

Blackpool Council

Balance Sheet / Working capital:

BALANCE SHEET 2020/2021				
LAST Y/END		CURRENT	CHANGE	NEXT Y/END
Draft 31 Mar 20		31 Jul 20 Actual	Movement since 31 Mar 20	31 Mar 21 Forecast
£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
800,657	Property, Plant and Equipment	812,995	12,338	879,844
105,683	Long-term Assets	107,796	2,113	110,000
Current Assets				
57,026	Debtors	68,500	11,474	60,000
642	Inventories	417	(225)	600
774	Short-term loans	1,374	600	800
19,504	Cash and cash equivalents	36,775	17,271	5,000
984,286	Total Assets	1,027,857	43,571	1,056,244
Current Liabilities				
(245,184)	Borrowing Repayable within 12 months	(262,000)	(16,816)	(250,000)
(70,976)	Creditors	(62,400)	8,576	(70,000)
Long-term Liabilities				
(87,460)	Borrowing Repayable in excess of 12 months	(87,460)	-	(81,276)
(12,611)	Capital Grants in Advance	(12,611)	-	(12,000)
(12,591)	Provisions	(12,553)	38	(12,500)
(328,305)	Other Long-term Liabilities	(328,305)	-	(320,000)
227,159	Total Assets less Liabilities	262,528	35,369	310,468
(68,970)	Usable Reserves	(31,485)	37,485	(26,975)
(158,189)	Unusable Reserves	(231,043)	(72,854)	(283,493)
(227,159)	Total Reserves	(262,528)	(35,369)	(310,468)

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 £16.8m due to an increase in capital expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment of £12.3m in line with the Council's approved capital programme for 2020/21. The increase in cash and cash equivalents includes £22m of short term investments which is due to the timing of revenue government grants