

Audit Committee – 5 September 2016

Financial Health Indicators 2016/17

1. Summary of report

- 1.1 This report details the financial health indicators for the first quarter of the year (to 30 June 2016) as shown in **Appendix 1** including the current year end forecast position for both revenue and capital.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To note the financial health indicators.

3. Governance

- 3.1 Financial health indicators are currently reported on a quarterly basis by the Chief Finance Officer to Corporate Management Team (CMT), all members of the council, to Audit Committee and published on the council's website for transparency.
- 3.2 Treasury management activity and performance is reported at the start, middle and end of the year to Audit Committee, Cabinet and Council. Corporate financial performance is reported to Cabinet throughout the financial year. Scrutiny panels also receive updates on the financial position for services within their remit. Where overspends are reported, these are required to be managed in year wherever possible. Corrective actions plans are drawn up and reported to CMT, senior management teams and members.
- 3.3 The primary purpose of this report is to advise Audit Committee of the current financial health of the authority in order to provide assurance to the Audit Committee in their role, and the mechanisms and controls by which the council is managing a challenging national and local financial position.

4. Resource and legal considerations

- 4.1 The indicators set out in Appendix one cover a number of areas as follows:
- 4.2 Treasury Management
The indicators show the actual borrowing and investment rates for 2015/16 and the forecast for 2016/17 against set targets. Most indicators are forecast to be achieved with positive variances against net borrowing cost.
- 4.3 Balance Sheet
This details ratios for the last 4 financial years 2012/13, 2013/14, 2014/15 and pre-audit figures for 2015/16 which show the liquidity of the authority. The increase in long term borrowing: tax revenue ratio is due to a decrease in tax revenue and not due to an increase in borrowing.
- 4.4 Revenue performance

This section shows collection rates for council tax and business rates, the average number of days to collect sundry debt and the number of days to process creditor payments for 2015/16 and the performance against profile for 2016/17. Sundry debt collection for 2016/17 has exceeded the profile by 2 days with the number of days to process creditor payments being on target. Council tax and business rates collection are both on target.

4.5 Corporate financial performance

This section details the outturn position for 2015/16 (pre audit) and 2016/17 year-end forecast for revenue and capital, which is based on the financial position as at 30 June 2016. The current revenue forecast for 2016/17 is an overspend of £3.87m after delivery of corrective action plans.

Mainstream capital (funded from the council's own resources) is expected to be on budget and capital receipts are expected to over achieve by £407k.

6. Performance and risk management issues

- 6.1 Managers are required to deliver service and improvement targets on time, to standard and within budget. The performance management system uses a red, amber, green (RAG) indicator to show the current status. The current position is red (to reflect an overspending position) due to the forecast revenue outturn and senior managers are required to review this as part of directorate action plans to mitigate pressures in year.
- 6.2 Risk management is embedded in budget preparation, monitoring and forecasting to enable variances and risks to be identified early and addressed. A number of assumptions have been made in the forecast figures by managers. There are risks attached to this that could impact adversely on the current position and which are being actively and robustly managed.

7. Equality implications

- 7.1 None directly associated with this report.

8. Consultation

- 8.1 The report is prepared in consultation with the Chief Finance Officer, relevant managers and executive directors.

9. Background papers

- 9.1 Various financial performance, treasury management and budget monitoring reports.



James T. Walsh
Chief Finance Officer
12 August 2016

Contacts

Vicky Buckley – Head of Finance, ☎ 01922.652326, Vicky.buckley@walsall.gov.uk

Jennie Collier – Senior Accountancy Officer, ☎ 01922.652350,
jennie.collier@walsall.gov.uk

Appendix 1

Financial Health Indicators – Qtr 1 2016/17

Treasury Management	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Target	2016/17 Actual
Average Interest Rate (Borrowing)			
- Excluding OLA	4.43%	4.61%	4.51%
- Including OLA	4.54%	4.72%	4.64%
Gearing Effect on Capital Financing Estimates	3.5%	5.0%	5.3%
Net Borrowing Costs / Council Tax Requirement and NNDR contribution	10.67%	13.5%	10.7%
Capital Financing Requirement (£m)	328.018	343.728	322.971
Authorised limit for external Debt (£m)	357.585	360.695	360.695
Investment Rate Average	1.29%	1.1%	1.21%

Balance Sheet Ratios	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16 (pre-audit)
Current Assets : Current Liabilities	2.70	2.75	2.44	1.77
Useable Reserves: General Revenue Expenditure	0.58	0.53	0.66	0.57
Long Term Borrowing : Tax Revenue (Using both council tax and NNDR for tax revenue)	1.13	1.71	1.69	1.45
Long Term Assets : Long Term Borrowing	1.84	1.98	2.10	2.28
Total School Reserves : Dedicated School Grant	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.07

Revenues Performance % collected for financial year	2014/15 Actual Collected in total @ 30.06.16	2015/16 Actual Collected in total @ 30.06.16	2016/17	
			Profiled 2016/17	Actual 2016/17
Council tax %	97.80%	95.40%	26.50%	26.80%
Total Council Tax collected (£m)	97,066,406	103,271,809	30,200,000	30,525,282
National Non Domestic Rate %	98.40%	97.90%	31.50%	31.30%
Total NNDR collected (£m)	67,496,633	69,468,570	23,000,000	22,895,202

Debtors and Creditors Performance	2015/16 Actual	2016/17	
		Profiled Qtr	Actual Qtr
Sundry Debtors Collection – Average number of days to collect debt	21 days	30 days	28 days
Average number of days to process creditor payments*	14 days	14 days	14 days

Management of Resources	2016/17		
Service Analysis	Target	Actual	Variance
Children's Services	44,878,782	46,107,391	1,228,609
Economy and Environment	36,083,184	35,800,631	(282,553)
Adult Social Care	62,644,413	64,123,860	1,479,447
Change and Governance	28,018,412	29,344,838	1,326,426
Council Wide	38,858,033	38,981,229	123,196
RSG/NNDR	(109,491,931)	(109,491,931)	0
Total	100,990,893	104,866,018	3,875,125
General Reserves	Minimum £6.2m Maximum £12.4m	N/A	N/A
Council Funded Capital Expenditure	16,959,050	16,959,050	0
Grant Funded Capital Expenditure	74,635,915	71,589,825	(3,046,090)
Prudential Expenditure	2,759,559	2,759,559	0
Total Capital Expenditure			

Capital Receipts	2,770,000	3,177,100	407,100
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Management of Resources	Actual 2015/16 Pre-audit		
Service Analysis	Target	Actual	Variance
Children's Services	53,698,003	53,742,526	44,523
Economy and Environment	55,355,991	54,051,088	(1,304,903)
Adult Social Care	58,673,335	60,405,244	1,731,909
Change and Governance	19,551,989	19,772,647	220,658
Council Wide	29,912,582	28,519,505	(1,393,077)
RSG/NNDR	(123,488,933)	(123,488,933)	0
Total	93,702,967	93,022,077	(700,890)
General Reserves	Minimum £6.3m Maximum £12.5m	£14.131m	N/A
Council Funded Capital Expenditure	17,551,343	10,378,157	(7,173,186)
Grant Funded Capital Expenditure	67,015,433	56,620,208	(10,395,225)
Prudential Expenditure	19,162,959	18,811,350	(351,609)
Total Capital Expenditure	103,729,735	85,809,715	(17,920,020)
Capital Receipts	1,475,000	197,727	1,277,273

What this tells us

Treasury Management	
Average Interest Rate (Borrowing)	The average interest rate we are paying on the money we have borrowed compared to our target.
Gearing Effect on Capital Financing Estimates	Shows how a 1% increase in interest rates would affect the total interest cost to the council.
Net Borrowing Costs / Tax Requirement	Borrowing not financed by a grant from government, as a proportion of our Net Revenue Expenditure
Capital Financing Requirement (£m)	How much money we currently borrow to finance our capital programme.
Authorised limit for external Debt (£m)	The maximum amount of debt we should have at any one time
Investment Rate Average	The average interest rate we are receiving on the money we have invested.

Balance Sheet Ratios	
Current Assets : Current Liabilities	Our ability to meet our liabilities
Useable Reserves : General Revenue Expenditure	If our reserves are adequate to meet potential future variations.
Long Term Borrowing : Tax Revenue Using only council tax for tax revenue Using both council tax and NNDR for tax revenue	The effect of long term borrowing on our budget.
Long Term Borrowing : Long Term Assets	This allows us to understand the relationship between the money we borrow and the assets we have as they both change over

	time.
Total School Reserves : Dedicated School Grant	If schools reserves are at an appropriate level.

Revenues Performance	
% Collected for Financial Year	As a percentage the amount of council tax we collected during the financial year that runs from 1 April – 31 March. We collect council tax after the year that its related to, but this won't be included in this figure
Council Tax (%)	
National Non Domestic Rate (%)	As a percentage the amount of Business rates we collected during the financial year that runs from 1 April – 31 March. We collect council tax after the year that it related to.
Total Council Tax Collected (£m)	This tells us the amount of council tax we collected during the financial year that runs from 1 April – 31 March. We collect council tax after the year that it relates to, but this won't be included in this figure.
Total NNDR Collected (£m)	This tells us the amount of Business Rates we collected during the financial year that runs from 1 April – 31 March. We collect council tax after the year that it relates to, but this won't be included in this figure.
Sundry Debtors Collection Average number of days to collect debt	How long on average it takes us to collect money owed to us.
Average number of days to process creditors payments	How long on average it takes to pay our bills.

Management of Resources	
Service Analysis	
Children's Services Economy and Environment Adult Social Care Change and Governance Council Wide	Shows our forecast for how much we will spend on these services compared to what we planned and compared to how much we spent in the previous year.
General Reserves	Our forecast year end position on reserves against our opening balance.
Contingency	How much we have set aside and for unplanned expenditure, and how much we have left to spend.

Capital Expenditure	Forecast of our spend on capital programmes against our target
Capital Receipts	Forecast of how much money we expect to receive from selling some of our assets, against our target.