Statement of Accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2023

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Year ended 31 March 2023

Members, Officers and Advisors

Members

Ramsey Town Commissioners (the "Authority") is managed from Ramsey Town Hall, Parliament Square, Ramsey.

The Authority consists of 12 elected members. The Annual General Meeting was held on 3 May 2022 with the elected members, their roles and responsibilities for the 2022-23 financial year being:

Mr F.B.R. Williams

Chairman.

Mr G.S. Court

Deputy Chairman; Lead Member for Parks and Leisure.

Mr A.R. Beighton

Mr R.D. Cowell

Joint Northern Civic Amenity Site Representative.

Miss L.L. Craine

Deputy Member for Housing and Property.

Rev'd Canon N.D. Greenwood

Mr S.R. Kelly

Lead Member for Works and Development.

Mr J. McGuinness

Lead Member for Finance, General Purposes & Establishment. Northern Local Authorities Swimming Pool Board Representative.

Mr A.J. Oldham

Deputy Member for Works and Development.

Deputy Member for Parks and Leisure.

Mr L. Parker

Lead Member for Housing and Property.

Deputy Member for Finance, General Purposes & Establishment. Ramsey & Northern Districts Housing Committee Representative.

Mr L.I. Singer

Mr W.G. Young

Deputy Member for Housing and Property.

The Authority is responsible for implementing and maintaining systems of internal control and corporate governance and the methods by which this is achieved are laid out in the Statement of Internal Control on pages 9 to 10 of these Statement of Accounts.

Officers

The daily management of the Authority is undertaken by staff presently employed by Ramsey Town Commissioners. During the 2022-23 financial year the staff involved were:

Mr T.R.K. Cowin

Town Clerk and Chief Executive Office

Mr H.S. Bevan

Deputy Town Clerk

Ms B. Wallace

Technical Services Manager

Mr M. Close LCGI, CIHCM

Housing and Property Manager

Mr N.Q. Cannell FCCA

Responsible Financial Officer

Advisors

External auditors

Crowe Isle of Man Audit LLC, Chartered Accountants

Internal auditors

Evolution Accounting Limited

Year ended 31 March 2023

Explanatory Foreword and Annual Review

Introduction

The aims and objectives of the Commission are to set and collect town rates at an appropriate level to fund the expenditure necessary to continue to provide the residents of the town with the many services presently provided. These services include the provision of refuse collection services, social housing, street lighting and cleaning, library services, Civil Registry services and the maintenance of highways and community areas within the town boundary.

This Statement provides a summary of the Commission's financial performance for the year ended 31 March 2023.

The individual accounts within the Statement are as follows:

The **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement** reports the net cost for the year of all functions for which the Commission is responsible and how those costs are financed from local ratepayers and other income sources. This also reflects any non-operational gains and losses recognised by the Commission during the year.

The **Statement of Movement on Reserves** shows the surplus or deficit on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and shows the adjustments of amounts which are required by statute and non-statutory proper practices to be charged or credited to the General Fund in determining the movement on the General Fund balance for the year.

The **Balance Sheet** sets out the financial position of the Commission at the end of the year.

The **Cash Flow Statement** summarises the inflows and outflows of cash arising from the Commission's transactions with third parties during the year.

The **Housing Revenue Income and Expenditure Account** is an account which independently records the costs of maintaining and managing the Commission's own social housing stock and how these costs are met by rent payers and other income.

The **General Rate Fund** shows the transactions of the Commission as a charging Authority in respect of rates income.

Annual Review

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement covers the day to day running costs of the Commission's services with the exception of social housing which is contained within the Housing Revenue Income and Expenditure Account.

Net expenditure is met from the following sources:

- · Income from the General Rate Fund;
- · Income from social housing; and
- · Miscellaneous income.

For the year ended 31 March 2023 the surplus during the year after non-operational gains and losses (including the revaluation of properties, disposal of certain fixed assets and re-measurement of the pension liability) amounted to £40,368,341 (2022: surplus £1,280,637). Once the other movements on the general fund have been taken into account, as detailed below, the results show an overall surplus of £92,711 (2022: deficit £69,378).

Year ended 31 March 2023

Explanatory Foreword and Annual Review - continued

Statement of the Movement on Reserves

This relates to amounts which are included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but do not relate to the General Fund.

Primarily the movements relate to the depreciation cost in the year, impairment of fixed assets, income and expenditure on other funds, movement on the pension liability, gains or losses on sale of fixed assets and the inclusion of capital repayments on loans and finance leases which are met by the General Fund.

Reserves

The Authority has increased its General Fund reserves from £899,515 at 31 March 2022 to £992,226 at 31 March 2023. These resources are retained to cover planned and potential expenditure, including support of the capital programme, debt repayment and as a buffer against anticipated financial risks.

Housing Revenue Account

The Housing Revenue Account shows the income and expenditure on Authority social housing. For the year ended 31 March 2023 the deficiency requirement amounted to £1,059,048 (2022: £1,026,102).

Having received £1,113,679 (2022: £802,329) deficiency payment on account, cumulatively £103,459 is repayable to Isle of Man Government as at 31 March 2023 (2022: £48,829 repayable).

General Rate Fund

The general rate income due and collected by the Authority is shown in the General Rate Fund. Rates were levied at 445p (2022: 415p) in the £ on an average rateable value of £733,671 (2022: £722,688) during the year.

Pensions Liability

The Authority is required to disclose certain information within its Financial Statements and included in note 17 is the net liability on the Isle of Man Local Government Superannuation Scheme that is attributable to Ramsey Town Commissioners.

This is the difference between future liabilities and assets as valued at 31 March 2023 and amounts to £504,000 (2022: £4,746,000). This decrease is primarily as the result of an actuarial re-measurement.

Capital Expenditure and Borrowing

Total capital expenditure in the year was £1,919,255 (2022: £576,840).

Investments and Borrowing

During the year no external investments were made (2022: £Nil).

Year ended 31 March 2023

Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

The Authority's responsibilities

The Authority is required to:

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

The Responsible Financial Officer's responsibilities

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

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

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

The Responsible Financial Officer has also:

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

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 2023.

Signed:		Signed: Norman (Canall
Chair	man	Responsible Finar	ncial Officer
Dated:	13 JUNE	2025	

Year ended 31 March 2023

Certificate of the Tynwald Auditor General

In accordance with section 3(1) of the Audit Act 2006 I have appointed Crowe Isle of Man Audit LLC to audit the accounts of Ramsey Town Commissioners for the year ended 31 March 2023.

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

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

Stephen Warren

Tynwald Auditor General / Ard Scruteyder Tinvaal

Stophe II. R.D.

2nd Floor Prospect House 27-29 Prosect Hill Douglas Isle of Man IM1 1ET

Date: 13 June 2025

Year ended 31 March 2023

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Ramsey Town Commissioners

Opinion

We have audited the Statement of Accounts of Ramsey Town Commissioners (the 'Authority') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Statement of Movement on Reserves, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the Statement of Accounts, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the Statement of Accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Authority's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its total comprehensive income and expenditure for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2018 with key consideration of Regulation 10(2) and the relevant provisions of the Audit Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the Statement of Accounts, we have concluded that the Authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Statement of Accounts is appropriate.

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

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

Other information

The Commissioners are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in this report, other than the Statement of Accounts and our Auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the Statement of Accounts does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Year ended 31 March 2023

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Ramsey Town Commissioners - continued

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- any transaction effected by or on account of the Authority is or will be contrary to law; or
- the internal organisation of the Authority and the controls maintained by it are not sufficient as to secure proper management of the finances of the Authority and economy and efficiency in the use of its resources.

Responsibilities of Responsible Financial Officer

As explained more fully in the Responsible Financial Officer responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the Responsible Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Responsible Financial Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of Statement of Accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Statement of Accounts

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

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

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

- We considered the opportunities for non-compliance with the key laws and regulations affecting the
 Authority. We identified the Audit Act 2006 and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2018 and the as
 the primary pieces of legislation affecting the entity. We reviewed the legislation to conclude whether
 there has been any activity in the Authority which is required to be disclosed under this legislation.
- We considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the Authority for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas:
 - Revenue recognition,
 - Management override in the manipulation of financial information, and
 - Bias in the use of estimates.

We discussed these risks with the Authority's administrators and designed audit procedures to mitigate the risks identified. These included tests on the recognition of revenue and testing a sample of journals to confirm they were appropriate for the transactions noted in the year.

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

Year ended 31 March 2023

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Ramsey Town Commissioners - continued

When auditing the Statement of Accounts, we have followed the requirements of the Audit Act 2006 with key consideration of Sections 4(2) and 4(3). These responsibilities include consideration of whether:

- the payment or application of money or other property held or received by or on account of the Authority, or
- a transaction effected by or on account of the Authority is or will be contrary to law.

In auditing the Statement of Accounts, we are also required to consider whether the internal organisation of the Authority and the internal controls maintained by it, are such as to secure the proper management of the finances of the Authority and economy and efficiency in the use of its resources.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Authority's Members, as a body, in accordance with Section 6 of the Audit Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Authority's Members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's Members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Crowe Isle of Man Audul LLC

Date

Crowe Isle of Man Audit LLC

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

Year ended 31 March 2023

Statement of Internal Control

Introduction

Regulation 6 (2) of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2018 requires the Authority 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.

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

Scope of Responsibilities of the Authority and the Responsible Financial Officer

The Members and Officers control 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 and other senior officers supports the strategy and policy approved by the Authority.

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

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

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

Purpose of the internal control system

The instigating and maintenance of an internal control system is a process for assuring the Authority's objectives in operational effectiveness and efficiency, reliable financial reporting, compliance with applicable laws, regulations and policies and helps protect the Authority's assets and reduce the possibility of fraud.

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:

Annual review

On an annual basis the Authority engages the professional services of an independent internal auditor.

Board meetings

The Authority meets monthly and consists of a Chairman and a maximum of 11 other Authority members. The Authority receives reports from the Authority's Officers on operational matters and ensures that the work of the Responsible Financial Officer and other senior officers supports the strategy and policy approved by the Authority.

Year ended 31 March 2023

Statement of Internal Control - continued

Review of internal control and corporate governance environment

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

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

- the work of the Responsible Financial Officer within the Authority,
- the work of the internal auditors, and
- the external auditors in their annual audit letter and other reports.

The internal auditor concluded that no high-risk observations were identified.

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

Report on internal control and corporate governance environment

Attention is drawn to the fact that systems of internal control and corporate governance are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve objectives. They can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance. Accordingly, reasonable assurance is given that the Authority's internal control and corporate governance arrangements are adequate and operated effectively during the period ended 31 March 2023.

The following improvements have been identified by the internal auditors to address internal control weaknesses:

- The review of Commercial Waste Collection process and policy to assess charging structure.
- The review of Domestic Waste Collection process in relation to assisted waste collection, medical waste, fly tipping etc. utilising data from the bin weighing software system.

 T 	The review of	Domestic \	Waste (Collection	process	in relation	to educating	and	encouraging	recyclina
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Signed: Chairman	S	iigned:	Norman ponsible Fin	
Dated:13 JUNE	2025			

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement For the year ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	2022-23 Gross expenditure £	2022-23 Gross income £	2022-23 Net expenditure £	2021-22 Net expenditure £
Continuing operations:		-	-	-	_
Finance and general purposes		(1,233,535)	96,709	(1,136,826)	(999,465)
Miscellaneous		(70,596)	33,579	(37,017)	3,545
Property		(348,183)	265,871	(82,312)	(18,098)
Works and development		(1,718,908)	647,697	(1,071,211)	(1,085,346)
Parks and leisure		(565,210)	94,728	(470,482)	(398,826)
Net pension current service cost		(278,000)	0	(278,000)	(274,000)
Net cost of General Fund services		(4,214,432)	1,138,584	(3,075,848)	(2,772,190)
Housing income & expenditure account		(2,469,701)	3,444,901	975,200	571,397
Housing Deficiency		0	1,059,048	1,059,048	1,026,102
Net income from housing services	8	(2,469,701)	4,503,949	2,034,248	1,597,499
Income from General Rate Fund	7			3,130,602	2,881,344
Interest payable and similar charges				(1,539,312)	(1,511,871)
Interest and investment income				1,306	0
Net pension interest cost				(118,000)	(107,000)
Surplus on disposal of fixed assets				181,180	19,855
Surplus on provision of services				614,176	107,637
Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure					
Re-measurement of net pension liability				4,638,000	1,173,000
Revaluation of fixed assets				35,116,165	0
Total comprehensive income & expe	enditure			40,368,341	1,280,637

The Statement of Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 17 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

Ramsey Town Commissioners
Statement of Movement on Reserves
For the year ended 31 March 2023

	General Fund £	Capital Adjustment Account	Revaluation Reserve	Pensions Reserve	Housing Repairs Account	Usable Capital Receipts	Heating Reserve	Civic Amenity Reserve	
Total comprehensive income &	ı	ı	ı	1	1	1	1	1	
Transfers (to)/from other reserves:	614,176		35,116,165	4,638,000					
Depreciation & amortisation	253,140	(985,167)	(159,379)		891,406				
(Surplus)/deficit on disposal of fixed assets	(181,180)	181,180							
Net charges made for retirement benefits	396,000			(396,000)					
Loan fund principal payments	(215,550)	1,792,983			(1,577,433)				
Fixed assets financed from General Fund	(82,069)	85,069							
Finance lease capital repayments	(3,479)	3,479							
Housing revenue surplus net of loan interest	(619,255)				619,255				
Heating revenue (surplus)/deficit	17,588						(17,588)		
Civic Amenity (surplus)/deficit	(82,944)							82,944	
Other reserves transfers	(716)				210	463	43		
b)	92,711	1,077,544	34,956,786	4,242,000	(66,562)	463 ((17,545)	82,944	
Balance b/f	899,515	17,812,270	13,635,772	(4,746,000)	43,445	70,007	37,126	137,229	
Balance c/f	992,226	18,889,814	48,592,558	(504,000)	(23,117)	70,470	19,581	220,173	

The Statement of Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 17 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

Ramsey Town Commissioners
Statement of Movement on Reserves
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	General Fund	Capital Adjustment Account	Revaluation Reserve	Pensions Reserve	Housing Repairs Account	Usable Capital Receipts	Heating Reserve	Civic Amenity Reserve
Total comprehensive income &	4	#1	#1	4 1	щ	41	ч	чI
expenditure	107,637			1,173,000				
Transfers (to)/from other reserves:								
Depreciation & amortisation	255,190	(991,266)	(159,379)		895,455			
Impairment of social housing	0	(430,772)			430,772			
(Surplus)/deficit on disposal of fixed assets	(19,885)	19,855						
Net charges made for retirement benefits	381,000			(381,000)				
Loan fund principal payments	(206,523)	1,758,872			(1,552,349)			
Fixed assets financed from General Fund	(335,886)	335,886						
Finance lease capital repayments	(3,479)	3,479						
Housing revenue surplus net of loan interest	(217,239)				217,239			
Heating revenue surplus/deficit	1,849						(1,849)	
Civic Amenity surplus/deficit	(29,072)							29,072
Other reserve account transfers	(3,000)					3,000		
	(86,378)	696,054	(159,379)	792,000	(8,883)	3,000	(1,849)	29,072
Balance b/f	968,893	17,116,216	13,795,151	(5,538,000)	52,328	67,007	38,975	108,157
Balance c/f	899,515	17,812,270	13,635,772 (4,746,000)	(4,746,000)	43,445	70,007	37,126	137,229

The Statement of Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 17 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 20

As at 51 March 2025					
	Notes	2023	2023	2022	2022
		£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets					
Operational assets					
Dwellings	1		80,380,674		49,766,676
Other land & buildings	1		10,900,253		7,954,687
Vehicles, plant, furniture & equipment	1		755,342		459,192
Infrastructure assets	1		75,199		56,471
Community assets	1		22,926		27,511
			92,134,394		58,264,537
Non-operational assets			,,		00,200,000
Assets under construction	1	1,941,091		564,417	
Investment properties	1	2,590,250		2,105,250	
			4,531,341		2,669,667
					, ,
Intangible assets	2		0		882
Long term debtors	3		926,127		978,038
			97,591,862		61,913,124
Current assets					
Debtors & prepayments	3	840,078		952,859	
Cash at bank		1,744,951		745,647	
		2,585,029		1,698,506	
Commant linkilities					
Current liabilities Other creditors & accruals		047.000		462 500	
Short-term borrowing	4 5	817,808 1,877,508		463,580	
Finance agreement liability	6	2,890		1,750,655 3,480	
Thance agreement hability					
		2,698,206		2,217,715	
Net current assets / (liabilities)			(113,177)		(519,209)
Total assets less current					
liabilities			97,478,685		61,393,915
					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Long-term liabilities					
Other creditors	4	281,200		296,000	
Long-term borrowing	5	28,435,780		28,459,257	
Finance agreement liability	6	0		3,294	
Pension liability	17	504,000	e a	4,746,000	
			(29,220,980)		(33,504,551)
Total assets less liabilities			68,257,705		27,889,364

Balance Sheet – continued As at 31 March 2023

	2023	2022
	£	£
Financed by:		
Revaluation Reserve	48,592,558	13,635,772
Capital Adjustment Account	18,889,814	17,812,270
Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	70,470	70,007
Pension Reserve	(504,000)	(4,746,000)
Heating Reserve	19,581	37,126
General Fund	992,226	899,515
Housing Repairs Account	(23,117)	43,445
Northern Civic Amenity Reserve	220,173	137,229
	68,257,705	27,889,364

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Authority on 13 June 2025 and were signed on their behalf by:

Chairman

Responsible Financial Officer

Cash Flow Statement For the year ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Net surplus on provision of services		614,176	107,637
Adjustments to net surplus on provision of services for non-cash movements	11	1,863,481	1,575,890
Adjustments for items included in net surplus on provision of services that are investing and financing activities	12	1,539,313	1,509,593
Net cash flow from Operating Activities		4,016,970	3,193,120
Net cash flow from Investing Activities	13	(1,578,255)	(556,985)
Net cash flow from Financing Activities	14	(1,439,411)	(3,166,252)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		999,304	(530,117)
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the reporting period		745,647	1,275,764
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		1,744,951	745,647

The Statement of Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 17 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

Year ended 31 March 2023

Statement of Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, the Audit Act 2006 and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2018. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for the modification to a fair value basis for certain land and buildings as specified in the accounting policies below.

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

2. Going concern

The Members of the Authority have reviewed the present position and the expected future activities of the Authority. Consideration was given to the existing cash at bank, current assets and liabilities and general reserves, budgeted activities and forecasts of future cash at bank. The Authority believe it is necessary to maintain certain levels of cash at bank to meet future cashflows particularly during the first quarter of the following financial year. The Authority recognise that financial support will be required in relation to social housing.

Having undertaken the review the Members have a reasonable expectation that, with the continued support from Central Government, the Authority has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

3. Income

a. Rates income

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

b. Rental income

Gross rent income is the total rent due for the year after voids, write-offs, refunds etc.

c. Other income

Other income includes consideration for the provision of commercial refuse collection services, commercial rental income from investment properties and car parks, the provision of communal heating and laundry facilities, property search fees and Registry Office fees. The associated income streams are the total received or receivable for the services rendered.

d. Bank interest

Bank interest is the total received or receivable in the year.

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. In particular:

- Fees, charges and rents due from tenants are accounted for as income at the date the Authority provides the relevant goods or services.
- Employee costs are charged as expenditure when they are due rather than paid, including any arrears of pay or pay awards.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed; where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption they are carried as stocks on the balance sheet.
- Works are charged as expenditure when they are completed before which they are carried as works in progress on the balance sheet.
- Interest payable and receivable on borrowings is accounted for in the year to which it relates.
- Where income and expenditure has been recognised but cash has not been received or paid a debtor or
 creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the balance sheet. Where it is doubtful that debts will be
 settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might
 not be collected.
- Income and expenditure are credited and debited to the relevant account unless they properly represent
 capital receipts or capital expenditure. These accruals are largely based on known commitments and can
 be assessed accurately. Where estimates are made they are based on historical records, precedence
 and officers' knowledge and experience. In all cases the Authority adopts a prudent approach to avoid
 overstating its resources.

Year ended 31 March 2023

Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

5. Value Added Tax

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

6. Intangible Fixed Assets

Intangible fixed assets are fixed assets that do not have physical substance but which are separately identifiable and where future economic benefits will be received by the Authority through custody or legal rights (e.g. software licences). Purchased intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is charged so as to allocate the cost of intangibles less their residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The intangible assets are amortised over the following useful economic lives:

Software costs

5 years

7. Tangible fixed assets

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

a. Recognition

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

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

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

b. Measurement (valuation bases)

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

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

- Infrastructure and Community assets are measured at depreciated cost (or a nominal value where the historic cost is not known);
- Social Housing is measured at current value which is determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (i.e. existing use value – 'EUV');
- Land and Buildings (other than Social Housing and Investment Properties) are measured at current value; and
- · Assets under construction are measured at historic cost.

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

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

c. Revaluation

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value may be revalued on a rolling basis provided revaluation of assets is completed within five years. Asset valuations were last carried out in 2018 and are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value.

Year ended 31 March 2023

Statement of Accounting Policies – continued

c. Revaluation - continued

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

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

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

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

d. Impairment

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

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

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

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

e. Depreciation

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

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

•	Freehold land	Not depreciated
•	Freehold buildings	50 years
•	Component elements (central heating boilers and kitchen refurbishments)	15 years
•	Plant and machinery	7 years
•	Furniture and equipment	7 years
•	Motor vehicles	7 years
•	Infrastructure assets	7 years
•	Other tangible assets	7 years

Year ended 31 March 2023

Statement of Accounting Policies – continued

e. Depreciation - continued

Where an item has major components (e.g. major social housing refurbishments) whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the asset or whose useful life is considered different then the components are depreciated separately over 15 years.

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

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

f. Disposals

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

8. Investment property

Investment properties are those that are used solely to earn rental income or for capital appreciation purposes. Properties that are used to facilitate the delivery of services are not Investment properties.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value. The assets are not depreciated but are subject to five yearly revaluation reviews according to market conditions at the year end.

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

Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These gains and losses are reversed out in the Statement of Movement on Reserves to the Capital Adjustment Account.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

10. Government grants and contributions

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

a. Revenue Grants

Amounts due are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when conditions attached to the grants or contributions are satisfied. Amounts advanced for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors and released to the relevant service line when conditions are satisfied.

Year ended 31 March 2023

Statement of Accounting Policies – continued

b. Capital Grants

Amounts due are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when conditions attached to the grants or contributions are satisfied. Amounts advanced for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors and released to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when conditions are satisfied.

Grants toward the cost of capital assets are credited to deferred income and released over the life of the assets so as to match the depreciation of the assets to which the grants relate.

c. Housing deficiency

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

11. Leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised initially at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments) at the inception of the lease, are included in tangible fixed assets and are depreciated and assessed for impairment in the same way as owned assets.

The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and a reduction of the lease obligation using the effective interest method so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are deducted in measuring profit and loss.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis over the lease term unless the rental payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation, in which case the Authority recognises annual rent expense equal to amounts owed to the lessor.

The aggregate benefits of lease incentives are recognised as a reduction to the expense recognised over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

12. Debtors

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

13. Creditors

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

14. Employee benefits

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

a. Short term benefits

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

b. Defined benefit pension plan

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

Year ended 31 March 2023

Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

b. Defined benefit pension plan - continued

The Authority and its employees pay contributions into the scheme and these contributions are calculated at a level intended to balance the pension 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 employees at the reporting date.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit method. Annually the administering Authority engages independent actuaries, Barnett Waddingham LLP, 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 have terms approximating the estimated period of the future payments ('discount rate').

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

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experienced 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'.

15. Provisions

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

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

16. 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 Fund:** set up to act as a buffer against the potential risks of increased expenditure to be charged to future years' Statement of Accounts and to assist in organisational development.
- Housing Repairs Account: representing the balance of the surpluses or deficits arising on housing
 income, repair spend against the allowance received and loan interest incurred. This allowance is
 increased for inflation each year only.
- **Heating Reserve:** representing the balance of the surpluses or deficits of heating receipts against heating costs.
- **Usable Capital Receipts Reserve:** representing the balance arising from monies received being available solely for capital purchases for the benefit of the town.
- **Northern Civic Amenity Reserve:** representing the balance of the surpluses or deficits arising on the administration of the Northern Civic Amenity Site on behalf of the Northern Districts Civic Amenity Site Joint Committee.

Year ended 31 March 2023

Statement of Accounting Policies – continued

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

- **Revaluation Reserve:** representing principally the balance of the surpluses or deficits arising on the periodic revaluation of fixed assets.
- Capital Adjustment Account: amounts set aside from capital receipts or revenue resources to finance expenditure on fixed assets or for the repayment of external loans and certain other capital financing transactions.
- **Pension Reserve:** the Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding those benefits.

Year ended 31 March 2023

Significant Judgements and Estimates

a. Judgements

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

- The Authority operates a rolling 5-year revaluation programme for fixed assets held on the Balance Sheet at revalued amount. This means that not all assets are revalued formally every year. However, a desktop review is undertaken of the assets that were not formally revalued during the year, taking into account factors such as changes to building cost indices since the asset's last revaluation and the impact of revaluations in the year for similar assets. As a result, it is judged that the potential difference in value that would result from formal revaluation is not material in the context of the overall carrying value of the assets, and therefore the risk of material misstatement to the Balance Sheet is low.
- Social housing property 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 understatement of
 asset carrying values in the Balance Sheet.
- The Authority has judged that amounts held on deposit or invested for periods of less than 3 months are sufficiently liquid as to be classed as cash equivalents. Judgement is also required as to whether the primary purpose of holding such deposits is for meeting short term cash commitments (classified as cash equivalents) or for investment return (classified as short-term investment).

b. Estimates

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

- Pension liability Pension liability is an estimation of the net pension liability that depends on a
 number of complex and inter-related actuarial assumptions and judgements, i.e. the rate of inflation,
 the rate of increase in salaries, the age of retirement, the 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.
- Bad debt provision Bad debt provision is held against arrears of major income sources to the extent
 that the recoverability of those arrears is in doubt. At the year-end the Authority reviews the position
 of outstanding arrears and where debts are unlikely to be recovered those debts are provided for.
 Any debts recovered after being provided against are credited to the relevant service line.

Notes to the Statement of Accounts Forming part of the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Tangible fixed assets

Operational assets	Dwellings £	Other land & buildings	Motor vehicles, plant & equipment £	Infrastructure assets £	Community assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation	_	_	_	_	_	_
As at 1 April 2022	53,177,481	8,398,164	2,447,636	550,987	164,639	64,738,907
Additions in the year Transfers from non-	0	54,002	447,042	41,537	0	542,581
operational assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation	27,369,868	2,614,000	0	0	0	29,983,868
Disposals in the year	(166,675)	0	(333,669)	(70,000)	0	(570,344)
As at 31 March 2023	80,380,674	11,066,166	2,561,009	522,524	164,639	94,695,012
Depreciation						
As at 1 April 2022	3,410,805	443,477	1,988,444	494,516	137,128	6,474,370
Charge for the year	870,312	101,986	143,972	22,809	4,585	1,143,664
Released on revaluation	(4,267,747)	(379,550)	0	0	0	(4,647,297)
Released on disposals	(13,370)	0	(326,749)	(70,000)	0	(410,119)
As at 31 March 2023	0	165,913	1,805,667	447,325	141,713	2,560,618
Net book value						
As at 31 March 2023	80,380,674	10,900,253	755,342	75,199	22,926	92,134,394
As at 31 March 2022	49,766,676	7,954,687	459,192	56,471	27,511	58,264,537

Included within Motor vehicles, plant and equipment above, are 2 vehicles which are held on finance lease (2022: 2 vehicles). The cost of these assets are £246,895 (2022: £246,895) to which £10,739 (2022: £35,271) of depreciation has been attributed in the year.

Non-operational assets	Assets under construction £	Investment properties £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
As at 1 April 2022	564,417	2,105,250	2,669,667
Additions in the year	1,376,674	0	1,376,674
Revaluation	0	485,000	485,000
Transfers to operational assets	0	0	0
As at 31 March 2023	1,941,091	2,590,250	4,531,341

Valuation of fixed assets

The Authority has a rolling 5-year revaluation programme so that all land and buildings are revalued regularly. A valuation was performed at 31 March 2023 having been carried out by Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors qualified staff at Chrystals Commercial, Chartered Surveyors, Douglas, Isle of Man, the Authority's external valuer.

Valuations have been carried out in accordance with the Practice Statements, Guidance Notes and Valuation Information papers published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors; RICS Valuation – Global Standards (known as The Red Book) dated 2022 and any subsequent updates. Site values were noted for each housing estate based on assumptions as to the extent of the sites on the basis of a typical site for each house type rather than being based on the overall area of the estate.

The basis for valuation is set out in the statement of accounting policies.

Notes to the Statement of Accounts - continued

Forming part of the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023

Motor vehicles,

Infra-

Non-

1. Tangible fixed assets - continued

Assets were valued at that date as follows:

	Land & dwellings	Other land 8 buildings £	venicies, plant & equipment £	structure assets £	Community assets	operationa assets	l Total £
Valued at	_	_	-	-	-	_	-
historical cost	2,302,112	585,164	2,561,009	522,524	164,639	1,941,091	8,076,539
Valued at current value							
in use	78,078,562	10,481,002	0	0	0	2,590,250	91,149,814
	80,380,674	11,066,166	2,561,009	552,524	164,639	4,531,341	99,226,353
Assets held Operational a	ssets			Number at March 2022	Changes in year	Numbe 31 March	
Dwellings							
Houses and bur	_			382	100		82
Flats and maiso	nettes			175	(3)	1	72
Total				 557	(3)	-	54
Total						_	_
Other land an	d buildings			4			
Car parks Workshops				4 2	-		4 2
Public convenie	nces			4	_		4
Public offices				1			1
Recreational pro	operties			3	-		3
Miscellaneous p	•			4			4
Vehicles, plan Vehicles	t and equipme	ent		23	(1)		22
Community as	ssets				(-)		
Parks and open				2	(#)		2
Non-operation Commercial pro				4	-		4
Capital expen	diture and fina	ancing of fixe	ed asset addi	tions			
					2023 £	20)22 £
Operational ass	ets				542,581	. 314	,580
Non-operationa	assets				1,376,674		2,260
						-	

The capital expenditure has been financed by contributions from revenue.

1,919,255

576,840

Notes to the Statement of Accounts - continued Forming part of the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023

2. Intangible fixed assets		
Cost As at 1 April 2022		£ 40,655
As at 31 March 2023		40,655
Amortisation As at 1 April 2022		39,773
Charge for the year		882
As at 31 March 2023		40,655
Net book value As at 31 March 2023		0
As at 31 March 2022		882
3. Debtors		
Amounts falling due in one year:	2023	2022
Communication of the section of	£	£
Government departments	193,756	197,406
Manx Utilities Authority loan – current portion Other local authorities	51,911 85,442	49,220 74,840
Ratepayers	177,654	291,647
Housing rents	26,336	70,646
Sundry debtors	123,713	71,374
Prepayments	70,819	57,408
VAT	110,447	140,318
	840,078	952,859
Debtor balances are shown net of provisions for bad or doubtful debts a	s follows:	
Provisions	2023	2022
	£	£
Rate debtors	152,500	22,000
Housing rents	65,000	15,100
Sundry debtors	7,000	73,781
	224,500	110,881
Amounts falling due after more than one year:	2023 £	2022 £
Manx Utilities Authority loan	926,127	978,038
		-

Notes to the Statement of Accounts - continued Forming part of the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023

3. Debtors - continued

The Authority has previously acquired financing through a number of fixed term loans from the Isle of Man Bank to fund long-term capital projects (see note 5) in relation to updating the local sewer systems which are secured by a Letter of Comfort provided by Treasury. The fixed term loans are repayable quarterly, over periods between 10 and 30 years and interest is charged at fixed rates of between 4.83% and 6.11% per annum.

During the 2013-14 financial year the responsibility for the local sewers was adopted by the Manx Utilities Authority and as such the responsibility for the servicing of the loans was also transferred. In order to avoid breaking the fixed term loans it was agreed that the Authority retain the original borrowings and the Manx Utility Authority reimburse the Authority on a quarterly basis in line with the repayment schedule.

4. Creditors

Amounts falling due in one year:	2023	2022
	£	£
Central Government	14,800	14,800
Housing rents in advance	36,035	34,466
Sundry creditors and accruals	766,973	414,314
	817,808	463,580
Amounts falling due after more than one year:	2023	2022
	£	£
Central Government	281,200	296,000

In the financial year ended 31 March 2019 the Authority entered into an agreement with Central Government to purchase Ramsey Courthouse under which the Authority makes annual payments of £14,800 over a 25-year period. The agreement is free from interest and unsecured.

5. Long term borrowing

Loans outstanding are the amounts borrowed from external lenders at the balance sheet date. They may be analysed as follows:

Falling due within one year:	2023 £	2022 £
Commercial loans	1,877,508	1,750,655
Falling due after more than one year:	2023	2022
	£	£
Commercial loans	28,435,780	28,459,257
Total long-term borrowing	30,313,288	30,209,912

Loan security

The Authority has previously acquired financing through a number of fixed term loans from the Isle of Man Bank to fund long-term capital projects which are secured by a Letter of Comfort provided by Treasury. The fixed term loans are repayable quarterly, over periods between 10 and 30 years and interest is charged at fixed rates of between 4.83% and 6.11% per annum.

Notes to the Statement of Accounts - continued

Forming part of the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023

5. Long term borrowing - continued

The Authority has also taken out variable rate loans with the Isle of Man Bank to fund long-term capital projects with interest being charged at London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 1.25%. Again, these loans are repayable quarterly and are secured by a Letter of Comfort provided by Treasury.

The Authority has also acquired financing in the form of variable rate loans from HSBC Bank to fund long-term capital projects. Interest is charged at LIBOR plus 0.95% to 1.2%; again, the loans are repayable quarterly and are secured by a Letter of Comfort provided by Treasury.

From the 1st of January 2022 both Isle of Man Bank and HSBC Bank replaced LIBOR with the Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA) a rate administered by the Bank of England which reflects the average of the interest rates that banks pay to borrow Sterling overnight from other financial institutions. Unlike LIBOR it is deemed a risk-free rate therefore it does not include a premium for credit risk or term risk. Historically SONIA has been very stable and has tracked the Bank of England's Base Rate very closely.

6. Finance Agreements

The Authority holds certain tangible fixed assets under finance agreements. The minimum liability payments under finance agreements fall due as follows:

paymente under imanee agreemente fair due as follows:	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts due within one year	3,184	3,871
Later than one year and not later than five years	0	2,903
	3,184	6,774
Less future finance charges	(294)	(685)
Present value of finance agreement obligations	2,890	6,089
	2023 £	2022 £
Due for settlement within one year	2,890	3,480
Due for settlement later than one year and not later than five years	0	2,609
	2,890	6,089
		-

Notes to the Statement of Accounts - continued Forming part of the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023

7. General Rate Account	202	23	2	2022	
General rates levied for the year	£	£ 3,269,405	£	£ 3,022,852	
Add: Due from Treasury re prior year Arrears brought forward	197,406 313,647		50,700 292,775		
Less: Discounts Exempt and unoccupied properties Collection charge	(84,298) (54,505) (31,516)	511,053	(79,189) (62,319) (29,017)	343,475	
		(170,319)	-	(170,525)	
Total rates collectable		3,610,139	-	3,195,802	
Rates received in the year: Current year rates Arrears collected Balance from Treasury re previous year Rates surfeit Total rates received in the year Balances outstanding carried forward: Due from Treasury re current year Arrears: current year previous years	2,745,773 120,564 197,406 22,486 193,756 137,074 193,080	3,086,229	2,522,631 92,679 50,700 18,739 197,406 113,551 200,096	2,684,749	
		523,910	-	511,053	
	3	3,610,139		3,195,802	
General rates levied for the year Less: Discounts Exempt and unoccupied properties	(84,298)	3,269,405	(79,189)	3,022,852	
Exempt and anoccupied properties	(54,505)	(138,803)	(62,319)	(141 ENO)	
Add: interest		(138,803)		(141,508) 0	
Per Comprehensive Income & Expenditure St	atement	3,130,602	=	2,881,344	
The state of the s	=	-,,	=	Z,001,514	

Notes to the Statement of Accounts - continued
Forming part of the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023

8. Housing Income and Expenditure Account

	2023		2022	
	£	£	£	£
Income:				
Dwelling rents		2,880,343		2,836,553
Housing Deficiency		1,059,048		1,026,102
Other income		564,558		517,682
Total income		4,503,949		4,380,337
Expenditure:				
Repairs & maintenance	808,442		787,389	
Supervision & management	176,030		156,215	
Rent, rates, taxes & other charges	521,437		494,268	
Provision for doubtful debts	49,900		0	
Depreciation	891,406		895,455	
Impairment	0		430,772	
Rates surfeit	22,486	-	18,739	
		(2,469,701)	_	(2,782,838)
Net income from Housing Revenue services	×	2,034,248		1,597,499

Dwelling rent income

Dwelling rent income is the total rent due for the year after voids, write-offs, refunds, etc. Voids of £123,889 represent 4.30% of the rental debit for the year (2022: £121,651 or 4.29%).

a. Rent arrears	2023 £	2022 £
Rent arrears	26,336	70,646
Rent arrears as a percentage of gross rental income	0.91%	2.49%

Arrears written off during the year amounted to £Nil (2022: £Nil). A provision of £65,000 (2022: £15,100) has been made against doubtful rent debtors.

b. Housing deficiency grant

Housing deficiency grant is paid from central government to meet the shortfall of housing income over housing expenditure incurred by the Authority. The amount of deficiency is calculated as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Opening balance brought forward - (repayable)/receivable	(48,828)	(272,601)
Charges to Deficiency Grant	1,059,048	1,026,102
Payments received from Department of Infrastructure	(1,113,679)	(802,329)
	-	
Closing balance carried forward – (repayable)/receivable	(103,459)	(48,828)

Notes to the Statement of Accounts - continued
Forming part of the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023

9. Remuneration

a. Employee remuneration

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

2023

Pomunoration hand	Number of	Number of
Remuneration band £75,000 - £99,999	employees 1	employees 0
£50,000 - £74,999	4	5

Key management compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Authority. Total key management personnel compensation for the year was £294,605 (2022: £293,908).

b. Members' allowances

During the year the Authority paid £3,743 (2022: £3,839) to its Members in respect of their attendance at meetings, undertaking duties and responsibilities.

10. Related party transactions

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

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

- 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.

The following are instances where related party transactions are evident:

a. Central Government

Central Government has a direct influence over the general operations of the Authority in that it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Authority operates. During the year, housing deficiency requirements were funded by Central Government as disclosed in Note 8.

The Authority disposes of both domestic and commercial waste at the Energy from Waste Plant in its own right and on behalf of the Northern Civic Amenity Site. During the year the Authority incurred waste disposal charges of £421,587 (2022: 439,182).

Central Government acts as a control for the disposal of electronic household goods which contain ozone depleting substances and during the year charged the Authority £22,899 (2022: 21,275) for the disposal of such items from the Northern Civic Amenity Site.

Central Government is the landlord of the Northern Civic Amenity Site and leases the site to the Northern District Civic Amenity Joint Committee with the rent for the year being £20,320 (2022: £20,320).

During the 2019 financial year the Authority purchased Ramsey Courthouse from a Central Government department for £450,000. The purchase was financed by way of an £80,000 deposit and a 25-year agreement for the Authority to make annual payments of £14,800. The fifth annual repayment of £14,800 was made in the year.

The Authority is registered for VAT purposes and is therefore able to reclaim any VAT incurred on purchases which exceeds VAT applied on income from IOM Customs & Excise. During the year the Authority reclaimed VAT totalling £450,719 (2022: £291,429).

During the year the Authority incurred costs of £2,755 (2022: £5,713), payable to Central Government, renewing its fleet vehicle road licences.

Notes to the Statement of Accounts - continued Forming part of the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023

b. Ramsey and Northern Districts Housing Committee

Ramsey and Northern Districts Housing Committee are related by virtue of common influence and by virtue of the provision of management support. During the year Ramsey and Northern Districts Housing Committee were charged £99,210 (2022: £112,663) in respect of administration charges, clerk's salary and the provision of maintenance services.

At the year-end there is a balance due to Ramsey Town Commissioners of £83,308 (2022: £74,840).

c. Manx Utilities Authority

Manx Utilities Authority provides the Authority with electricity supply and annual maintenance support for street lighting, renewal of street light columns and heads and electricity and water supply for Authority properties. During the year the Authority incurred charges of £216,299 (2022: £144,667).

d. IOM Post Office

During the year the Authority incurred costs of £nil (2022: £2,929) relating to postal services provided leading up to elections.

e. Northern Local Authority Swimming Pool Board

The Northern Local Authority Swimming Pool Board manages the Ramsey Swimming Pool and raises an annual rate on the northern local authorities as a contribution to the running costs of maintaining the pool. During the year the Authority incurred rates of £19,458 (2022: £17,000).

f. Northern District Civic Amenity Joint Committee

The Northern District Amenity Joint Committee was set up to run the Northern Civic Amenity Site and consists of one elected member from seven northern Parishes – Andreas, Ballaugh, Bride, Garff, Jurby, Lezayre and Ramsey.

The Authority manages the Civic Amenity site on behalf of the Joint Committee and, under an agreement between all seven parishes, charges each Parish a share of the running costs with the cost allocation being based on each Parish's Rateable Value (excluding agricultural hereditaments). With the agreement of the Joint Committee the running costs includes an annual administration fee of £10,000 (2022: £10,000) which is charged by the Authority.

During the year the total charges to the other six Parishes was £189,240 (2022: £189,320). At the financial year end an amount £Nil relating to the share of the annual running costs remained outstanding (2022: £Nil).

11. Cash flow statement – Operating activities

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

	2023 £	2022 £
Depreciation and amortisation	1,144,546	1,150,645
Fixed asset impairment	0	430,772
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	(181,180)	(19,855)
Decrease / (Increase) in debtors	164,692	(173,931)
Increase / (Decrease) in creditors	339,423	(192,741)
Difference between FRS 102 pension costs and contributions paid	396,000	381,000
	1,863,481	1,575,890

Notes to the Statement of Accounts - continued

Forming part of the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023

12. Cash flow statement – Operating activities

The following table provides a breakdown of the main elements within the adjustment for items included in the net surplus/(deficit) that are investing and financing activities shown in the cash flow statement:

the same of the sa	, shown in the cash not	A Statement.
	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loan interest paid	1,538,728	1,509,395
Finance interest paid	585	198
	1,539,313	1,509,593
13. Cash flow — Investing activities	2023	2022
Purchase of fixed assets	£	£
	1,919,255	576,840
Less: proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets	(341,000)	(19,855)
	1,578,255	556,985
14. Cash flow statement - Financing activities	2023 £	2022 £
Borrowing repayments - capital	1,792,984	1,758,870
Loan interest paid	1,538,728	1,509,395
Borrowing – new capital received	(1,896,360)	(105,000)
Finance interest paid	585	198
Cash payments for the reduction in finance agreement liabilities	3,474	2,789
F-7 for the reduction in initiative agreement liabilities		2,769
	1,439,411	3,166,252
		-

15. Audit fees

During the year the Authority incurred external audit fees of £14,078 (2022: £11,950).

16. Total rateable value

The total rateable value at the year-end was £735,901 (2022: £733,671) and rates were levied at 445p in the £ (2022: 415p).

17. 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.

Notes to the Statement of Accounts - continued Forming part of the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023

17. Post-employment benefits - continued

A comprehensive actuarial valuation of the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, using the projected unit credit method, was carried out at 31 March 2023 by independent consulting actuaries. Adjustments to the valuation at that date have been made based on the following assumptions:

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
	% per annum	% per annum
Rate of Pension increase	2.90%	3.20%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.70%	4.00%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.80%	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 Government Superannuation Scheme Accounts.

The mortality assumptions used were as follows:	31 March	1 2023 31 Years	31 March 2022 Years		
Longevity at the age of 65 yrs. for current pensioners • Men		19.6	21.2		
• Women		24.7	24.2		
Longevity at the age of 65 yrs. for future pensioners					
• Men		21.0	22.6		
• Women		26.2	25.7		
Reconciliation of scheme assets & liabilities	Assets £	Liabilities £	Total £		
As at 1 April 2022	10,618,000	(15,364,000)	(4,746,000)		
Benefits paid	(418,000)	418,000	0		
Participant contributions	88,000	(88,000)	0		
Employer contributions	365,000	0	365,000		
Current service cost	0	(609,000)	(609,000)		
Interest income/(expense)	277,000	(395,000)	(118,000)		
Administration expenses	(34,000)	0	(34,000)		
Re-measurement gains/(losses)					
- Actuarial	(738,000)	5,269,000	4,531,000		
- Return on plan assets excluding interest income	(1,315,000)	0	(1,315,000)		
- Change in demographic assumptions	0	308,000	308,000		
- Experience loss/gain on defined benefit obligation	0	1,114,000	1,114,000		
As at 31 March 2023	8,843,000	(9,347,000)	(504,000)		

Total cost recognised as an expense:	2023 £	2022 £
Current service cost	244,000	249,000
 Administration expenses 	34,000	25,000
 Interest cost 	118,000	107,000
	396,000	381,000
		9

No amounts were included in the cost of assets (2022: £Nil).

Notes to the Statement of Accounts - continued Forming part of the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023

17. Post-employment benefits - continued

The Authority's share of the fair value of plan assets was:	2023 %	2022 %
Equities	52%	50%
Bonds	34%	35%
Property	13%	15%
Cash	1%	0%
	100%	100%
The Authority's share of the return on plan assets was:	2023 £	2022 £
Interest income	118,000	107,000
Return on plan assets less interest income	(1,315,000)	561,000
	(1,197,000)	668,000

18. Operating leases

The Authority acts as lessor in respect of the commercial letting of certain of its operational properties and the minimum future rentals receivable under existing lease arrangements are as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts due within one year	71,295	69,010
Later than one year and not later than five years	265,380	275,550
Later than five years	375,985	406,900
	712,660	751,460

The leases are in respect of the Authority's commercial lettings portfolio which includes part of the Town Hall re Ramsey Police Station, the Authority's investment properties re the Bowling Alley, Mooragh Lakeside Centre and Mooragh Hall and the Mooragh Park Boathouse.

19. Capital commitments

The estimated commitments for capital expenditure that had started, or legal contracts entered into by 31 March 2023 are listed below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Social housing improvements	923,298	1,880,298
Vehicles, Plant and equipment	108,700	166,383
Infrastructure	0	36,060
	1,031,998	2,082,741

Detailed Income and Expenditure Accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2023

Office administration and general expenses

Office administration and general expenses	2023		20	2022		
	£	£	£	£		
Rate collection costs		31,516		29,017		
Audit fees		14,078		11,950		
Internal audit fees		7,500		2,500		
Legal expenses		2,347		2,242		
Election expenses		28		7,587		
Insurance		14,614		12,561		
Heat and light		12,535		20,369		
Printing, stationery, telephone & rent		74,541		63,581		
Caretaker's wages		26,518		25,612		
Salaries		723,282		700,513		
Pensions		175,005		166,829		
Staff training		22,094		7,129		
Business continuity plans		0		18		
Fuel & repairs for vehicle		615		1,177		
Depreciation		39,391		31,503		
Doubtful debts		89,471	-	0		
		1,233,535		1,082,588		
Fixed penalties	1,307		1,283			
Administration fees	95,402		81,840			
		(06.700)		(02.422)		
		(96,709)	1.	(83,123)		
		1,136,826		999,465		
Missallamanus	20	122	20	22		
Miscellaneous	£)23 £	£	£		
Advertising	<u>r</u>	4 ,006	L	915		
Members' expenses		3,743		3,839		
Chairman's expenses		511		1,791		
Town Band		2,000		2,000		
Municipal Sunday		2,000 770		2,000		
War Memorial		583		736		
Incidental		22,289		3,810		
Town Warden		17,306		1,444		
Bank & debit card reader charges		16,824		14,031		
Amenity byelaw regulations		714		215		
Ramsey Town centre management		1.850		(30)		
Namsey Town centre management		70,596	3.8	28,751		
Incidental	6,076	70,390	3,046	20,731		
Flat regulation fees	400		2,150			
Skills Development Scheme assistance	4,003		2,130			
Search fees	23,100		27,100			
ocuren rees		(33,579)		(32 206)		
		37,017		(32,296)		
				(5,575)		

Detailed Income and Expenditure Accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2023

Housing and Property

and the party	2023		2022	
	£	£	£	£
Housing				
Heating oil	63,528		48,270	
Communal area electricity	4,082		4,379	
Garage repairs	1,589		769	
		69,199		53,418
Heating charges	45,940		46,421	
Drying tokens	892		322	
Restroom hire	0		143	
Garage rents	1,352		1,352	
		(48,184)	3	(48,238)
		21,015		5,180
Workshops				
Maintenance	61,006		29,009	
Rates and insurance	13,903		11,558	
		74,909		40,567
Town Hail				·
Maintenance	52,058		33,614	
Rates and insurance	13,877		11,924	
Depreciation	57,200		57,200	
Rental & hire income	(26,244)		(26,098)	
Registry office income	(11,488)		(11,146)	
The state of the s	(22) 100)	85,403	(11/110)	65,494
Public Conveniences		,		,
Contract cleaners	24,013		24,149	
Maintenance	15,094		9,642	
Rates and insurance	8,044		7,120	
Cleaning materials	3,219		3,395	
Depreciation	10,640		10,640	
	10,010	61,010	10,010	54,946
Dames Countle and		01/010		5 1/5 10
Ramsey Courthouse Maintenance	12.065		4.164	
Rates and insurance	12,065		4,164	
Heat and light	3,596		3,220	
Rental and hire income	4,269 (3,925)		4,622	
Nethal and fille income	(3,323)	16,005	(3,880)	8,126
		10,003		0,120
Housing Revenue Account				
Administration charge		(176,030)		(156,215)
	•	82,312	*	18,098
	82	,		

Detailed Income and Expenditure AccountsFor the year ended 31 March 2023

Works and Development

works and Development	2023		2022	
	£			£
Amenities and services	=	-	£	-
Foreshore, flags and deckchairs		7,706		2,044
Car Parks				
Operational costs	20,049		14,853	
Car parking spaces income	(25,505)		(24,993)	
		(5,456)		(10,140)
Refuse				
Wages	267,387		267,547	
Operational costs	632,786		659,637	
Depreciation	31,678		54,098	
	931,851		981,282	
Collection charges	(97,033)		(102,751)	
Sale of bins	(300)		(106)	
Said of Bills	(300)	834,518	(200)	878,425
Sewers and Pumps		05 1,520		0,0,125
Government refund re sewer connections		(55,160)		(57,762)
COVERNMENTE I CAMBA TO SCIVE TO COMMERCIONES		(33/100)		(5.7, 52)
Civic Amenity Site				
Operational costs	38,528		44,209	
Labour costs	123,521		169,552	
Waste haulage and disposal	191,370		209,213	
Rent and rates	21,437		21,356	
Depreciation	11,899		8,397	
	386,755		452,727	
Parish contributions	(405,000)		(415,000)	
Recycling and scrap income	(64,699)		(66,799)	=
		(82,944)		(29,072)
Miscellaneous				
Seats, promenade shelters, street nameplates & town	10.655		42.402	
clock maintenance	18,655		13,103	
Street and decorative lighting maintenance	145,412		102,040	
CCTV town area	3,061		2,757	
Local services	171,828		152,521	
Property repairs private sector	546		4,491	
Depreciation	33,045	272 547	26,939	201.051
		372,547		301,851
		1,071,211		1,085,346

Detailed Income and Expenditure AccountsFor the year ended 31 March 2023

Parks and Leisure

raiks and Leisuie	2023			2022	
	£	£	£	£	
Advertising and entertainment					
Publicity	0		0		
Seasonal entertaining and attractions	51,248		43,981		
Ramsey in Bloom	13,777		10,904		
TT week events	25,629		0		
	90,654		54,885		
Camper van permit income	(8,600)		(5,467)		
Advertising income	0		0		
TT week events	(8,500)		0		
		73,554		49,418	
Amenities and Services					
Mooragh Park amusements maintenance		10,116		10,706	
Mooragh Park Gardens and Land					
Wages	154,945		146,897		
Maintenance	60,911		46,476		
Skate Park	836		2,371		
Depreciation	37,488		34,886		
	254,180		230,630		
Area rents	(113)		(603)		
		254,067		230,027	
Trading Concessions					
Rates, insurance and licences	7,118		6,250		
Courts and greens maintenance	3,355		4,304		
Maintenance of buildings	5,662		2,182		
Depreciation	4,070		4,070		
	20,205		16,806		
Rent & rates	(56,159)		(54,790)		
		(35,954)		(37,984)	
Swimming Pool					
Rate contribution		19,458		17,000	
Maintenance of Properties		6,061		1,503	
Ramsey & Northern Districts Housing Committee					
Wages etc.	12,516		33,149		
Income	(12,902)		(36,356)		
		(386)		(3,207)	
Parks and Leisure carried forward	25	326,916	-	267,463	
rains allu Leisule Callieu lufwafu	0-	8	-		

Detailed Income and Expenditure AccountsFor the year ended 31 March 2023

Parks and Leisure - continued

	2023		20	2022	
	£	£	£	£	
Parks and Leisure brought forward		326,916		267,463	
Library					
Salaries	103,107		95,643		
Repairs and maintenance	27,701		19,372		
Depreciation	21,212		<u>24,540</u>		
	152,020		139,555		
Library fee income	(8,454)		(8,192)		
	12	143,566		131,363	
	_	470,482	-	398,826	