 £	£	2023 £
Rates account		1,231,242		1,021,523
Miscellaneous properties		1,505		10,037
Bank interest		4,995		3,080
		<u>1,237,742</u>		<u>1,034,640</u>
Less:				
Office administration and general expenses	412,824		381,393	
Sanitation	322,121		278,728	
Plant and works depot	8,731		12,389	
Street and roads	(1,894)		(5,008)	
Amenities, services, library, Town Hall etc	181,522		186,650	
Southern Local Authorities Swimming Pool Board	6,490		6,333	
Revenue contribution to assets	31,584		27,595	
Capital repayments	66,387		63,153	
Loan and HP interest	29,097		37,363	
Release of deferred income	6,000		6,000	
		<u>(1,062,862)</u>		<u>(994,596)</u>
Surplus for the year		174,880		40,044
Add: Accumulated surplus brought forward		183,011		142,967
Balance carried forward		<u><u>357,891</u></u>		<u><u>183,011</u></u>

This page does not form part of the audited financial statements

Detailed Income and Expenditure Account (Continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2024

	£	2024 £	£	2023 £
Miscellaneous properties				
Rents and rates including garages	5,931		11,091	
Wayleaves	1,460		1,680	
		<u>7,391</u>		12,771
<i>Less: expenses</i>				
Repairs, wages	3,702		1,056	
Rates	2,184		1,678	
		<u>(5,886)</u>		(2,734)
		<u>1,505</u>		<u>10,037</u>
Other income				
Bank Interest		<u>4,995</u>		<u>3,080</u>
Office administration and general office expenses				
Salaries, office wages, NIC etc	199,670		182,463	
Ratebourne wages costs	184,270		181,438	
Registry	-		150	
Telephone	7,950		8,839	
Contract staff	-		1,080	
Audit fees	9,240		9,020	
Professional fees	35,689		42,245	
Printing and stationery	2,473		2,486	
Postage	518		267	
Computer charges	10,975		8,275	
Bank charges	5,256		5,238	
Insurance	24,691		17,855	
Sundries	1,367		684	
Rates collection charges	13,531		11,455	
Rates bad debts provision	1,414		(3,962)	
Commissioners allowances	2,792		2,654	
Bad debts – movement in provision	(3,482)		(332)	
		<u>496,354</u>		469,855
<i>Less: income</i>				
Housing revenue administration charge	70,994		70,762	
Miscellaneous	12,536		17,700	
		<u>(83,530)</u>		(88,462)
		<u>412,824</u>		<u>381,393</u>

This page does not form part of the audited financial statements

Detailed Income and Expenditure Account (Continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2024

	£	2024 £	£	2023 £
Sanitation				
Refuse collection – wages & sundries	345,927		324,781	
Maintenance of public conveniences	87		97	
		<u>346,014</u>		324,878
<i>Less receipts:</i>				
Collection of trade refuse		<u>(23,893)</u>		<u>(46,150)</u>
		<u>322,121</u>		<u>278,728</u>
Plant and works depots				
Repair, maintenance and running expenses		8,732		12,389
<i>Less: income</i>				
Plant and works costs recovered		-		-
		<u>8,732</u>		<u>12,389</u>
Street and roads				
Car parks	123		1,314	
Street cleaning – costs and wages	13,227		9,785	
		<u>13,350</u>		11,099
<i>Less: income</i>				
Car parking spaces	15,244		16,107	
		<u>(15,244)</u>		<u>(16,107)</u>
		<u>(1,894)</u>		<u>(5,008)</u>

This page does not form part of the audited financial statements

Detailed Income and Expenditure Account (Continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2024

	£	2024 £	£	2023 £
Amenities, services, library, Town Hall etc				
Bowling green and tennis courts				
Wages, NHI and sundry costs	223		278	
<i>Less: income</i>				
Bowls and tennis receipts	-		-	
	-	223	-	278
Public Library				
Wages, NHI, books and sundry costs	31,596		31,424	
<i>Less: income</i>				
Subscriptions and miscellaneous sales	(680)		(705)	
	-	30,916	-	30,719
Civic Centre				
Wages, NHI and sundry costs	44,567		59,193	
<i>Less: income</i>				
Hire of rooms	-		(140)	
	-	44,567	-	59,053
Parks				
Wages, NHI and sundry costs		52,574		39,231
Public Lighting				
Street lighting		47,483		39,753
Public Seats				
Repairs, maintenance and provision of new seats	2,505		-	
<i>Less: Income</i>				
Provision of memorial seats	(750)		-	
	-	1,755	-	-
Publicity, public ceremonies, etc		4,004		17,616
		<u>181,522</u>		<u>186,650</u>
Southern Local Authorities Swimming Pool Board				
Contribution towards deficiency		<u>6,490</u>		<u>6,333</u>

This page does not form part of the audited financial statements