

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Financial Statements

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For the year ended 31 March 2019

Members, Officers and Advisors

Marown Parish Commissioners are responsible for providing certain services and facilities to their ratepayers as delegated by the Isle of Man Government. The address of the Authority is Hall Caine Pavilion, Old Church Road, Crosby, Isle of Man, IM4 2HA.

The Commissioners in office at 31 March 2019 and during the financial year are as follows:

Chairman

Mr A Toohey

Vice Chairman

Mrs A Lynch

Board Members

Mr T Miles Mr T O'Hanlon Mr R Sloane

Accountant

The accountant to the Commissioners is:

Moore Stephens Consulting Limited 26-28 Athol Street Douglas Isle of Man IM99 1BD

The assurance review is carried out by:

Grant Thornton Limited Exchange House 54-62 Athol Street Douglas Isle of Man IM1 1JD



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Explanatory Foreword

Introduction

This Statement provides a summary of the Authority's financial performance for the year ended 31 March 2019. It has been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (Section 1A)' (FRS 102), and with the Audit Act 2006 and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2018.

Objectives

The objectives of the Authority are to provide services and facilities to the ratepayers of the Authority in accordance with the legislation and regulations set out by the central Isle of Man Government, including the Local Government Act 1985 and Trees and High Hedges Act 2005.

Financial performance

The results for the year are presented in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account on page 7. The Authority had a profit for the year of £5,028 (2018 deficit: £186).

The financial position of the Authority as at 31 March 2019 is presented in the Balance Sheet on page 9.

The Authority's general reserves have increased from £172,099 at 31 March 2018 to £176,398 at 31 March 2019. These resources are retained to cover planned and potential expenditure and as a buffer against anticipated financial risks.

Capital Expenditure

Total capital expenditure in the year was £1,391 (2018: £Nil).

General Rate Fund

The general rate income due and collected by the Authority is shown in the General Rate Fund. Rates were levied at 148p (2018: £180,022) during the year.

Pensions Liability

The Authority has a Pensions liability of £11,000 (2018: £11,000). An actuarial report is obtained on an annual basis from Barnett Waddingham LLP.



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

The Authority's responsibilities

The Authority is required to:

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

The Responsible Financial Officer's responsibilities

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

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

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

The Responsible Financial Officer has also:

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



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Independent Chartered Accountant's review report to the Commissioners of Marown Parish Commissioners

Report on the Financial Statements

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of Marown Parish Commissioners (the 'authority') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Statement of the Movement on Reserves, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102; The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Responsible Financial Officer's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Accountant's Responsibility

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

Scope of the Assurance Review

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

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

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

Conclusion

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

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

Grant Thornton Limited

Grant Thornton Limited

Douglas

Isle of Man

25 November 2019

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For the year ended 31 March 2019

Statement of Internal Control

Introduction

Regulation 6, paragraph 1(b) of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2018 requires an authority whose gross income or expenditure (whichever is the higher) exceeds £250,000 for the preceding two years to comply with the requirement for internal audit set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Regulation.

Regulation 6, paragraph 2 of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2018 requires the Authority to maintain an adequate and effective system of internal audit of its accounting records and of its system of internal control.

Responsibilities of the Authority and the Responsible Financial Officer

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

The Responsible Financial Officer is responsible for implementing and maintaining systems of internal control and corporate governance which:

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

In discharging this responsibility the Responsible Financial Officer puts in place arrangements for the governance of the Authority's affairs and the stewardship of resources.

Internal control and corporate governance environment

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

Authority's corporate governance framework

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

Board meetings

The Board meets monthly and consists of a Chairman and Board members. The Board receive reports from the Responsible Financial Officer on operational matters and ensures that the work of the Responsible Financial Officer supports the strategy and policy approved by the Board.

Internal control and financial management

The Board has engaged an independent external party to provide an internal audit of the Board's systems and controls. The Internal Auditor reports their findings to the Board.

The findings of the internal auditors highlighted one area of low risk, no areas of medium or high risk and one area for improvement.



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Statement of Internal Control (continued)

Review of internal control and corporate governance environment

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

- The work managers within the Board; and
- The external auditors in their annual audit letter and other reports.

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

Signed___ Chairman

BEO

Date1



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

			2019 Net	2018 Net
	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Expenditure
	£	£	£	£
Services for the Parish	(228,757)	1,350	(227,407)	(223,375)
Administration	(18,735)	1,118	(17,617)	(22,383)
Legal and professional expenses	(6,175)	2,250	(3,925)	(7,160)
Net current service cost of pension	-	-	-	(1,000)
Net cost of general fund services	(253,667)	4,718	(248,949)	(253,918)
Income from the general rate fund Interest receivable and other income			253,892 85	253,732
Net surplus/(deficit) on provision of services			5,028	(186)
Other comprehensive income and expenditure:				
Remeasurement of net pension liability			-	1,000
Total comprehensive income and expenditure for the year			5,028	814



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Statement of the Movement on Reserves

	General rate fund	Capital adjustment account	Pension reserve	Total reserves
	£	£	£	٤
Balance at 1 April 2017	168,358	4,217	(11,000)	161,575
Total comprehensive income and expenditure	814	-	(1,000)	(186)
Depreciation	2,927	(2,927)	-	-
Net charges for retirement benefits	-	-	1,000	1,000
Balance at 31 March 2018	172,099	1,290	(11,000)	162,389
Total comprehensive income and expenditure	5,028	-	_	5,028
Depreciation	662	(662)	-	-
Fixed assets financed from general fund	(1,391)	1,391	-	-
Net charges for retirement benefits			-	
Balance carried forward 31 March 2019	176,398	2,019	(11,000)	167,417



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Balance Sheet

	Notes	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
Fixed assets Tangible fixed assets	4		8,522		7,793
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank	6	43,843 154,281		59,231 138,562	
		198,124		197,793	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(28,229)		(32,197)	
Net current assets			169,895	_	165,596
			178,417	_	173,389
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year					
Pension liability	12		(11,000)		(11,000)
Net assets			167,417	_	162,389
		*		=	
Reserves; Capital adjustment account General rate fund Pension reserve			2,019 176,398 (11,000)		1,290 172,099 (11,000)
		·	167,417	-	162,389

The financial statements were approved by Marown Parish Commissioners on 20 November 2014 and were signed on their behalf by:

_Chairman

RFO



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Cash Flow Statement

	Notes	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
Net surplus / (deficit) on provision of services		~	5,028	2	(186)
Adjustments to net surplus on provision of services for non-cash movements		12,082		913	
Adjustments for items included in net surplus on provision of services that are investing and financing activities		(85)		-	
	-		11,997	***************************************	913
Net cash flows from operating activities	10	-	17,025	-	727
Net cashflows from investing activities	11		(1,306)		-
Net cashflows from financing activities			-		-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		-	15,719	•	727
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year			138,562		137,835
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		-	154,281	-	138,562



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Statement of Accounting Policies

1. Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (Section 1A)' ("FRS 102"), and with the Audit Act 2006 and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2018. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The financial statements are presented in sterling (£) and rounded to the nearest £.

2. Going Concern

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

3. Income

Rates receivable

Rates income is credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year on an accruals basis, net of discounts, exempt and uninhabitable properties.

4. Accruals of Income and Expenditure

The accounts of the authority are maintained on an accruals basis: activity is accounted for in the year that it takes place.

5. Value added Tax

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

6. Tangible fixed assets

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

(a) Recognition

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

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

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

(b) Measurement

All assets are initially measured at cost. The initial cost includes all expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the assets into working condition for its intended use.

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

- Infrastructure and Community assets depreciated historic cost;
- Operational assets depreciated historic cost which is considered to be an appropriate approximation of current value.



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

6. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

(c) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets with a finite useful life, other than freehold land and community assets. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis by allocating the cost of the asset over the estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
Operational Assets	5 to 20
iriirastructure assets	1

The useful life of an asset is estimated and is regularly reviewed. Where the useful life of a fixed asset is revised, depreciation is charged over the revised life of the asset.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

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

8. Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

Creditors

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

10. Employee benefits

(a) Short term benefits

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

(b) Defined benefit pension scheme

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

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

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

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



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

10. Employee benefits (continued)

(b) Defined benefit pension scheme (continued)

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

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

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

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

11. Reserves

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

General rate fund

This account has been set up to act as a buffer against the potential risks of increased expenditure to be charged to future years' accounts and to assist in organisational development.

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

Capital adjustment account

This account incorporates 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

Pension reserve

This reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for postemployment benefits and for funding those benefits.



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Significant judgements and estimates

Judgements

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

- Operational and infrastructure assets are judged to be held for their service potential rather than future resale value and therefore the Authority does not allocate residual values to assets when calculating depreciation. This could lead to the potential overstatement of depreciation and the understatement of asset carrying values in the Balance Sheet. The calculation of depreciation, however, does not affect the amount to be collected from rate payers.
- The Authority has judged that amounts held on deposit or invested for periods of less than three months are sufficiently liquid as to be classed as cash equivalents. Judgement is also required as to whether the primary purpose of holding such investments is for meeting short term cash commitments (in which case the investment is classified as a cash equivalent) or for investment return (in which case the investment remains classified as a short-term investment).

Estimates

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

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



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Employees' remuneration

The Board has no employees whose remuneration exceeded the disclosure threshold of £50,000 or more.

Members' allowances

During the year the Authority paid £1,642 (2018: £2,045) to its Members in respect of their attendance at meetings or undertaking duties and responsibilities.

2. External reviewer's fees

During the year the Authority incurred external reviewer's fees of £1,509 (2018: £1,520).

3. Total rateable value

The total rateable value for the year was £180,150 (2018: £180,022), and the rate multiplier for the year was 148p (2018: 148p).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Operational assets	Community assets	Infrastructure assets	Total
Cost				
At 1 April 2018	7,674	2,981	25,423	36,078
Additions	1,391		-	1,391
At 31 March 2019	9,065	2,981	25,423	37,469
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2018	2,862	-	25,423	28,285
Charge for the year	662		_	662
At 31 March 2019	3,524		25,423	28,947
Net book value				
At 31 March 2019	5,541	2,981	-	8,522
At 31 March 2018	4,812	2,981	_	7,793

Community assets - Land and buildings

These comprise of public conveniences at Crosby. Only the building element of the public conveniences is depreciated and is included under operational assets, leaving the land element within community assets and not subject to depreciation.

Infrastructure assets

These comprise of street lights in the Parish. Repairs and maintenance to street lights is expensed.



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

5. Investments

The Authority has representation on the board of the Western Civic Amenity Site Board ('the Board'). The Board comprises representative members from various western local authorities, whereby each representative member has access to the rewards, and exposure to the associated risks, arising from the operation of the Board. The Board is managed jointly by its representative members, with no single member having control or the right to exercise dominant or significant influence. Accordingly, the Authority's interest in the Board is considered to be an Investment. The Authority, together with the other representative members, fund the Board to the extent necessary to maintain its operations, but have made no capital contribution to the Board and therefore the investment is recorded at nil value.

6. Debtors

	2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Rates debtor (note 8)	6,081	22,948
VAT debtor	34,265	33,216
Other debtors	502	199
Prepayments	2,995	2,868
	43,843	59,231

Rates debtor is shown net of a bad debt provision of £6,527 (2018: £5,704).

7. Creditors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:	I.	L
Trade creditors	10,205	19,525
Accruals	18,024	12,672
	28,229	32,197
	*	



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

8. General rate fund

	Notes	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
Rates levied for the year	3		266,334		266,008
Add: Due from Treasury re prior year Arrears brought forward	-	20,340 8,311	. 00 651	2,474 6,725	0.100
			28,651 ———	-	9,199
Less: Discounts Exempt and unoccupied properties Collection fee Rates written off		8,963 3,479 3,129 (6)	294,985	9,134 3,142 3,128 (651)	275,207
	-		(15,565)		(14,753)
Total rates collectable		,	279,420	<u>-</u>	260,454
Rates received for the year:					
Current year rates Received from Treasury re prior year Arrears collected		244,683 20,290 1,839		227,706 2,474 1,623	
Total rates received in the year	-		266,812		231,803
Balances outstanding carried forward Due from Treasury re current year Arrears – current year Arrears – prior years	6	3,207 2,874 6,527		20,340 2,607 5,704	
	-		12,608	***************************************	28,651
		•	279,420	-	260,454
			2019 £		2018 £
General rates levied for the year			266,334		266,008
Less: Discounts, exempt & unoccupied properties			(12,442)		(12,276)
Per Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement			253,892	-	253,732



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

9. Related party transactions

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

Central Government - has a direct influence over the general operations of the Authority. It is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Authority operates. The Authority reclaimed VAT from Treasury during the year. There were no Government grants made available to the Authority during the year.

Department of Infrastructure (DOI) - The Authority pays amounts to the DOI, which is under common control, for disposal of refuse. During the year the Authority was charged £58,293 (2018: £57,283) including an accrual of £4,396 at the year end (2018: £4,810).

Manx Utilities Authority (MUA) - The Authority pays the MUA, which is under common control, for electricity supplies and maintenance. During the year this amounted to £26,985 (2018: £22,915) including an accrual of £1,828 (2018: £1,228). The balance outstanding at the year end was £3,612 (2018: £8,341).

All Commissioners and officers of the Authority are obliged to disclose in respect of themselves, their family members / close relatives, any material transactions with related parties.

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

Members of the Authority - have direct control over the Authority's financial and operating policies. Transactions with members have been disclosed in the notes to which they relate.

Patrick Parish Commissioners – the clerk to Patrick Parish Commissioners is also the clerk to Marown Parish Commissioners. Patrick Parish Commissioners were charged by the Authority £883 (2018: £886) in respect of office rent and telephone in the year. Included within the debtors at the year end was an amount of £139 (2018: £150) in relation to this recharge.

Western Civic Amenity Site Board ('the Board') - The Authority has representation on the Board, The Board comprises representative members from various western local authorities, whereby each representative member has access to the rewards, and exposure to the associated risks, arising from the operation of the Board. The Authority has funded the Board in the year by the amount of £47,612 (2018: £47,612). The Authority has made no capital contribution to the Board.

10. Net cash flows from operating activities

	2019 £	2018 £
Net surplus/ (deficit) for the year	5,028	(186)
Depreciation Interest received Net current service cost of pensions Decrease / (increase) in debtors (Decrease) / increase in creditors	662 (85) - 15,388 (3,968)	2,927 - 1,000 (13,945) 10,931
Net cash inflows from operating activities	17,025	727



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

11. Net cash flows from investing activities

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest received Purchase of fixed assets	85 (1,391)	-
Net cash outflows from investing activities	(1,306)	**

12. Post employment benefits

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

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

	2019	2018
Rate of increase in salaries	3.25%	3.20%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.45%	2.40%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.35%	2.60%

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

The mortality assumptions used were as follows:

	2019 Years	2018 Years
Longevity at the age of 65 for current pensioners		
- Men	20.5	21.7
- Women	23.1	24.3
Longevity at the age of 65 for future pensioners		
- Men	22.2	24.1
- Women	25.7	27.1

Reconciliation of scheme assets and liabilities:

Assets £	Liabilities £	Total £
32,000	(43,000)	(11,000)
3,000	-	3,000
2,000	(2,000)	
·	(3,000)	(3,000)
1,000	(1,000)	-
	, ,	
-	(2,000)	(2,000)
-	2,000	2,000
38,000	(49,000)	(11,000)
	£ 32,000 3,000 2,000 - 1,000	£ £ 32,000 (43,000) 3,000 - 2,000 (2,000) - (3,000) 1,000 (1,000) - (2,000) - (2,000) - (2,000)



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

12. Post employment benefits (continued)

Total cost r	recognised a	as an	expense:
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Total cost recognised as an expense:	2019 £	2018 £
Current service cost Interest cost	3,000	4,000 1,000
	3,000	5,000
No amounts were included in the cost of assets (2018: £Nil).	•	
The local authority's share of the fair value of plan assets was:		
	2019 %	2018 %
Equity instruments Bonds Property Cash	50 32 15 3	60 28 12
The local authority's share of the return on plan assets was:		
	2019 £	2018 £
Interest income Return on plan assets less interest income	1,000	1,000
Total return on plan assets	1,000	1,000

13. Subsequent events

There have been no events since the balance sheet date that would require adjustment of the financial statements or disclosure in the notes to the accounts.

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For the year ended 31 March 2019

Detailed Income and Expenditure Account

	2019 £	2018 £
Income		
Rates -income from rate fund	253,892	253,732
Refuse service fees	1,350	1,096
Search fees	2,250	1,875
Office rent	883	736
Miscellaneous income	235	250
Interest income	85	-
	258,695	257,689
Expenditure		
Services for the Parish		
Refuse collection	117,459	116,096
Western Civic Amenity Site Board - contribution	47,612	47,612
Street lighting	26,985	22,915
Grass cutting and gardening	14,931	12,560
WLASPB - contribution	4,496	4,483
Rate collection charges	3,129	3,127
Depreciation	662	2,927
Members' expenses	1,642	2,045
Dog bins .	3,375	3,298
Public Christmas trees and decorations	1,843	1,812
Newsletter	932	754
Public conveniences	1,838	2,973
Computer	1,031	1,047
Civic service	633	675
Bad debt provision	823	786
Membership fees to IOMMA	270	270
Donations	50	50
Rates write offs	(6)	(651)
Repairs and Maintenance	-	179
Gulley's and Roads	831	1,213
Planning	221	300
	228,757	224,471
Administrative expenses		
Clarks colons	44.547	44.000
Clerk's salary	14,517	11,868
Office expenses	2,510	10,104
Miscellaneous expenses	1,708	1,397
	18,735	23,369



For the year ended 31 March 2019

Detailed Income and Expenditure Account (continued)

	2019	2018
Legal and professional costs	£	£
Actuarial Fees	727	726
Bank charges	311	314
Accounting fee	1,694	1,855
Insurance	1,934	1,875
Internal audit fees	-	2,745
Assurance review	1,509	1,520
	6,175	9,035
Net current service cost of pensions		
Net current service cost of pensions		1,000
Net cost of services	253,667	257,875
Surplus / (deficit) for the year on the Income and Expenditure	5,028	(186)
Statement		20x2-x