DOUGLAS Borough Council



Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st March 2011

Rejuvenated North Quay



Town Hall following restoration work summer 2009



The launch of Quest Seekers Summer Reading Challenge 2009 in which 287 children participated and sponsored by Clerical Medical International.



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EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

1. Introduction

The purpose of this set of accounts is to present the financial results of the Council's activities for the year ended 31 March 2011, and to summarise the overall financial position as at 31 March 2011. The following paragraphs provide an overview of the financial performance and position of the Council, with the supporting detail being set out within the subsequent sections of these accounts.

2. The Accounting Statements

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

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

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

The Core Accounting Statements:

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

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

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

BALANCE SHEET – This statement sets out the overall financial position of the Council at the end of the year, incorporating the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account balance sheet areas. This balance sheet summarises the Council's overall financial position as at 31 March 2011. In line with the SORP requirements, the balance sheet presents certain fixed assets based on independent valuation amounts. All internal debtors and creditors have been eliminated.

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

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

Other Statements:

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

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD (CONTINUED)

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

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

THE TRAMWAYS UNDERTAKING SUMMARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT – The inclusion of this statement reflects the statutory obligation to provide a separate account for this unique transport undertaking function.

3. Appendices

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD (CONTINUED)

4. Summary Performance

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

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The table below summarises the revenue income and expenditure outturn for 2010/2011, compared with the approved estimates of the Council. The estimates have been restated to exclude all capital financing charges and to include all depreciation costs, in line with the net expenditure figures, which are in line with the SORP treatment for these aspects. All retirement benefits adjustments as required by the SORP have been excluded here.

Revenue Outturn compared with Estimates (excl retirement benefit adjustments)

	Restated Estimate 2010/2011	Net Expenditure 2010/2011	Variance
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Public Health & Housing (non HRA)	761	706	(55)
Public Works	2,735	2,494	(241)
Leisure Services	3,457	3,217	(240)
Policy & Resources	2,463	2,104	(359)
Net General Fund	9,416	8,521	(895)
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	1,519	2,654	1,135
Net cost of services	10,935	11,175	240
Deficit on sale of fixed assets	-	123	123
Interest payable	3,697	3,033	(664)
Interest and investment income	(57)	(13)	44
Net operating expenditure	14,575	14,318	(251)
Water Sewerage Authority loan settlement	-	(886)	(886)
Depreciation and capital financing	(4,369)	(3,923)	446
Net transfers (from)/to all reserves	(126)	(215)	(89)
Net budget requirement	10,080	9,294	(786)
Total from rate income Final revenue contribution from/(to)	(10,041)	(10,065)	(24)
Final revenue contribution from/(to) balances	39	(771)	(810)

The HRA service level, however, remains higher due to the inclusion of impairment charges following the valuation of the Reayrt y Sheear housing development, and also a reduced Housing Deficiency Grant income from the Department of Social Care, reflecting lower than budgeted levels of loan charges in respect of housing schemes.

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

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD (CONTINUED)

Compared to the approved estimates for the year, the net budget requirement was some £786,000 less than budgeted. This is due to a combination of a number of underspends at the revenue service level, and significantly reduced levels of loan charges experienced, compared to the estimates.

The favourable revenue outturn position was reinforced by rates income position £24,000 higher than estimated, reflecting a higher penny rate for the Borough.

The outcome of all of the above means that a final contribution into the General Fund General Revenue Reserve balance of over £771,000 could be made. This compares with an estimated contribution *from* balances of £39,000 when setting the Rate in January 2010 (difference: £810,000). The following table provides a list of the major items contributing towards the favourable outturn position.

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

Comparison with estimate

Estimate variance item	Favourable £'000	Adverse £'000
General Fund loan charges	(235)	2 000
Staff salaries savings	(174)	
Refuse restructure savings	(132)	
Kerbside collection/CA Site DLO savings	`(90)	
Staff training	(61)	
Insurance	(53)	
Increased Building Control income	(40)	
Waged on-cost savings	(40)	
Crematorium savings/income	(39)	
Use of consultants	(27)	
Street Cleaning efficiency savings	(24)	
CCTV service charges	(24)	
Rates income	(24)	
Civic Amenity Site lower waste charges	(18)	
Legal fees	(15)	
Rates discount	(14)	
Council Member allowances	(11)	
Misc Parks and Gardens		104
Reduced interest income		44
Reduced Lord Street/Bottleneck Car Parks surplus		24
Mayoralty, Public Events		16
Reduced Market Hall rental income		14
Byelaws, DDP, Derelict Buildings		11
Horse Trams		10
Stores		10
Other miscellaneous (net)		17
(Favourable)/adverse variances	(1,021)	250
Net favourable variance	(771)	

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD (CONTINUED)

GENERAL REVENUE RESERVE BALANCES

During the year, there was an overall net increase in the position of the General Revenue Reserve Balance of £221,000. After all appropriations to and from balances and income from rates are taken into account, the position on the General Revenue Reserve Balance is £2.993m; some £1.787m higher than had been estimated at the beginning of the year. The General Fund outturn did benefit from the higher than budgeted contribution back into balances at the end of the year, although there remain planned expenditure items, most of which are capital, and are due to be financed from the General Revenue Reserve. The available balance on the General Fund at the end of the year is £1.704m, some £0.614m higher than originally envisaged, as the following table shows.

Outturn position on General Revenue Reserve

	Original Estimate 2010/2011	Actual 2010/2011	Variance
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at year beginning	1,489	2,772	1,283
All revenue transfers to/(from) balances	(283)	38	321
Non revenue contributions to/(from) balances	0	183	183
Increase/(decrease) in Balance	(283)	221	504
Balance at year end	1,206	2,993	1,787
Further planned expenditure against Balance	(116)	(1,289)	(1,173)
Available Balance	1,090	1,704	614

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital expenditure of £4.580m was undertaken during the year, of which £3.457m was for HRA purposes and £1.123m was spent on General Fund assets. The total capital expenditure compares with the Capital Programme original estimate of £10.053m which was revised down to £6.708m during the year. Most of this variance is accounted for by delayed commencement to a number of large items in the Capital Programme, particularly within the HRA. The capital expenditure on Housing included housing developments at Queen Street and also Upper Pulrose, together with various refurbishment works across the Council's various housing estates. Capital expenditure on the General Fund during the year included public lighting, playground refurbishment, and investment in the town's CCTV infrastructure.

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

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD (CONTINUED)

5. Pension Liability

The SORP requires the Council to disclose certain pension liability information within its Statement of Accounts and this appears in notes 2 (Income and Expenditure Account) and 28 (Balance Sheet) to the Core Financial Statements. Included within that information is the net liability on the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme that is attributable to Douglas Borough Council. This is the difference between future liabilities and assets, as valued at 31 March 2011, and amounts to £8.127m; a decrease of £6.818m on the previous year. The significant level of decrease reflects a change in the actuary's assumptions in that the future pension increases are linked to the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) rather than the Retail Prices Index (RPI), as had been the case in previous years.

In addition to the pension liability arising from the Council's participation in the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme, this Council also recognises a liability arising from the unfunded discretionary benefits which are paid to those ex employees whose employment pre-dates the establishment of the Scheme. The level of liability as at 31 March 2011 has also been calculated by the actuary for the statutory scheme, using the same financial and demographic assumptions to underpin the calculations.

6. Audit of Accounts

These accounts are published following completion of the statutory audit by PKF (Isle of Man) LLC (see Audit Report on pages 15-16).

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Accounts and Audit Regulations

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

2. Capital Expenditure and Financing

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

3. Valuations

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

4. Impairments

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

5. **Depreciation**

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

6. Intangible Fixed Assets

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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

7. Finance Leases

Assets acquired by means of lease, and the matching obligations due to lessors, are written down each year in accordance with the 'Rule of 78' method. Lease repayments due within 12 months of the balance sheet date are transferred into the current liabilities section of the Balance Sheet (creditors). There are no finance leases outstanding as at the 31 March 2011 balance sheet date.

8. Operating Leases

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

9. Disposals

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

10. Provision for the Redemption of Loans Pool Debt

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

11. Valuation of Investments

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

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

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

13. Interest Payable and Receivable

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

14. Provision for Bad Debts

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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

15. Stocks and Stores

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

16. General Revenue Reserve

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

17. Earmarked Reserves

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

18. Contingent Liabilities

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

19. Revenue Expenditure

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

20. Overheads and Support Services

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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

21. Government Grants

Government revenue grants have been accounted for on an accruals basis and income has been credited to the relevant revenue account to match the expenditure to which they relate. The Housing Deficiency Grant represents an amount due in respect of the shortfall of housing income from housing rental receipts in the year against the full (allowable) cost of housing provision, in accordance with the housing deficiency scheme operated by the Department of Social Care. As of 2010/2011 the waste levy subsidy income is used to net down the gross charge levied by the Department of Infrastructure (2009/2010 this is still included within the accounts on a gross basis, together with the waste levy charged to the Council, which was also accounted for on a gross basis). Other agency or contracted income received from the Government is included within the overall Government income total disclosed within the accounts (note 13).

22. Pensions

The accounts and notes in relation to the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme have been prepared in accordance with the SORP. The financial and demographic assumptions used by the actuary are highlighted in note 28c to the accounts. The pension cost has been assessed by the Fund's actuary based on triennial valuations, the 2010/2011 actual employer contributions being based on the results of the review as at 31 March 2010. The Scheme actuary's has also determined the future liability in connection with unfunded manual worker ex-employee retirement gratuity benefit payments made outside of the Scheme and also the discretionary added years' pension benefits paid.

23. **VAT**

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

24. 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.

25. Post Balance Sheet Events

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

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Authority's Responsibilities

The Authority is required to:

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

The Responsible Financial Officer's Responsibilities

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

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

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

The Responsible Financial Officer has also:

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

The Responsible Financial Officer should sign and date the Statement of Accounts, stating that it presents fairly the financial position of the authority at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2011.

Certificate by the Responsible Financial Officer

Under the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2007 these accounts are to be prepared by the 31 July and must be approved by the Responsible Financial Officer prior to approval by Douglas Borough Council (as delegated to the Policy and Resources Committee).

I certify that the Statement of Accounts as set out in pages 17 to 46 have been prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices and present fairly the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2011 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2011.

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

29 July 2011

The Statement of Accounts was approved by the Policy and Resources Committee on 29 July 2011 and passed to PKF (Isle of Man) LLC for audit. The accounts were resubmitted and approved by the Committee on 28 October 2011, including a number of changes resulting from the audit process.

STATEMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROL

Introduction and Scope of Responsibility

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2007 require the Council to conduct a review at least once a year of the effectiveness of its system of internal control and include a statement on internal control within its Statement of Accounts.

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

The purpose of the system of internal control

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

A system of internal control has been in place at the Council for the year ending 31 March 2011 and up to the date of approval of the accounts. The internal control systems of the Council are currently under review, and system processes are subject to change as part of a drive to secure continuous improvement in the way the Council's processes are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

The internal control and corporate governance environment

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

Establishment of the Council's objectives – The Council launched its first Corporate Plan in 2007, for the period 2008-2011. This document sets out the Council's policy and future strategy with nine Corporate Aims for the Council, together with Corporate and Strategic Objectives in the areas of: Governance; Environment; Housing; Recreation and Culture; Public Health; Economic Development; and Partnerships. The Corporate Plan lists short and long term priorities for each of these headline areas. It is recognised by the Chief Officers Management Team (COMT), that the Corporate Plan requires further development in time for the next elected Council in 2012, and work is already progressing on this.

Monitoring achievement against the objectives – Performance management of service delivery is achieved by way of reporting on the Corporate Plan requirements to the relevant service committee of the Council. Accountability for each area is secured with an assigned Chief Officer and Project Officer responsible. As each of the Strategic Objectives is measurable and time-related, performance can be assessed. It is recognised by COMT that the systems for monitoring performance against achieving the objectives requires further development which will take place alongside the new corporate plan.

Corporate Governance framework – A corporate governance framework has been developed which documents the Authority's policies and procedures in relation to working in partnership with the community, performance management, internal control, risk management, delegated authority, human resources policies, standards of conduct, Member/Officer protocol, the environment and management of Health and Safety. The framework provides a structure for documenting the legislation, regulations, policies, procedures and other internal controls which, when taken together, form the Authority's internal control and corporate governance environment. During 2010 a set of guidance notes on the Principles of Internal Control were produced and appended to the Financial Regulations.

STATEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

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

- Improvements made to the monthly Members Bulletin issued to all Members of the Council, keeping them informed of Council business developments and key information.
- A review commenced of the whole decision making process of the Council.
- Pensions Committee reviewed its risk register and had presentations from contracted administrator, Custodian, and Actuarial and Investment advisors on their risk management.
- Review by Policy and Resources Committee of all government consultation papers.
- Staff Development Reviews have been extended to include all members of staff.
- Development work is now set out in the internal control delivery plan, monitored by COMT and when delivered reported through this annual statement.
- Standing Orders revised to streamline the Petition Process.
- Complaints and response times are being monitored through the complaints system
- The communication of Committee decisions has been improved through action minutes.
- Confidentiality has improved by increased training, both formally through an external trainer and informally in-house through increased ICT awareness and briefings.

Facilitation of policy and decision making – The decision making process is defined in the Council's Standing Orders. Decisions within this framework are required to proceed through the relevant service committee and full Council for approval. There is a framework for delegated decision-making powers at service committee level, where decisions made fall within the parameters of existing Council policy. All decisions are recorded in the Council minute book, with formal minutes being available for public inspection. COMT meets weekly to consider operational management issues and, where required, determines the need for reports for Committee consideration and decision-making. The work of COMT is supported by the Extended Chief Officers Management Team (EXCOMT – comprising of Assistant Chief Officers as well as the Chief Officers), which meets on a monthly basis to consider wider management issues, including regular reports at both the strategic and operational levels.

Risk Management – The Council is committed to its risk management and business continuity strategies. This is recognised as a high priority within the Corporate Plan's Strategic Governance Objectives. During 2010/2011 there was further development of the Council's risk management framework, through the work of the Risk Management Group, assisted by the services of an independent risk management consultant. The consultant's services were used to train Managers and Councillors. Operational risk registers are now being developed.

Senior Management has focused considerable attention on the area of emergency planning. The Business Continuity Strategy and Emergency Plan has now been tested with an exercise involving the Government's Emergency Planning Team. As a result, during 2010/11 further training was identified and delivered and the plans updated.

Financial Management – The Council's internal financial control is based on a framework of regular management information, financial regulations, administrative procedures, management supervision and systems of delegation. The systems of internal financial control provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions are authorised and properly recorded and that material errors or irregularities are either prevented or would be swiftly detected. The Borough Treasurer is formally appointed as the Council's Responsible Financial Officer. Under the terms of the *Accounts and Audit Regulations* 2007, this officer is required to determine the Council's accounting records and control systems. He has a responsibility for ensuring the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs. As a Chief Officer of the Council, he is a member of the Chief Officers Management Team and attends Council and Policy and Resources meetings, and other Committee and Sub-Committee meetings as required. He reports regularly to the Policy and Resources Committee on matters of financial importance and significance.

A framework exists for capital and revenue budgetary control reporting to the Budget Managers on a monthly basis, the Extended Chief Officers Management Team on a quarterly basis, and the Policy and Resources Committee on a six monthly basis. A Budget Manager's Forum is used to facilitate the discussion of budgetary and accounting issues, and matters of financial control.

STATEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

Internal Audit - The Council also maintains an internal audit service to assist management with monitoring adherence to key controls and procedures. The internal audit function also carries out regular reviews to ensure that identified controls governing risk areas are carried out. The main objective is primarily to satisfy the Councils' statutory responsibility under the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2007 to "maintain in accordance with proper practices an adequate and effective system of internal audit of its accounting records and of its system of internal control". More specifically, the internal audit function must provide a service that objectively examines, evaluates and reports on the adequacy of internal control as a contribution to the proper, economic, efficient and effective use of resources. The procedures for undertaking audit work must embrace an audit methodology which is consistent with the "Guidance for Internal Auditors" issued by the Auditing Practices Board of the Consultative Council of Accountancy Bodies (CCAB). A Strategic Audit Plan determines the audit reviews undertaken.

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

Review of the effectiveness of internal control and corporate governance environment

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

Significant internal control issues

We are not aware of any actual or potential non-compliance with laws and regulations that could have a material effect on the Council to conduct its business or on the results and financial position disclosed in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2011.

A review of the internal control processes was carried out by internal audit to establish whether assurance has been obtained for key controls operating during the financial year ending 31 March 2011. In so far as the internal auditor has been able to place reliance on the audit work undertaken during the financial year, no significant internal control weaknesses have been identified. The overall conclusion is as follows: "Our current understanding and experience of the Borough Council shows that they have a risk-aware and adaptable approach to their system of internal control. We understand that the system of internal control is designed to reduce the risks to which the Council is exposed, down to a reasonable level, and not to reduce the impact of all risk."

Attention is drawn to the fact that systems of internal control and corporate governance are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve objectives. They can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance. Accordingly, reasonable assurance is given that, the Council's internal control and corporate governance arrangements are adequate and operate effectively during the year ending 31 March 2011.

K J RICE, B.A. (Hons), Solicitor CHIEF EXECUTIVE 29 July 2011 G M BOLT, CPFA BOROUGH TREASURER 29 July 2011

Independent Auditors' Report to the Mayor and Councillors of Douglas Borough Council ('the Council')

We have audited the financial statements of Douglas Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2011 set out on pages 17 to 46. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the Statement of Recommended Practice as directed by the Isle of Man Treasury as relevant to local authorities ("SORP").

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

Respective responsibilities of Responsible Financial Officer and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts, the Responsible Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, including the financial statements, which give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Basis for qualified opinion on financial statements

The financial statements do not comply with the Statement of Recommended Practice 2007: Accounting for entities subject to the Audit Act 2006 ('the SORP') as Section 4.9 of the SORP requires comparative figures to be disclosed in respect of significant commitments under capital contracts. These disclosures have not been made as the Council could not quantify the details of relevant commitments at the prior year end. The audit evidence available to us was therefore limited and we have been unable to quantify the effect of this omission on the financial statements.

Qualified opinion on financial statements

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified audit opinion paragraph, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the authority's affairs as at 31 March 2011 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the SORP; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2007 made under the Audit Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Except for the effect on the financial statements of the matters referred to in the basis for qualified opinion paragraph, 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, in our opinion:

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

PKF (Isle of Man) LLC Douglas, Isle of Man

Date: 31 October 2011

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

			2010/2011		2009/2010
SUMMARY OF SERVICES	Note	Gross Expenditure £ '000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000	Net Expenditure £'000
Central services to the public		578	(11)	567	580
Cultural, environmental and planning services		8,579	(3,282)	5,297	5,013
Highways and transport services Housing services (non HRA) Corporate and democratic core Non distributed costs Total General Fund Services		2,694 881 1,485 615 14,832	(2,021) (464) - (533) (6,311)	673 417 1,485 82 8,521	628 314 1,706 229 8,470
Housing Revenue Account Actual Pension Scheme		11,860	(9,206)	2,654	2,293
contributions Current service cost of Pension	2	_	(1,419)	(1,419)	(1,432)
Scheme Past Service Gain	2 2	1,337	_ (3,522)	1,337 (3,522)	802
Net Cost of Services	3	28,029	(20,458)	7,571	10,133
(Surplus)/Deficit on disposal of fixed assets Interest payable and similar	4	178	(55)	123	(26)
charges Interest and investment income Pensions interest cost and				3,033 (13)	3,157 (63)
expected return on pension assets Net Operating Expenditure	2			380 11,094	491 13,692
Income from General Rate Fund	5			(10,065)	(10,018)
Net Deficit for the year				1,029	3,674

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT ON THE GENERAL FUND BALANCE

Deficit on Income and Expenditure account	Note	2010/2011 £'000 1,029	2009/2010 £'000 3,674
Net additional amount required to be credited to the General Fund Balance for the year (Increase)/decrease in General Rate Fund balance for the year	- -	(1,250)	(3,228)
General Rate Fund Balance brought forward		(2,772)	(3,218)
General Rate Fund Balance carried forward	34	(2,993)	(2,772)

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

Amounts included in the Income and Expenditure Account but required by statute to be excluded when determining the Movement on the General Fund Balance:	Note	2010/2011 £'000	2009/2010 £'000
Depreciation of fixed assets Impairment of fixed assets Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with FRS17	17,19 17 2	(7,707) (274) 1,805	(7,639) - (1,293)
Amounts not included in the Income and Expenditure Account but required to be included by statute when determining the movement on the General Fund Balance for the year:	-	(6,176)	(8,932)
Water and Sewerage Authority loan settlement Revenue provision for capital financing Capital expenditure charged in-year to Revenue (RCCO) Actual amount charged against the General Fund balance for pensions in the year	2	(886) 3,858 200 1,419 4,591	2,845 1,016 1,432 5,293
Transfers to or from the General Fund Balance that are required to be taken into account when determining the movement on the General Fund Balance for the year:			
Net transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves – General Fund Net transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves – re receipts on sale of	14	565	304
fixed assets Net transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves – Housing Revenue	14	55	26
Account	14	(101)	115
Non-Revenue transfers (to)/from Balances	14	(184)	(34)
N 180 1	_	335	411
Net additional amount required to be credited to the General Fund Balance for the year	=	(1,250)	(3,228)

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES (STRGL)

	Note	2010/2011 £'000	2009/2010 £'000
(Surplus)/Deficit on Revenue Income and Expenditure Account		1,029	3,674
Actuarial (gains)/losses on Pension Fund assets and liabilities	28b	(3,594)	9,148
Increase/(Reduction) in unfunded pensions benefits liability	29	70	(31)
(Surplus)/Deficit arising on revaluation and restatement of fixed assets		489	-
Other (gains)/losses required to be included in the STRGL		(13)	139
Total recognised (gains)/losses for the year	-	(2,019)	12,930

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2011

		31 Marc	31 March 2010	
	Note	£'000	£'000	£'000
Intangible Fixed Assets	19		15	19
Tangible Fixed Assets				
Operational assets:	17			
Council dwellings		209,910		214,462
Other land & buildings		18,467		18,899
Vehicles, plant & equipment		1,554		1,648
Infrastructure assets	47	2,203		2,116
Non operational assets:	17			
Investment properties		4,698		4,601
Assets under construction		3,089	239,921	2,259
Total Fixed Assets			239,936	244,004
Long term investments	20		7	6
Total Long Term Assets			239,943	244,010
Current Assets				
Stocks	21	203		206
Debtors	22	2,224		1,870
Bank and cash	23	2,359		1,546
Total Current Assets			4,786	3,622
Current Liabilities				
Creditors	24	(2,429)		(2,506)
Capital grants deferred	25	(30)		·
Short term borrowing	26	(4,558)		(4,045)
Cash overdrawn		(999)		(936)
Total Current Liabilities			(8,016)	(7,487)
Total Assets less Current liabilities			236,713	240,145
Long Term Liabilities				
Long term borrowing	27	(59,573)		(58,277)
Pension Fund liability	28a	(8,127)		(14,945)
Other unfunded pension liabilities	29	(214)		(143)
			(67,914)	(73,365)
Total Assets less Liabilities			168,799	166,780
			. 55,1 55	

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2011 (CONTINUED)

	3′	1 March 2011	31 March 2010
	Note	£ '000	£ '000
Financed by			
Pensions Reserve	30	(8,372)	(15,119)
Revaluation reserve	31	138,090	143,286
Capital Adjustment Account	32	32,366	32,047
Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	33	398	366
General Revenue Balance	34	2,993	2,772
Specific reserves	34	2,977	2,941
Housing Revenue Account reserves	34	347	487
Total Net Worth		168,799	166,780

The Financial Statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Policy and Resources Committee on behalf of the Council.

D W CHRISTIAN, JP CHAIRMAN OF POLICY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE 31 October 2011 G M BOLT, CPFA BOROUGH TREASURER 31 October 2011

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

		2010	<i>/</i> 2011	2009/2010
	Note	£'000	£'000	£'000
Revenue activities				
Cash outflows				
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees		9,493		9,485
Other operating cash expenses	•	7,545		6,970
			17,038	16,455
Cash inflows		(2 = 22)		(0.700)
Rates receipts		(8,783)		(8,760)
Rent receipts Government grants		(8,554)		(8,013)
Cash received for goods and services		(3,535) (2,090)		(4,426)
Other revenue cash receipts		(2,090) (623)		(2,629) (443)
Other revenue easi receipts	-	(023)	(23,585)	(24,271)
Net cash (inflow) from revenue activities	36	_	(23,565) (6,547)	(7,816)
net dash (illiow) noill revenue delivities	00	_	(0,547)	(7,010)
Return on investments and servicing of finance				
Cash outflows				
Interest paid			3,072	3,123
·			•	•
Cash inflows				
Interest received		_	(13)	(15)
Net cash outflow from servicing of finance		_	3,059	3,108
Capital activities				
Cash outflows			4.000	
Purchase of fixed assets			4,639	5,656
Cash inflows				
Sale of fixed assets		(55)		(251)
Capital grants received		(00)		(19)
Other capital cash receipts		(38)		(20)
·	•		(93)	(290)
Net cash outflow from capital activities		_	4,546	5,366
		_	<u> </u>	·
Net cash outflow before financing	37	_	1,058	658
Management of liquid resources				
Short term deposit account		_	1,102	1,255
P'usus de u				
Financing				
Cash outflows		4.040		4.047
Repayment of amounts borrowed Capital element of finance lease rental payments		4,040		4,217
Capital element of infance lease rental payments		6		5
Cash inflows				
New loans raised		(5,855)		(4,787)
	•	(0,000)	(1,809)	(565)
			(1,500)	(000)
Net (increase)/decrease in cash	38	_	351	1,348
		_		.,

GENERAL RATE FUND

		2010/20) 11	2009/2010
	Note	£'000	£'000	£'000
Total Rates levied for the year	5		10,202	10,177
Add:				
Gross arrears brought forward		76		62
Refunds		28	404	39
		_	104	101
			10,306	10,278
Less:				
Rate paid in advance brought forward		(48)		(32)
Discounts	5	(326)		(337)
Exempt/reduced rate properties	5	(137)		(160)
			(511)	(529)
Total Rates collectable			9,795	9,749
Rates received in the year:				
Current year Rates		9,767		9,714
Net (increase)/decrease in arrears		(27)		7
Total revenue income			9,740	9,721
Balances outstanding carried forward:				
Current year arrears	22	47		52
Current year Rates paid in advance	24	(32)		(48)
Current year arrears		15	_	4
Previous years arrears	22	40	_	24
Total arrears			55	28
			9,795	9,749

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Retirement Benefits

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its employees, the Council offers retirement benefits. The Council participates in the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme ("the Scheme"). This is a defined benefit statutory scheme, administered in accordance with the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme Regulations 2003. The Scheme is contracted out of the State Second Pension Scheme. The Council and its employees pay contributions into the Scheme. The employer contributions are calculated at a level to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets. Further information regarding the Scheme, which is administered by the Council, can be obtained on the Douglas Borough Council website (www.douglas.gov.im).

2. Pensions Costs

In 2010/2011 the Council paid an employer's superannuation contribution of £1.413m (2009/2010: £1.409m), representing 23.0% (2009/2010: 23.0%) of pensionable pay into the Pension Fund. The contribution rate is determined by the Fund's actuary, based on triennial valuations; the last full review being at 31 March 2010. There were also Scheme benefits paid by the employer of £14,000 (2009/2010: £17,000) in respect of unfunded discretionary compensatory added years benefits granted by the Council. In addition there were £31,000 (2009/2010: £31,000) manual worker retirement gratuity pension payments made by the Council outside the Scheme in respect of unfunded discretionary benefits for ex-employees.

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

Income and Expenditure Account	2010/	2011	2009/2010		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Net cost of services					
Current service cost of Pension Scheme	1,337		802		
Past service cost/(gain)	(3,522)	(2,185)	-	802	
Net operating expenditure			4 400		
Interest cost on Pension Scheme liabilities	1,813		1,402	10.1	
Expected return on Scheme assets	(1,433)	380	(911)	491	
Net charge to Income and Expenditure Account		(1,805)		1,293	
Account		(1,003)		1,233	
Statement of Movement on General Fund					
Balance					
Reversal of net charges made for retirement benefits		1,805		(1,293)	
bellelits		1,005		(1,290)	
Actual amount charged against ratepayers in					
<u>year:</u>					
Employer contributions payable to scheme		1,419		1,432	

In addition to the recognised gains and losses included in the Income and Expenditure Account, actuarial net gains of £3.594m (2009/2010: net losses of £9.148m) were included in the Statement of Recognised Gains and Losses. The cumulative amount of actuarial net loss recognised in the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses is £6.124m.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. Net Cost of Services

A detailed service by service breakdown (excluding retirement benefit adjustments) within the Net Cost of Services figure can be found at Appendix A.

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

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

2010/11	Net Book Value £'000	Sales income £'000	Net (surplus)/ deficit £'000
Miscellaneous vehicles	134	(49)	85
King George V (Bowl) land and buildings	44	· -	44
Other land sales		(6)	(6)
Net surplus/deficit on disposal of fixed assets	178	(55)	123

5. Rates Income

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

	2010/2011 Pence	2009/2010 Pence
Rates levied (pence in the pound)	385	385
	£	£
Penny rate product	26,142	26,020
	£'000	£'000
Rates proceeds to General Rate Fund	10,065	10,018
Rates levied	10,202	10,177
Less statutory allowances	(137)	(159)
Proceeds to General Rate Fund	10,065	10,018
Less statutory 5% discounts given	(326)	(338)
Net Rate income after discount	9,739	9,680

Statutory allowances are in respect of part year liability (e.g. with new build properties), charitable relief, and other reductions in property rateable values as directed by the Treasury Valuation Office. The total statutory allowances for the year amounted to 1.34% (2009/2010: 1.57%) of the rates due. In addition, statutory discounts are granted in respect of rates paid in full prior to the end of June each year. The rateborne cost of providing the statutory discounts is charged each year to the Cost of Rate Collection service (within Central Services to the Public). The total rateable value for the Borough as at 31 March 2011 was £2,650,000 (2009/2010: £2,643,479).

6. Members' Allowances

During 2010/2011 attendance allowances paid to the Council's elected Members amounted to £32,000 (2009/2010: £39,000). The allowance payable to Members is £30 per meeting session (2009/2010: £30).

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7. Remuneration/Emoluments of Employees

During the financial year, the number of employees whose remuneration, excluding pension contributions, was £50,000 or more in bands of £10,000 was:

Remuneration Band	Number of Employees	Number of Employees
	2010/2011	2009/2010
£50,000 to £59,999	8	9
£60,000 to £69,999	-	-
£70,000 to £79,999	2	2
£80,000 to £89,999	1	1

8. Audit Costs

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

	2010/2011 £'000	2009/2010 £'000
Fees payable with regard to statutory audit services carried out by the appointed auditor (current year)	42	39
Fees payable with regard to statutory audit services carried out by the appointed auditor (prior year)	-	13
(prior year)	42	52

The audit fees incurred during 2009/2010 reflects two years' worth of expenditure, in that the fees payable relating to the statutory audit of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2009 had not been accrued as at that year's balance sheet date, the accruals practice having not been applied in financial years prior to 2009/2010.

9. Publicity

The Council's spending on publicity was:

Publicity Expenditure	2010/2011	2009/2010
	£'000	£'000
Recruitment advertising	3	17
Other advertising	22	27
Other publicity	13	11
	38	55

10. Local Government (Entertainments) Act 1950

Under the terms of the above legislation (as amended by the Local Authorities Entertainments Order 2006), local authorities are empowered to spend up to a rate of 6 pence in the pound for the purposes of public entertainment, ceremony and in the reception and entertainment of distinguished persons. During the year the Council spent £92,000, being 3.5 pence in the pound (2009/2010: £58,000, being 2.24 pence in the pound) on such items, including expenditure on Armistice Day, Civic Sunday, Manx National Week, the Christmas Lights Switch-on and a Bonfire Night fireworks display, together with receptions held for various official visits. These costs are all included within the Public Events service within the Cultural, Environmental and Planning Services category of expenditure.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

11. Operating leases

The Council holds two building and two land operating leases in order to perform a number of its service functions. The rental payable on each lease is charged to the relevant revenue service. The operational rentals paid during the 2010/2011 year amounted to £177,000 (2009/2010: £152,000).

12. Related Party Transactions

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

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. As contracts are let in compliance with the Council's Standing Orders, the risk of abuse of that position is minimal. Furthermore, where contracts or business with organisations that are closely linked with individual Members are being considered at Committee level, proper consideration of declarations of interest is made, and relevant Members would not take any part in the discussion or decision relating to such matters. One Member had interests in a business which had dealings with the Council during the year. These transactions totalled £10,000 (2009/2010: £2,000), and were undertaken within the normal course of business on an arm's-length basis.

The Council is the administering authority for the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme, and the Borough Treasurer is also the Responsible Financial Officer for the Scheme. Administration expenses incurred by the Council during the year amounted to £39,000 (2009/2010: £53,000) and related to a combination of direct and indirect costs. Further expenditure of £351,000 was incurred in respect of the Scheme's fund manager and actuary, investment consultants, the contracted administrator, and other professional fees. This was charged to the Scheme. As at 31 March 2011 a debtor balance of £200,000 (2009/2010: £104,000) was still due to the Council.

The Council has representation on the Board of the Douglas Development Partnership, and the Council contributes towards the operational and administrative costs of the Partnership, including salaries, office rental, lease car, and general grant. The total cost to the Council of this arrangement during 2010/2011 was £134,000 (2009/2010: £136,000). The Council also received £7,000 income from the Partnership during the year, as a contribution towards the costs of the hanging baskets function (2009/2010: £7,000). There was a £3,000 balance owing to the Partnership at the year end (2009/2010: Nil).

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

Burials Act Expenditure	2010/2011	2009/2010
	£'000	£'000
Rate levy from Braddan Burial Ground Churchwardens	70	74
Rate levy from Onchan Burial Ground Churchwardens	2	2
Cost to Council of maintaining St George's Parish	10	6
Churchyard		
Total revenue expenditure under Burials Act	82	82

The Council has an arrangement with a golf professional whereby the day to day administration of the Douglas Golf Course customer business is outsourced in return for an agreed retainer worth £30,000 per annum. The professional also manages the Golf Clubhouse and Community facility on behalf of the Douglas Golf Club, and retains income derived from the building. A tenancy rental of £15,000 for the facility was paid to the Council by Douglas Golf Club during the year.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

13. Agency Income and Expenditure

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

Grant and Agency Income from Government Departments

Department	Service	Balance due (to)/from Gov't 1 April	Net operating cost	Less: Rate- borne (cost)/ benefit	Total Grant/ Agency income due	Grant/ Agency amount received	Balance due (to)/from Gov't 31 March
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Water & Sewerage Authority	Drainage Agency	(7)	331	-	324	(274)	50
	Street Cleaning	-	662	(68)	594	(446)	148
Infrastructure	Gully Emptying	(1)	112	-	111	(80)	31
	Shaw's Brow Car Park	(22)	39	171	188	(136)	52
Social Care	Council Housing	(328)	1,842	(416)	1,098	(675)	423
Economic Development	Grandstand	2	43	(2)	43	(38)	5
Totals		(356)	3,029	(315)	2,358	(1,649)	709

In addition to the above, the Council provides a number of other miscellaneous services to different Government Departments, including: maintaining the Villa Marina and National Sports Centre gardens (Department of Community, Culture and Leisure) and various ad hoc rechargeable works in connection with the TT and Manx Grand Prix festivals (Department of Economic Development); grounds maintenance along road verges (Department of Infrastructure). A Government grant is also received from the Department of Infrastructure in respect of the Crematorium's loan charges. The Council also operates contracts by the Government to operate the Eastern Civic Amenity Site and recycling Kerbside Collection in Douglas, Braddan and Onchan (Department of Infrastructure). A breakdown of all Government income is shown in the table below:

Other Income received from the Government

	2010/2011	2009/2010
	£'000	£'000
Grant/Agency income receivable (see above)	(2,358)	(2,846)
Less/(add) brought forward (see above)	(356)	(68)
Repayment of Sewerage infrastructure loan (plus interest)	(920)	-
Waste services (Civic Amenity Site and Kerbside Collection)	(731)	(549)
Crematorium loan charges	(43)	(43)
Tramways' portion of Isle of Man Transport 'Rover Tickets'	(16)	(16)
Road verges' maintenance	(60)	(60)
Contribution to King George V (Bowl) scheme professional fees	(93)	(36)
Regeneration Fund re Lord Street Planters	(21)	-
Miscellaneous	(47)	(179)
Total Government Income	(4,645)	(3,797)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

13. Agency Income and Expenditure (cont'd)

The 2009/2010 figures have been changed to reflect a change in the nature of the mechanism by which domestic waste levy subsidy is received from the (now) Department of Infrastructure (previously Department of Local Government and the Environment). As of 2010/2011, the waste levy subsidy is netted down against the waste levy charged to the Council, in line with the Department's invoicing and accounting treatment.

A Regeneration Fund grant of £21,000 from the Chief Secretary's Office was payable as at 31 March 2011 in respect of the purchase of planters on the Lord Street Bus Station site. During the prior 2009/2010 year a Playground Assistance Capital Grant of £19,000 was received from the Department of Infrastructure (previously Department of Local Government and the Environment), to assist the Council in its funding of various new playground schemes. This grant scheme no longer applied as of 1st April 2010.

14. Contributions to/ (from) Specific Reserves

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

table below.	2010/20	11	2009/2010
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Revenue contributions to General Fund specific reserves:			
Loans pool interest credited to reserves	-		6
Cremators Renewals Fund	44		45
Building Maintenance (Commercial) Fund	23		23
Risk Management and Special Projects	42		11
Plant Renewals Fund (General Fund)	198		270
Plant Renewals fund (Car parks barriers)	20		8
Plant Renewals fund (HRA)	6		2
Plant Renewals Fund (CCTV)	44		24
ICT Fund	262		1
		639	390
Revenue contributions from General Fund specific reserves:			
Risk Management & Special Projects Fund	(45)		(28)
ICT Fund	- (27)		(4)
Derelict Buildings Fund	(27)		(48)
Reduced provision against Tramways stores	- (2)		(5)
Tramways Renewals Fund	(2)	(74)	(05)
Net Revenue contributions to/(from) specific reserves		(74) 565	(85)
Net Nevertue contributions to/(norm) specific reserves		303	305
Capital Receipts (land & buildings)	6		-
Capital Receipts (vehicle sales surplus)	49		25
		55	25
Revenue Contributions to/(from) HRA specific reserves:			
Rental income contribution into Housing Repairs Fund	2,063		1,981
Rental income contribution into Community Facilities Reserve	21		20
Contribution from Housing Repairs Fund to finance repairs	(2,185)		(1,884)
Contribution from Community Facilities Reserve			(2)
		(101)	115
Non-revenue transfers (to)/from General Revenue Reserve:			
Tramways Renewals Fund	-		(27)
Housing Revenue Account (re Plant Renewals)	(6)		(7)
Capital Adjustment Account transfer re disposed assets	(178)		-
		(184)	(34)
Total Transfer to/(from) Specific Reserves		335	411

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

15. Capital Expenditure and Financing

HRA capital expenditure of £3.457m (2009/2010: £4.293m) includes investment in new Council housing, and programmes for installing central heating and insulation in existing houses. The financing of this expenditure is normally by way of loan, while the long term cost of that borrowing is met by a combination of rent from the housing tenants and the annual Deficiency Grant claimed from the Department of Social Care. General Fund capital expenditure during the year amounted to £1.123m (2009/2010: 1.599m). The largest item of capital expenditure on General Fund assets was for Public Lighting (funded by loan).

During the 2010/2011 year, the average rate of interest on loans pool loans amounted to 4.25% (2009/2010: 4.5%).

16. Capital Commitments

The estimated commitments for capital expenditure that had started, or legal contracts entered into, by 31 March 2011 are listed below:

Housing/General Fund	31 March 2011
	£'000
Housing Revenue Account	6,486
General Fund	716
	7,202

17. Movement of Fixed Assets

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

		Operational			Non-o	perational	Total
	Council	Other	Vehicles,	Infra-	Invest-	Assets	
	dwellings	land &	plant &	structure	ment	under	
		buildings	equip't	assets	pro-	cons-	
	01000	01000	01000	01000	perties	truction	01000
Coathralisation	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost/valuation							
At 1 April 2010	221,333	19,083	3,823	3,259	4,601	2,259	254,358
Revaluations	-	(499)	-	-	-	-	(499)
Impairments	(274)	-	-	-	-	-	(274)
Additions	955	302	495	229	97	2,502	4,580
Disposals	-	(46)	(399)	-	-	-	(445)
Transfers	1,672	(15)	10	15	-	(1,672)	10
At 31 March 2011	223,686	18,825	3,929	3,503	4,698	3,089	257,730
Depreciation							
At 31 March 2010	(6,871)	(184)	(2,175)	(1,143)	-	-	(10,373)
Charge for year	(6,905)	(176)	(465)	(157)	-	-	(7,703)
Disposals in year		2	265	-	-	-	267
At 31 March 2011	(13,777)	(358)	(2,375)	(1,300)	-	-	(17,809)
Net Book Value							
At 31 March 2011	209,910	18,467	1,554	2,203	4,698	3,089	239,921
At 31 March 2010	214,462	18,899	1,648	2,116	4,601	2,259	243,985

There was one impairment identified during the year ended 31 March 2011, this being the newly completed Reayrt y Sheear housing development (previously an asset under construction as at the 31 March 2010).

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

17. Movement of Fixed Assets (cont'd)

Revaluations during the year represent those operational land assets valued during the year. They include the Town Hall and Market Hall public conveniences (both following refurbishments completed during the year), and also the Tramways hay barns at the Clypse (previously having been valued internally, but now subject to external valuation).

Depreciation is provided on all assets with a finite useful life, other than freehold land, assets under the course of construction, surplus assets held for sale and investment properties. Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method based on the length of the useful remaining asset life, normally determined by professional valuation. The estimated remaining lives of the assets are set out below.

Remaining useful life (years)
5-56
30-40
50
50
10-50
40
50
50
50
50
15-50
1-15
1-15

18. Fixed Assets Held

The following table shows the number of fixed assets owned by the Council at 31 March 2011.

Asset Description Operational Assets	31 March 2011	Restated 31 March 2010
Council dwellings	2,146	2,130
Sheltered accommodation units	100	100
Public offices	1	1
Depot/Administrative office	2	2
Depots and stores	7	7
Nurseries	1	1
Tramways stables and storage	2	2
Off-street car parks	2	3
Crematoria and chapels	2	2
Community centre/ changing rooms	1	1
Golf Clubhouse/community centre	1	1
Golf course	1	1
Market Hall	1	1
Public conveniences	10	11
Commercially valued land assets	3	3
Other	3	3
Non Operational Assets		
Commercial properties	19	19
Other commercially let properties	7	9
Garages	49	49
Residential units	6	6
Other non operational	2	2
Commercially valued land assets	2	2

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

18. Fixed Assets Held (cont'd)

NOTE: The 31 March 2010 figures have been restated to include those commercial land assets valued in 2010/11.

19. Intangible Fixed Assets

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

	2010/2011	2009/2010
	£'000	£'000
Net book value as at 1 April	19	-
Additions in year	-	24
Disposals/write downs	-	-
Amortisation	(4)	(5)
Net book value as at 31 March	15	19

20. Long Term Investments

The Council holds a 3½% War Stock investment, which increased slightly in value during the year ending 31 March 2011.

21. Stocks

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

	31 March 2011	31 March 2010
	£'000	£'000
General Stores	163	156
Tramways Undertaking Stock	25	26
Wheeled bins Stock	15	24
Total Stocks	203	206

22. **Debtors**

Debtor amounts falling due within one year:

31 March 2011		31 March 2010
£'000	£'000	£'000
679		519
810		888
437		191
98		101
47		52
40		24
217		165
4		26
	2,332	1,966
(78)		(75)
(30)		(21)
	(108)	(96)
	2,224	1,870
	£'000 679 810 437 98 47 40 217 4	£'000 679 810 437 98 47 40 217 4 2,332 (78) (30)

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

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

22. Debtors (cont'd)

The Government Departments figure for 31 March 2011 includes a £423,000 Housing Deficiency payment due from the Department of Social Care (a creditor overpayment balance as at 31 March 2010). The Government Departments figure for 31 March 2010 included a £886,000 debtor balance owed by the Isle of Man Water & Sewerage Authority in respect of the loan principal outstanding for drainage infrastructure work. This amount was repaid to the Council in the year ending 31 March 2011.

23. Bank, Cash and Liquid Resources

The bank and cash position includes liquid resources amounts held within a short term deposit account. A breakdown of all accounts held is shown at note 38 (notes to the Cash Flow Statement).

24. Creditors

Creditor amounts falling due within one year:

	31 March 2011	31 March 2010
	£'000	£'000
Sundry creditors	752	557
Government Departments	137	423
Capital creditors	171	236
Interest payable	646	685
Housing rents prepaid	302	154
Rates prepaid	32	48
Sundry prepayments	389_	403
	2,429	2,506

The sundry creditors balance comprises miscellaneous revenue amounts due to suppliers but not yet paid as at the balance sheet date, together with amounts accrued for as they relate to expenditure incurred, but not yet invoiced, prior to that date. There are also some payroll-related creditor balances included within this figure. In particular, the sundry creditors balance as at 31 March 2011 includes a £6,000 provision (2009/2010: £15,000) for time in lieu worked and owed to salaried employees. £31,000 (2009/2010: £31,000) unfunded pensions benefits payable within 12 months of the balance sheet date are also incorporated within the sundry creditors figure.

The 31 March 2010 creditor balance in respect of Government Departments includes a balance with the Department of Social Care in respect of £328,000 overclaimed Council Housing Deficiency. As at 31 March 2011 there was an amount owed by the Department of Social Care in respect of the Housing deficiency (see separate debtors note 22)

25. Capital Grants Deferred

As at 31 March 2011, the Council was holding a £30,000 Town and Country Planning Act 1999 Section 13 contribution towards the provision of open space recreational facilities from a developer in respect of a private sector housing development in the Borough.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

26. Short Term Borrowing

The breakdown of the short term borrowing figure is shown in the table below. The finance lease figure represents the residual lease repayments due within 12 months of the balance sheet date (the final lease repayment amount having been paid during the 2010/2011 financial year).

The following table presents the breakdown of short term borrowing at the balance sheet date:

	31 March 2011	31 March 2010
	£'000	£'000
Bank loan principal	2,046	2,397
Mortgage bonds	2,512	1,642
Finance Lease	-	6
Total Short Term Borrowing	4,558	4,045

27. Long Term Borrowing

As the Council's new borrowings are now by way of bank loan facility, no new mortgage bonds are being issued by the Council. Bonds are now repaid, rather than renewed, at time of maturity. The bank loans are fixed interest, and repayable over 30 years. All bank loans have been sanctioned by both Treasury and the relevant Government Department and are secured by way of a Letter of Comfort issued by Treasury. The long term borrowing split between bank loan principal and the remaining loans pool mortgage bonds is as follows:

	31 March 2011	31 March 2010
	£'000	£'000
Bank loan principal	55,142	51,334
Mortgage bonds	4,431	6,943
Total long term borrowing	59,573	58,277

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

31 March 2011

Loan repayment term	Mortgage Bonds	Bank loan	Total
<u> </u>	£'000	£'000	£'000
Repayable between 1 and 2 years	4,431	1,082	5,513
Repayable between 2 and 5 years	-	7,199	7,199
Repayable between 5 and 10 years	-	13,637	13,637
More than 10 years		33,224	33,224
Total long term loans	4,431	55,142	59,573

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

28. Net Pensions Liability

28a. Pension Fund Assets and Liabilities

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

Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation	31 March	31 March
	2011	2010
	£'000	£'000
Opening defined benefit obligation	35,245	20,054
Current service cost	1,337	802
Interest cost	1,813	1,402
Contributions by members	373	378
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(3,958)	13,259
Past service cost/(gain)	(3,522)	-
Estimated benefits paid	(12)	(15)
Estimated unfunded benefits paid	(793)	(635)
Closing defined benefit obligation	30,483	35,245

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

Reconciliation of fair value of the employer's Scheme	31 March	31 March
assets	2011	2010
	£'000	£'000
Opening fair value of employer's Scheme assets	20,300	14,118
Expected return on assets	1,433	911
Contributions by members	373	378
Employer contributions	1,407	1,417
Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits	12	15
Actuarial (losses)/gains	(364)	4,111
Estimated benefits paid	(12)	(635)
Estimated unfunded benefits paid	(793)	(15)
Closing fair value of employer's Scheme assets	22,356	20,300

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

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

Asset Class	Distribution 31 March		Distribution as at 31 March 2010		
	£'000	%	£'000	%	
Equities	14,979	67.0	13,195	65.0	
Bonds	4,918	22.0	5,278	26.0	
Property	1,788	8.0	1,624	8.0	
Cash	671	3.0	203	1.0	
Total estimated employer assets	22,356	100.0	20,300	100.0	
Present value of scheme liabilities	(30,351)		(35,080)		
Net underfunding in funded plans	(7,995)		(14,780)		
Present value of unfunded liabilities	(132)		(165)		
Net pensions long term liability	(8,127)		(14,945)		

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

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

The impact of complying in full with the retirement benefit provisions of the SORP has been to reduce the total net assets of the Council by £8.127m (2009/2010: £14.945m). The net pensions liability represents the difference between the value of the Council's share of assets in the Scheme and the value of the future pension payments to which it was committed at that date. These pension liabilities will be paid out over a period of many years, during which time the assets will continue to generate returns towards funding them.

The year on year decrease in the liability largely reflects the fact that the actuary altered the financial assumptions, taking into account the change from the use of Retail Price Index (RPI) to the use of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the determination of future pension increases.

The extent to which the expected future returns on assets are sufficient to cover the estimated net liabilities will be considered by the actuaries in their next full actuarial review of the Scheme as at 31 March 2013. Their advice on whether or not there is any anticipated shortfall in the funding of the Scheme at that time will determine the future level of pension contributions. The current planned level of contribution rates aim to recover the above liabilities over 20 years (from the last triennial valuation date as at 31 March 2010).

28b. Actuarial Gains and Losses

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

	31 Ma	rch	31 Ma	ırch	31 Ma	rch	31 Ma	rch	31 Marcl	ո 2007
	201	1	201	0	200	9	2008	3		
	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	%
Fair value of assets	22,356	-	20,300	•	14,118	-	15,931	-	15,911	
Present value of liabilities	(30,483)	1	(35,245)	1	(20,054)	-	(20,159)	-	(22,358)	-
Asset/(liability)	(8,127)	1	(14,945)	1	(5,936)	-	(4,228)	-	(6,447)	1
Experience gains/(losses) on assets	(364)	(1.6)	4,111	20.3	(3,972)	(28.1)	(2,078)	13.4	99	0.6
Experience gains/(losses) on liabilities	1,726	(5.7)	2	1	(1)	-	(288)	(1.4)	ı	1
Actuarial gains/(losses) recognised in STRGL	3,594	-	(9,148)	-	(1,928)	-	2,142	-	1,254	-

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

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

28c. Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

The liabilities of the Scheme as at 31 March 2011 were valued by the Fund's actuaries, Hymans Robertson, using the "projected unit method", which assesses the future liabilities (i.e. pensions payable) of the Scheme discounted to their present value. The actuary has also adopted a set of demographic assumptions that are consistent with those used for the Pension Scheme at the last triennial valuation on 31 March 2010. The actuary used this valuation as the basis for the retirement benefit calculations. The main financial and demographic assumptions used in the calculations are shown in the table below:

Assumptions Financial Assumptions	2010/2011		2009/2010
<u>Financial Assumptions</u> Rate of inflation	2.8%		3.8%
Rate of increase in salaries	5.1%		5.3%
Expected return on assets	6.7%		6.9%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	5.5%		5.5%
Long-term expected rate of return on each asset class			
Equities	7.5%		7.8%
Bonds	4.9%		5.0%
Property	5.5%		5.8%
Cash	4.6%		4.8%
Mortality assumptions	Males	Females	
Current pensioners	20.1 years	22.9 years	
Future pensioners	22.0 years	24.8 years	
Prior year mortality assumptions:			
Current pensioners	20.8 years	24.1 years	
Future pensioners	22.3 years	25.7 years	

29. Other Unfunded Pension Liabilities

This relates to the liability recognised in respect of the employer's ongoing pension benefit payment obligation payable to ex-employees, who were employed by the Council before they were eligible to join the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme. As this falls outside of the Scheme, this liability does not form part of the actuary's formal calculation. The liability calculation as at 31 March 2011 has been made by the actuary based on the current gratuity benefit payment obligations projected forward into future years, using the same life expectancy assumptions for these ex-employees as the assumptions used for the calculations. Changes in the assumptions now used by the actuary have caused a year on year increase in this long term liability by £71,000. The amount payable within 12 months of the balance sheet date is showing within the current liabilities section of the balance sheet. The liability split is presented in the table below:

	31 March 2011	31 March 2010
	£'000	£'000
Short term liability (due within 1 year)	(31)	(31)
Long term liability	(214)	(143)
Total unfunded pensions liability	(245)	(174)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

30. Pensions Reserve

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

	31 March 2011	31 March 2010
	£'000	£'000
FRS17 Scheme liability	8,127	14,945
Unfunded pension liability	245_	174
Total Pensions Reserve	8,372	15,119

31. Revaluation Reserve

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

	31 March 2011	31 March 2010
	£'000	£'000
Balance brought forward at beginning of year	143,286	147,924
Upwards revaluations in year	153	-
Downwards revaluations in year	(652)	-
Depreciation adjustments	(4,652)	(4,638)
Balance transfers for assets disposed of in year	(45)	
Balance carried forward at end of year	138,090	143,286

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

32. Capital Adjustment Account

This represents the balance of capital resources set aside to meet historical expenditure for balance sheet fixed assets. The table below shows the movement between the balance sheet dates:

	2010/2011		2009/2010
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance brought forward at beginning of year Write down long term debtor Write down deferred charges		32,047 - -	31,105 (138) (31)
Movements in Fixed Assets:			
In year depreciation & impairment of assets	(7,976)		(7,639)
Disposals - Net Book Value of vehicles	(133)		(10)
Disposals – Net Book Value of property	(44)		(225)
Disposals – release of revaluation reserve for			
property sold	46		-
Amortisation of revaluation reserve	4,652		4,638
		(3,455)	(3,236)
Financing of capital expenditure:			
Revenue provision to repay debt	2,972		2,845
Use of revenue reserves	200		1,016
Use of specific reserves	572		379
Use of capital receipts	23		68
Government grants	-		19
Other contributions	7		20
	_	3,774	4,347
Balance carried forward at end of year	=	32,366	32,047

33. Usable Capital Receipts Reserve

The Usable Capital Receipts Reserve represents the proceeds from the sale of fixed assets, which are made available to meet future capital investments. During 2010/2011, capital receipts were received in respect of vehicle disposals and two minor land sales.

	2010/2011	2009/2010
	£'000	£'000
Balance brought forward year beginning	366	183
Receivable in year	55	251
Applied to finance new capital investment	(23)	(68)
Increase/(decrease) in capital receipts	32	183
Balance carried forward at years end	398	366

34. Reserves and Balances

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

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

34. Reserves and Balances (cont'd)

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

Reserve	Balance In Hand 31 March 2010 £'000	Receipts in Year £'000	Use of Reserves In Year £'000	Balance In Hand 31 March 2011 £'000
Revaluation Reserve	143,286	155	(5,351)	138,090
Capital Receipts Reserve	366	55	(23)	398
Pensions Reserve	(15,119)	6,818	(71)	(8,372)
General Revenue Balances	2,772	1,011	(790)	2,993
Specific Reserves: General Fund				
Plant Renewals	1,271	267	(397)	1,141
Cremator Renewals	619	44	(19)	644
Derelict Buildings Building Maint. (Commercial)	324 236	- 23	(27) (93)	297 166
Information Technology	65	262	(6)	321
St. George's Churchyard	57	-	-	57
Graves Maintenance	104	-	-	104
Risk Management & Special Projects	181	42	(58)	165
Total General Fund	2,857	638	(600)	2,895
Tramways Undertaking				
Tramways Renewals Fund	59	-	(2)	57
Provision for Stocks and Stores	25	-	-	25
Total Tramways	84	-	(2)	82
Total Specific Reserves	2,941	638	(602)	2,977
Housing Revenue Account				
Housing Repairs Fund	276	2,063	(2,191)	148
Community Facilities Reserve	211	[,] 21	(33)	199
Total Housing	487	2,084	(2,224)	347
Total Reserves	134,733	10,761	(9,061)	136,433

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

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

35. Post Balance Sheet Events

Events may occur between the balance sheet date and the date the accounts are signed for issue, which might have a bearing upon the financial statements. For the purposes of this note, the date that the statements are authorised for issue has been determined as the date that the statements were formally tabled before the Policy and Resources Committee for approval, i.e. 29 July 2011.

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

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

36. Reconciliation of net (surplus)/deficit on the Income and Expenditure Account to Net Cash Flow from Revenue Activities

Net (surplus)/deficit per Income and Expenditure Account Items classified elsewhere on Cash Flow Statement	2010/2 £'000	011 £'000 1,029	2009/2010 £'000 3,674
(Surplus)/Deficit on sale of fixed assets	(123)		26
Net interest payable included in deficit	(3,020)		(3,093)
· ,	· · · · · ·	(3,143)	(3,067)
Non-cash transactions:			, ,
Depreciation and impairment of assets	(7,981)		(7,639)
FRS17 adjustments	3,224		139
Other non-cash transactions	(156)		(138)
Balance sheet items written off to revenue	59_		62
		(4,854)	(7,576)
Adjusted (surplus)/Deficit		(6,968)	(6,969)
Items on an accruals basis:			
Increase/(decrease) in stock	(3)		(22)
Increase/(decrease) in debtors	353		69
Decrease/(increase) in provisions	(12)		6
Adjustment for capital debtors	-		(886)
(Increase)/decrease in creditors	77		(298)
Adjustment for decrease in gratuity pensions			
liability	-		(1)
Adjustment for Bond and bank interest accrued	39		49
Adjustment for capital creditors	(33)	404	236
N (1 (0 N (0)		421	(847)
Net cash (inflow)/outflow from revenue activities	_	(6,547)	(7,816)

37. Reconciliation of the Movement in Net Debt

	2010/2011		2009/2010
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Net debt at 1st April	(61,713)		(61,055)
Movement in net debt:			
Movement in liquid resources	1,102		1,255
Increase/(decrease) in cash in the period	(351)		(1,348)
Inflow/(outflow) from increase/decrease in debt financing	(1,809)		(565)
		(1,058)	(658)
Net debt at 31 March		(62,771)	(61,713)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

38. Reconciliation of Financing and Management of Liquid Resources

Balance at 31 March 2010 £'000 289 1 (530) (407)	Cash movement £'000 (289) - (230) 402 (234)	Balance at 1 April 2011 £'000 - 1 (760) (5) (234)
(647)	(351)	(998)
1,256	1,102	2,358
£'000 (2,397) (1,642) (6) (51,334) (6,943)	£'000 351 (870) 6 (3,808) 2,512 - (1,809)	£'000 (2,046) (2,512) - (55,142) (4,431) - (64,131)
(61,713)	(1,058)	(62,771)
(52,832) (886) (7,995)	(1,198) 886 (746)	(54,030) - (8,741) (62,771)
	31 March 2010 £'000 289 1 (530) (407) - (647) 1,256 £'000 (2,397) (1,642) (6) (51,334) (6,943) - (62,322) (61,713)	31 March 2010 Cash movement £'000 £'000 289 (289) 1 - (530) (230) (407) 402 - (234) (647) (351) 1,256 1,102 £'000 £'000 (2,397) 351 (1,642) (870) (6) 6 (51,334) (3,808) (6,943) 2,512 - - (62,322) (1,809) (61,713) (1,058) (52,832) (1,198) (886) 886 (7,995) (746)

39. Liquid Resources

The Council classes liquid resources as all short term deposits which are current asset investments and with a deposit period not greater than three months.

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING

	Notes	2010/2011 £'000	£'000	2009/2010 £ '000
Capital Expenditure				
General Rate Fund schemes	15	1,121		1,599
Housing Revenue Account schemes	15	3,458		4,293
Total Capital Expenditure	17		4,579	5,892
Financed By				
Loans - non Housing		(421)		(162)
Loans - Housing		(3,510)		(4,075)
Capital Receipts	33	(23)		(68)
Reserves - non Housing		(528)		(330)
Reserves - Housing		(34)		(48)
Direct Revenue Financing (RCCO)		(200)		(1,016)
Other (including Government grants and other		(8)		(39)
external contributions)				
Capital creditors brought forward Capital creditors – non Housing		236		- (E4)
Capital creditors – non Housing Capital creditors – Housing		(25)		(51)
Capital Cleditors – Housing		(146)		(185)
Total Capital Financing in the year		_	(4,659)	(5,974)
Change in expenditure financed by internal loans in year			(80)	(83)
Capital cash overdrawn at the start of the year (internal loans)			167	250
Balance of capital expenditure financed by internal loan		<u>-</u>	87	167

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

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

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

In accordance with Tynwald resolution under the Housing Act 1955, the Department of Social Care pays the Council a Housing Deficiency Grant, which generally meets the cost of housing provision. The balance of the administration costs of the housing function, which is not met by the Government Deficiency Grant (being subject to the upper limit of 7.5% of the rent received during the year), remains as a rateborne cost. During 2010/2011, this amounted to nearly £417,000 (2009/2010: £314,000).

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT - INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

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

	2010	0/2011	2009/2010
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Expenditure			
Repairs & maintenance	2,334		2,023
Supervision & management	735		695
Rates	1,599		1,496
Depreciation & impairment of fixed assets.	7,192		6,886
Total Expenditure		11,860	11,100
Income			
Rents (inclusive)	(7,678)		(7,360)
Housing Deficiency Grant	(1,426)		(1,363)
Charges for services & facilities	(82)		(77)
Other income	(20)		(7)
Total Income		(9,206)	(8,807)
Net Cost of HRA services		2,654	2,293
Not Goot of This Convious		2,004	2,200
Interest payable & similar charges		2,328	2,388
interest payable & similar charges		2,320	2,300
Net LIDA (Complete)/Deficit for the year		4.000	4.004
Net HRA (Surplus)/Deficit for the year		4,982	4,681

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BALANCES

	2010/2011		2009/2010
	£'000		£'000
Net HRA (surplus)/deficit for the year	4,982		4,681
Depreciation & impairment of fixed assets	(7,192)		(6,886)
Revenue provision for capital finance	2,310		2,090
<u>-</u>	100		(115)
Non-revenue transfers (to)/from HRA Balances	40		54
(Increase)/decrease in HRA balances	140		(61)
The HRA reserve balances are broken down as follow	rs:		
	2010/20	11	2009/2010
Balances brought forward:	£'000	£'000	£'000
Housing Repairs Fund	(276)		(186)
Community Facilities Reserve	(211)		(240)
	_	(487)	(426)
Balances carried forward:			
Housing Repairs Fund	(148)		(276)
Community Facilities Reserve	(199)		(211)
	=	(347)	(487)

RECONCILING ITEMS TO THE STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BALANCES

	2010/2011		2009/2010
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Net transfer (to)/from Housing Balances		140	(61)
Accounted for by:	•		
Rental income contribution into Housing Repairs Fund Rental income contribution into Community Facilities	(2,063)		(1,981)
Reserve	(21)		(20)
Contribution from Housing Repairs Fund to finance repairs	2,184		1,884
Contribution from Community Facilities Reserve	<u>-</u>		2
		100	(115)
Other non-Revenue reserve movements:			
Loans pool interest credited to HRA Balances	-		(2)
Contribution towards Vehicle Plant Renewals	6		7
Use of HRA Balances to fund capital programme items	34		49
		40	54
Decrease/(Increase) in HRA balances for the Year		140	(61)

TRAMWAYS UNDERTAKING

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

SUMMARY OF TRAMWAYS REVENUE UNDERTAKING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	2010/2011 £'000	2009/2010 £'000
Expenditure		
Employee costs	245	243
Property & fixed plant	25	34
Transport and plant	22	18
Supplies	36	37
Central support services	13	12
Depreciation	5_	7
Total Tramways expenditure	346_	351
Income		
Traffic receipts	(80)	(71)
Rover Ticket Income	(15)	(16)
Other income	(5)	(9)
Total Tramways Income	(100)	(96)
Net Deficit charged to General Rate Fund	246	255

NOTES:

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

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

APPENDIX A

PAGES 47 TO 48 DO NOT FORM PART OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS

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

1. Central Services to the Public

This category includes those services provided by central departments that are a direct service to the public. There are only three Council services relevant for this category: the administration of local authority elections (full Council elections and by-elections), Information and Public Relations, and the cost of the Council rate collection, including the cost of the statutory 5% rates discount for full rates settlement by ratepayers by 30th June each year. There were no Council elections held during the 2010/2011 financial year (the last full Council elections were held during 2008/2009).

Central Services to the Public

Service	2010/2011			2009/2010
	Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000	Net Expenditure £'000
Elections	-	-	-	-
Information & Public Relations	38	-	38	38
Cost of Rate Collection	540	(11)	529	542
	578	(11)	567	580

2. Cultural, Environmental and Planning Services

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

Cultural, Environmental and Planning Services (Summary Level)

Service Sub-category	2010/2011			2009/2010
,	Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000	Net Expenditure £'000
Cultural and Related	3,441	(418)	3,023	2,965
Environmental	4,693	(2,625)	2,068	1,811
Planning and Development	445	(239)	206	237
	8,579	(3,282)	5,297	5,013

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

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

Cultural and Related Services

Service	Gross Expenditure £'000	2010/2011 Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000	2009/2010 Net Expenditure £'000
Promenade and Beach	82	-	82	76
Library	688	(16)	672	618
Pulrose Recreational Grounds	127	(7)	120	230
Loch Promenade	162	-	162	170
National Sports Centre	23	(23)	-	-
Nobles Park	483	(41)	442	462
Nursery	-	-	-	(13)
Open Spaces	863	(3)	860	951
Town Squares	136	-	136	-
Playgrounds and Water Features	122	-	122	91
Douglas Golf Course	337	(125)	212	183
Verges Maintenance	61	(61)	-	-
Floral Decorations	10	(10)	-	-
Hanging Baskets	42	(15)	27	-
Summer Hill Glen	24	-	24	30
Villa Marina Gardens	70	(70)	-	-
Grandstand Agency	45	(45)	-	-
Public Events	166	(2)	164_	167
Total Cultural and Related	3,441	(418)	3,023	2,965

NOTE: The Town Squares service during 2009/2010 was included within the Open Spaces service. For 2010/2011 this is now shown as a separate service in its own right.

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

Environmental Services

Service	Cross	2010/2011	Nat	2009/2010
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	Net Expenditure
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Borough Cemetery	239	(13)	226	260
Crematorium	263	(372)	(109)	(84)
Lawn Cemetery	92	(15)	77	83
Burials Act	82	(.0)	82	82
Market	95	(89)	6	(7)
Commercial Properties	125	(233)	(108)	(87)
Strathallan Suite	41	(16)	25	24
Public Conveniences	162	-	162	173
Civic Property	108	(21)	87	157
Drainage Maintenance	537	(544)	(7)	(191)
Byelaws Enforcement	108	(5)	103	154
Cleaner Safer Greener	78	-	78	-
Street Cleaning Amenity	286	-	286	302
Engineering Misc Works	59	(5)	54	47
Waste Service Agencies	731	(802)	(71)	(100)
Dog Bins	14	` -	1 4	22
Civic Amenity Site	270	(2)	268	218
Refuse Collection	1,403	(508)	895	758
Total Environmental	4,693	(2,625)	2,068	1,811

NOTE:

The Cleaner Safer Greener service is a new service incorporating environmental campaigns work (previously included within the Byelaws Enforcement service) and the cost of providing CCTV facilities (previously included within the Civic Property service).

The Refuse Collection service now combines both the costs of domestic and commercial waste collection rounds.

Planning and Development Services

Service	2		2009/2010	
	Gross	Gross	Net	Net
	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Expenditure
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Building Regulations	222	(228)	(6)	27
Planning	35	-	35	35
Derelict Buildings	43	-	43	39
Douglas Dev't Partnership	145	(11)	134	136
Total Planning and			_	
Development	445	(239)	206	237

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

3. Highways and Transport Services

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

Highways and Transport Services

Service	2010/2011			2009/2010
	Gross	Gross	Net	Net Expenditure
	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Car Parks	447	(1,201)	(754)	(783)
Horse Trams	345	(99)	246	255
Public Lighting	886	(14)	872	863
Decorative Lighting	228	(1)	227	246
Street Cleaning Agency	680	(594)	86	51
Gully Emptying Agency	108	(112)	(4)	(4)
	2,694	(2,021)	673	628

4. Housing Services

This category includes only those elements of the Council's housing services that are chargeable to the General Fund rather than the Housing Revenue Account. It effectively represents the balance of the administration costs of the housing function not met by the Government Deficiency Grant, which is subject to an upper limit of 7.5% of the rent received during the year. The Architects function supports the Housing service, and the cost shown here represents the rateborne element only of that function.

Housing Services

Service	2010/2011			2009/2010
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	Net Expenditure
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Architects	61	-	61	49
Housing Administration	820	(464)	356	265
	881	(464)	417	314

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

5. Corporate and Democratic Core (CDC)

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

Corporate and Democratic Core

Service	2010/2011			2009/2010
	Gross	Gross	Net	Net Expenditure
	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Public Health & Housing Admin	89	-	89	81
Public Works Admin	229	-	229	276
Leisure Services Admin	192	-	192	221
Corporate Management	441	-	441	593
Policy & Resources Admin	334	-	334	317
Mayoral	108	-	108	89
Member Services	92	-	92	129
	1,485	-	1,485	1,706

6. Non Distributed Costs

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

The Financial Provisions service includes changes to the bad debts provision required, together with other adjustments at the central level.

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

Service	Gross Expenditure £'000	2010/2011 Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000	2009/2010 Net Expenditure £'000
Fleet & Garage Operation	-	-	-	2
Stores & Purchasing	92	(7)	85	76
Town Hall	-	-	-	73
Operational Services Centre	-	-	-	17
Support Services	81	-	81	94
Financial Provisions	6	(136)	(130)	(81)
Pension Admin Control A/C	436	(390)	46	48
	615	(533)	(82)	229

APPENDIX B

EXPLANATION OF RESERVES

Building Maintenance (Commercial)

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

Capital Receipts

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

Capital Adjustment Account

This reflects the difference between the cost of fixed assets' depletion over time due to depreciation and the financing set aside to fund the assets. These funds are not available to support revenue expenditure.

Community Facilities Reserve

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

Cremator Renewals

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

General Revenue Reserve

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

Graves Maintenance

These are funds held in perpetuity for the maintenance of grave plots, whose owners have paid a bond for this service, at the Council's cemeteries. It is no longer possible for plot holders to purchase a grave space maintenance "bond", and so the balance on this reserve is now fixed indefinitely.

Housing Repairs Fund

The Council maintains this Housing Revenue Account reserve fund in accordance with the provisions of Government Housing Policy. The Housing Repairs Fund receives an annual transfer from the Council which maintains this Housing Revenue Account reserve fund in accordance with the provisions of Government housing policy. The Housing Repairs Fund receives an annual transfer from the Housing Revenue Account of an amount equal to one third of net rent income from the Council's housing stock. This reserve is then applied to meet the costs of Revenue Housing Repairs each year.

Information Technology

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

Library Bequests

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

EXPLANATION OF RESERVES (CONTINUED)

Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve is a reserve matching the retirement benefits long term liability related to the Council's defined benefit scheme on the balance sheet. Accounting for the liability in this way enables the Council's compliance with proper accounting practice, although this actually results in a "negative" reserve. The liability, which is calculated for accounting purposes, is not directly linked to the likely deficit position arising from the next formal triennial valuation, which is due to be calculated as at 31 March 2013. That actuarial deficit will be addressed by future employer contributions to the Pension Fund over a number of years, to be determined after the next formal valuation exercise. Furthermore, it reflects a long term liability position, rather than presenting an immediate problem requiring short-term decision-making. The Pensions Reserve also includes an amount in respect of the unfunded manual worker retirement gratuity pension benefits liability.

Plant Renewals Fund

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

Provision for Derelict Buildings

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

Provision for Stocks and Stores

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

Revaluation Reserve

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

Risk Management and Special Projects Fund

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

St George's Churchyard

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

Tramways Renewals Fund

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

EXPLANATION OF RESERVES (CONTINUED)

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

Usable Reserve	Balance 31 March 2011	Planned Expenditure
	£'000	£'000
Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	398	(300)
General Revenue Balances	2,993	(1,289)
Specific Reserves:		
General Fund		
Plant Renewals	1,141	(1,659)
Cremator Renewals	644	(729)
Provision For Derelict Buildings	297	(56)
Building Maintenance (Commercial)	166 321	(66)
Information Technology	57	(265)
St. George's Churchyard Graves Maintenance	104	(57)
Risk Management & Special Projects	165	(56)
Total General Fund	2,895	(2,888)
Total General Fund		(2,000)
Tramways Undertaking		
Tramways Renewals Fund	57	(3)
Provision for Stocks and Stores	25	-
Total Tramways	82	(3)
Total Specific Reserves	2,977	(2,891)
Housing Revenue Account		
Housing Repairs Fund	148	(150)
Community Facilities Reserve	199	(141)
Total Housing	347	(291)
Total Usable Reserves	6,715	(4,771)

APPENDIX C

EXPLANATION OF FINANCIAL TERMS

Accruals

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

Budget/Estimate

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

Capital Adjustment Account

This account contains the store of capital resources set aside to meet the financing of past expenditure. This account replaces the Capital Discharged Account used previously.

Capital Expenditure

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

Contingent Liability

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

Capital Receipts

Proceeds from the sale of land and other fixed assets.

Community Assets

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

Creditors

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

Debtors

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

Depreciation

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

Direct Revenue Financing (DRF)

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

Emolument

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

Finance Lease

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

Fixed Assets

These are mainly long-term tangible assets held for operational use and not expected to be converted to cash in the current or upcoming fiscal year; such as land and buildings. The Council also retains intangible assets in the form of computer software items, which are amortised over a period of 5 years.

EXPLANATION OF FINANCIAL TERMS (CONTINUED)

General Fund

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

Historical Cost Convention

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

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

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

Impairment

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

Investment Assets

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

Loans Pool

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

Mortgage Bonds

A bond secured by mortgage on the Council's assets. These bonds are no longer issued by the Council, and its holding will be reduced to £nil over the next few years.

Operational Assets

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

Operational Expenditure

Is an ongoing cost for running a service.

Provisions

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

Remuneration

Monetary payment for services rendered.

Rasarvas

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

Revenue Contribution to Capital Outlay (RCCO)

See Direct Revenue Financing (DRF) above

Revenue Expenditure

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

Revenue Provision for Capital Financing

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

EXPLANATION OF FINANCIAL TERMS (CONTINUED)

Rule of 78

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

Triennial Valuations

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

Unfunded Discretionary Benefits

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

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

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

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



Kerbside Collection Recycling Initiative 2008 – 2011. A partnership between Douglas, Onchan, Braddan and The Department of Local Government and the Environment.



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