

Blackpool Council

Balance Sheet / Working capital:

BALANCE SHEET 2018/2019				
LAST Y/END		CURRENT	CHANGE	NEXT Y/END
31 Mar 18		30 Jun 18	Movement since	31 Mar 19
Draft		Actual	31 Mar 18	Forecast
£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
768,815	Property, Plant and Equipment	776,129	7,314	838,057
62,281	Long-term Assets	67,188	4,907	96,781
	Current Assets			
51,094	Debtors	50,500	(594)	55,000
416	Inventories	414	(2)	400
9,366	Cash and cash equivalents	7,922	(1,444)	9,500
891,972	Total Assets	902,153	10,181	999,738
	Current Liabilities			
(153,776)	Borrowing Repayable within 12 months	(144,276)	9,500	(160,000)
(58,992)	Creditors	(56,700)	2,292	(52,000)
	Long-term Liabilities			
(90,343)	Borrowing Repayable in excess of 12 months	(90,343)	-	(94,700)
(13,197)	Capital Grants in Advance	(13,197)	-	(13,000)
(15,151)	Provisions	(14,916)	235	(15,000)
(289,734)	Other Long-term Liabilities	(347,269)	(57,535)	(320,000)
270,779	Total Assets less Liabilities	235,452	(35,327)	345,038
	Reserves			
(57,805)	Usable Reserves	(54,512)	3,293	(52,428)
(212,974)	Unusable Reserves	(180,940)	32,034	(292,610)
(270,779)	Total Reserves	(235,452)	35,327	(345,038)

Commentary on the key issues:

In order to provide a complete picture of the Council's financial performance, the above table provides a snapshot of the General Fund balance sheet as at the end of month 3. The key areas of focus are any significant movements in debtors, cash and cash equivalents, bank overdraft and creditors as these impact upon the Council's performance in the critical areas of debt recovery, treasury management and Public Sector Payment Policy.

The balance sheet has been prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). Temporary investments are included within cash and cash equivalents along with bank balance and cash in hand. Usable reserves include unallocated General Fund reserves and earmarked revenue reserves. Unusable reserves are those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets were sold.

Over the 3-month period there has been a reduction in short-term borrowing of £9.5m due to the receipt of grant income from central government in advance of expenditure. The Council is using temporary borrowing to fund the capital programme (£7.3m) and to fund the increase in long-term assets (£4.9m).