

Blackpool Council

Balance Sheet / Working capital:

BALANCE SHEET 2019/2020				
LAST Y/END		CURRENT	CHANGE	NEXT Y/END
Draft 31 Mar 19		31 Jul 19 Actual	Movement since 31 Mar 19	31 Mar 20 Forecast
£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
777,160	Property, Plant and Equipment	789,590	12,430	822,935
86,674	Long-term Assets	99,401	12,727	183,674
	Current Assets			
49,499	Debtors	47,560	(1,939)	50,000
445	Inventories	473	28	440
800	Short term loans	800	-	-
7,618	Cash and cash equivalents	8,091	473	7,000
922,196	Total Assets	945,915	23,719	1,064,049
	Current Liabilities			
(159,452)	Borrowing Repayable within 12 months	(163,000)	(3,548)	(220,000)
(68,327)	Creditors	(65,750)	2,577	(63,000)
	Long-term Liabilities			
(89,895)	Borrowing Repayable in excess of 12 months	(89,895)	-	(85,895)
(15,400)	Capital Grants in Advance	(15,400)	-	(12,000)
(14,551)	Provisions	(16,298)	(1,747)	(17,000)
(318,191)	Other Long-term Liabilities	(318,191)	-	(320,000)
256,380	Total Assets less Liabilities	277,381	21,001	346,154
(66,905)	Usable Reserves	(50,912)	15,993	(45,590)
(189,475)	Unusable Reserves	(226,469)	(36,994)	(300,564)
(256,380)	Total Reserves	(277,381)	(21,001)	(346,154)

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 4. 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 4-month period there has been an increase in short-term borrowing of £3.5m which mainly reflects the phasing of revenue grants and capital grants received in advance to fund the capital expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment (£12.4m) and Long-term Assets (£12.7m).