



**FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING
30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

Contents

Management Commentary	2
Movement in Reserves Statement	5
Expenditure & Funding Analysis	6
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	8
Balance Sheet	9
Cash Flow Statement	13

Management Commentary

The purpose of the management commentary is to inform readers, helping them to assess how the Council is performing and understand our financial performance for the quarter to 30 September 2018.

It also provides an insight into the expected financial performance for the remainder of the financial year 2018/19, the challenges we face and how we will address these challenges to provide stability, financially, thus allowing our citizens to have confidence that we can continue to provide the diverse portfolio of services on which they rely.

Background

During 2016/17, Aberdeen City Council became the first local authority in Scotland to be awarded a credit rating and subsequently secure funding towards its capital investment programme, by issuing bonds of £370 million on the London Stock Exchange (LSE).

The credit rating must be maintained over the term of the bonds with the credit rating agency conducting a review at least once every twelve months. The first annual review of the Council's credit rating was undertaken during October 2017, with positive affirmation of the rating issued during November 2017 and reported to the Finance, Policy and Resources Committee on 1 December 2017. The next review will take place in November 2018.

As a result of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-2026 (LOIP) the Council undertook to transform its business structure. On 1 April 2018 the Council moved to its new structure, known as the Target Operating Model (TOM). This represents a complete change in how the Council manages and deliver its services to the people and place of Aberdeen. The structure has moved from 5 Directorates to 6 Functions – Operations, Customer, Commissioning, Place, Resources and Governance, which will be reported quarterly along with the Integrated Joint Board. Further details of the responsibilities of each function can be found on pages 2 and 3.

Our Financial Performance

• Performance to end of Quarter 2

In March 2018, the Council set its General Fund and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) revenue and capital budgets for the financial year 2018/19. Performance for the year is measured against these budgets with the forecast full year position considered in a later section of this report. This section focuses on the actual financial results for the period 1 April to 30 September 2018, presented in the format of our Annual Accounts on pages 5 to 10.

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis provides details of the net expenditure or income position for each service based on actual transactions for the period and the statutory accounting adjustments processed to date.

Overall performance on savings targets has been tracked throughout the year and at the half year point 75% of the £18m of savings that had been agreed in the budget have been achieved. The profile of these savings across Function is not even therefore the impact from reduced staff numbers, the cost of goods and services and income targets varies for each one.

1. Operations brings together the leadership of the Council's 'in house' delivery functions. It is specifically aimed at the removal of service specific delivery silos and behaviours and charged with joining up our delivery, adapting to meet demand and continuous operational improvement.

At 48% against the full year budget, the services net expenditure for the year to date is slightly under budget. The Service is currently managing a number of cost pressures, including commissioning of fostering, out of authority placements for children and self-directed support which may affect performance in future quarters. These are areas where decision making and control doesn't sit solely within the Service. Other information is described in Appendix 2.

2. Customer is responsible for managing all internal and external customer contact. It brings together housing, libraries, community learning, community safety and locality planning to support the development of sustainable communities and enable individuals to manage their own lives. There will be a focus on creating digital services for customers that are easy to use and improving access to services. It will be responsible for providing external communications, advice and support to ensure effective communications with external audiences, and to promote the reputation of the Council.

At 34% against the full year budget, the function's net expenditure for the year to date is below budget. This is due to the profiling of the budget for HRA specific expenditure. The Service is currently managing pressures in relation to housing access and support in relation to income from accommodation, payments to landlords, and property repairs. Other information is described in Appendix 2.

3. Housing Benefits – whilst the Housing Benefits service sits within Customer it is reported separately to comply with accounting standards.

4. Commissioning is responsible for both commissioning and procuring the best service/partner to deliver the agreed outcomes of the new structure. Business Intelligence and Performance Management also sits within Commissioning. They will be responsible for identifying social, economic and digital trends of the city in the future and how the Council can meet these needs. This function will also be responsible for managing and monitoring the service -level agreements with the Council's Arm's Length External Organisations (ALEOs).

At 50% against the full year budget, the services net expenditure for the year is as expected.

5. Resources is responsible for the selection, retention and development of the Council's staff and the financial planning, monitoring and reporting of the Council. They manage the development of design and delivery of all strands of capital including the city centre masterplan, city region deal investments, the schools estates strategy, roads infrastructure and housing. The Corporate Landlord aspect is responsible for the commercial and non-commercial land and property assets, facilities management and council housing stock management.

At 8% against full year budget, the service's net expenditure for the year is below budget due to the effect of timing of cashflows. Further information is provided in Appendix 2.

6. City Growth will represent the Council and the City of Aberdeen on local, regional, national and international stages with key responsibilities for outward trade, a diverse employability and skills base, and a focus on tourism, culture and the development of a city events programme.

At 46% against the full year budget, the services net expenditure for the year is slightly under budget. However, the service is managing pressures and these are described in Appendix 2.

6. Strategic Place Planning's focus is to enable, facilitate and deliver Strategic Place Planning which includes all of the transport, environment, housing, building, planning and digital initiatives that will help to deliver major infrastructure projects.

At 44% against full year budget, the services net expenditure is below budget. Income is a critical element of the budget and more information is provided in Appendix 2.

7. Governance includes Legal Services, Democratic Services, Audit, Policy, Emergency Planning and Corporate Health & Safety.

At 50% against the full year budget, the services net expenditure for the year is in line with expectations.

8. Integration Joint Board (IJB) / Adult Social Care is responsible for the provision of health and social care services to adults, with the expenditure incurred being on services which the IJB has directed the Council to deliver on its behalf such as the provision of care to the elderly and support to adults with support needs.

At 50% against the full year budget, net expenditure on this function for the year to date is in line with expectations. With demand led services there are invariably cost pressures which require to be managed and more information is provided in Appendix 2.

9. Corporate includes the cost of councillors, contingencies, funding to Grampian Valuation Joint Board and the repayment of capital debt.

Against the full year budget, net expenditure for the year to date slightly ahead of expectations. There are no major variances as at the end of Q2 against budget for these areas, although estimates and judgements are made at the year end to ensure compliance with accounting standards are generally reported against this heading.

10. Housing Revenue Account is responsible for the provision of council housing to over 20,000 households with the most significant areas of expenditure being on repairs and maintenance and the servicing of debt incurred to fund capital investment in the housing stock. This is a ring fenced account such that its costs must be met by tenant rental income, which at this stage in the year exceeds expenditure incurred. This is as expected due to the ongoing receipt of rental income each month whilst costs are incurred at a slower pace.

11. Other Income and Expenditure includes interest payable and receivable, income and expenditure from trading operations (car parking, investment property and building services) and income received through council tax, non domestic rates and government grants.

At this stage non domestic rates, council tax and government grants are on budget, and net income from trading services is 35% of full year budget due to the timing of building services cash flows.

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement incorporates the statutory accounting adjustments to provide the cost of providing services in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) details of which are provided below.

The Balance Sheet is presented on an IFRS basis and shows the value of assets and liabilities recognised by the Council which are matched by reserves held. Notes on the amounts contained within the Balance Sheet are provided below.

2018/19 Forecast Financial Position

• General Fund Revenue

Appendix 2 shows the Council is currently forecasting a small overspend for the year of around £0.8m compared to budget, which equates to less than 0.2% of the total net expenditure that the Council expects to spend on services. This is in the context of a number of identified cost and/or demand pressures detailed within Appendix 2 and highlighted in the Q1 report. This includes the unknown value of the final pay award for 2018/19 and the impact of developing issues around the contingent liabilities (described later in the Appendix), such as the cost of the Child Abuse Inquiry, the financial redress scheme being funded through those responsible rather than the Scottish Government. A number of specific actions to reduce expenditure and increase income are being taken across the Council to address the uncertain and challenging environment within which it is working in and the Extended Corporate Management Team is committed to taking action to mitigate the pressure areas.

The Council retains a contingency of approximately £3m that provides protection from a shortfall in managing the cost pressures.

It is clear that operating a very large and complex organisation is not without risks and there are a range of unknown factors that the Council has to continuously manage and will have to address during the course of the year. An example of this is the pay award, which is currently forecast to be settled in line with the current offer by employers. The current offer by employers is already higher than the Council had budgeted and with unions recommending rejection of this offer it is prudent for the Council to take action to be as prepared as it can be for what may eventually be agreed.

• Housing Revenue Account

Appendix 2 shows that a balanced position against budget is forecast for the year with no major variances identified.

• General Fund Capital

Appendix 2 provides the monitoring position for the 2018/19 non-housing capital programme. The capital programme is funded through a number of project specific grants and contributions, general government grant, capital receipts and borrowing.

• Housing Capital

Appendix 2 shows that the forecast outturn is on budget with work ongoing to ensure that expenditure remains within the funded programme as set by Council in March 2018.

• Common Good

Appendix 2 provides the budget and current forecast outturn. Funding requests that have been approved in-year are as follows:

- CPR Training for schools - £5,000 for the costs of training all secondary school pupils in cardiopulmonary resuscitation in association with the British Heart Foundation.

Conclusion

This is the second quarterly financial performance report being presented to Elected Members for consideration of the financial year 2018/19. This report aims to meet the reporting requirements for the London Stock Exchange as well as enhancing financial transparency by providing more information and by providing it in a manner consistent with the Council's Annual Accounts.

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement on the different reserves held by the Council analysed into usable reserves (those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves.

	General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Statutory and Other Reserves	Total Usable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2018 brought forward	(40,697)	(11,808)	(13,460)	(65,965)	(1,317,924)	(1,383,889)
Movement in Reserves during 2018/19						
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(70,659)	(33,040)	0	(103,700)	19,298	(84,401)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(6,198)	22,290	0	16,092	(16,092)	0
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(76,857)	(10,750)	0	(87,608)	3,206	(84,401)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	33,211	10,750	(367)	43,594	(43,594)	(0)
(Increase)/Decrease in Year	(43,645)	0	(367)	(44,014)	(40,388)	(84,401)
Balance at 30 September 2018	(84,342)	(11,808)	(13,827)	(109,979)	(1,358,312)	(1,468,291)

Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how the net expenditure or income is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's services. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Quarter 2, 2018/19				
Services	Net Expenditure chargeable to General Fund & Housing Revenue Account	Adjustments between funding & Accounting basis	Net Expenditure in the CIES £'000	Notes
	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Operations	112,529	(10,195)	102,334	1
Customer	19,567	0	19,567	2
Housing Benefits	649	0	649	3
Commissioning	14,115	0	14,115	4
Resources	3,497	0	3,497	5
Place	6,517	0	6,517	6
Governance	1,490	0	1,490	7
Integration Joint Board	42,508	0	42,508	8
Corporate	7,456	(66)	7,390	9
Net Cost of General Fund Services	208,328	(10,261)	198,067	
Housing Revenue Account	(10,143)	(21,739)	(31,881)	10
Net Cost of Services	198,185	(32,000)	166,185	
Other Income and Expenditure	(261,496)	(8,389)	(269,885)	11
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	(63,311)	(40,388)	(103,700)	
Opening General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March 2018	(52,505)			
(Surplus) or Deficit on General Fund and HRA Balance in Year	(63,311)			
To/From Other Statutory Reserves	19,666			
Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 30 September 2018	(96,151)			

Notes

1. See page 3 for information relating to Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund. The £10.195m accounting adjustment relates to the removal of unitary charge costs for the 3R's schools which for accounting purposes is required to be split into its component parts, payment for services; repayment of capital; and financing costs.
2. See page 3 for information relating to Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund. There are no accounting adjustments relating to this service in this quarter.
3. See page 3 for information relating to Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund. There are no accounting adjustments relating to this service in this quarter.
4. See page 3 for information relating to Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund. There are no accounting adjustments relating to this service in this quarter.
5. See page 3 for information relating to Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund. There are no accounting adjustments relating to this service in this quarter.
6. See page 3 for information relating to Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund. There are no accounting adjustments relating to this service in this quarter.
7. See page 3 for information relating to Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund. There are no accounting adjustments relating to this service in this quarter.
8. See page 3 for information relating to Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund. There are no accounting adjustments relating to this service in this quarter.
9. See page 3 for information relating to Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund. The £0.066m accounting adjustment is the reversal of contributions from revenue to fund capital expenditure which for accounting purposes is required to be charged to the Council's capital account
10. See page 3 for information relating to Net Expenditure chargeable to the Housing Revenue Account. The £21.739m adjustment is the reversal of contributions from revenue to fund capital expenditure which for accounting purposes is required to be charged to the Council's capital account.
11. See page 4 for information relating to Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund. The -£8.389m adjustment comprises the following two elements:
 - £6.973m is the element of reallocation of the 3R's unitary charge as per note 1 above which relates to financing costs which flows into the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES below; less
 - (£15.362m) is the allocation of capital grant income which flows into the Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income line in the CIES below.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Services	Quarter 2, 2018/19			Notes
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Operations	142,803	(40,469)	102,334	
Customer	92,021	(72,454)	19,567	
Housing Benefits	29,024	(28,375)	649	
Commissioning	15,455	(1,339)	14,116	
Resources	21,801	(18,304)	3,497	
Place	7,884	(1,367)	6,517	
Governance	2,234	(744)	1,490	
Integration Joint Board	68,484	(25,976)	42,508	
Corporate	13,060	(5,671)	7,389	
Cost of General Fund Services	392,766	(194,699)	198,067	
Housing Revenue Account	(21,513)	(10,369)	(31,882)	
Cost of Services	371,253	(205,068)	166,185	
Other Operating Expenditure			0	1
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	41,526	(25,136)	16,390	2
Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	0	(286,275)	(286,275)	3
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	412,779	(516,479)	(103,700)	
(Surplus)/deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment assets			0	4
Impairment losses on non current assets charged to the Revaluation Reserve			0	4
(Surplus)/deficit on revaluation of available for sale financial assets			0	4
Actuarial (gains)/losses on pension losses/liabilities			0	4
Other (gains)/losses			19,298	4
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			19,298	
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(84,401)	

Notes

1. This line will be used to reflect gains or losses on the disposal of assets which take place during the year.
2. This largely reflects trading income and interest payable and receivable.
3. This is affected by the profiling of income received from the Scottish Government and Non-Domestic Rate payers, which ultimately affects the level of general fund balance at this stage.
4. These lines are predominantly used for statutory accounting adjustments.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council are matched by the reserves held by the Council.

31 March 2018 £'000		30 September 2018 £'000	Note
2,311,324	Property, Plant & Equipment	2,425,368	1
197,370	Heritage Assets	197,370	1
148,592	Investment Property	148,592	1
18,075	Long Term Investments	18,075	2
8,222	Long Term Debtors	9,620	3
2,683,583	Long Term Assets	2,799,025	
56,202	Cash and Cash Equivalents	76,827	4
98,705	Short Term Investments	69,346	5
77,292	Short Term Debtors	88,712	6
1,174	Inventories	11,173	7
6,198	Assets Held for Sale	6,198	8
239,571	Current Assets	252,256	
(79,435)	Short Term Borrowing	(115,189)	9
(78,245)	Short Term Creditors	(96,434)	10
(5,758)	Short Term Provisions	(3,835)	11
(3,222)	PPP Short Term Liabilities	(2,997)	12
(5,607)	Accumulated Absences Account	(5,607)	13
(579)	Grants Receipts in Advance - Revenue	(421)	14
(7,855)	Grants Receipts in Advance - Capital	(13,900)	14
(180,700)	Current Liabilities	(238,383)	
(890,982)	Long Term Borrowing	(880,022)	15
(58,793)	Finance Lease	(58,793)	16
(108)	Long Term Creditors	(108)	17
(679)	Long Term Provisions	(679)	11
(97,751)	PPP Long Term Liabilities	(94,754)	12
(310,251)	Pension Liabilities	(310,251)	18
(1,358,564)	Long Term Liabilities	(1,344,607)	
1,383,889	Net Assets	1,468,291	
	Usable Reserves:		
(40,697)	General Fund Balance	(84,342)	19
(11,808)	Housing Revenue Account	(11,808)	19
(13,460)	Statutory and Other Reserves	(13,827)	19
(1,317,924)	Unusable Reserves	(1,358,312)	20
(1,383,889)	Total Reserves	(1,468,291)	

Balance Sheet Notes

1. Depreciation is calculated annually and therefore no depreciation has been applied in Quarter 2. Capital expenditure to the end of Quarter 2 totaling £114.044m has been applied to Property, Plant & Equipment (this includes £94.643m of general fund expenditure and £19.400m of HRA expenditure). Disposals, revaluations and transfers have not been accounted for in Quarter 2.
2. Long Term Investments comprises the council's interest in Aberdeen Sports Village. These will be revalued and updated in Quarter 4.
3. Long term debtors reflects the movement based on transactions for the period.
4. Cash and cash equivalents have been adjusted for short term investments of £67.534m (those investments classed as cash equivalents because they can be called up at short notice i.e. 0 to 30 days) and developers contributions of £17.765m. See the cash flow statement for an analysis of how this is used.
5. Short term investments have been adjusted as described in note 4.
6. Short term debtors reflects the movement based on transactions for the period.
7. Inventories are adjusted at year end for inter-related balances.
8. Assets held for sale will be reviewed in Quarter 4.
9. Short term borrowing reflects the current position based on transactions for the period.
10. Short term creditors reflects the current position based on transactions for the period.
11. Short term provisions reflects the current position with an adjustment to split this total into long and short term provisions based on year end figures. This split will be updated in future quarters.
12. PPP short term liabilities has been adjusted to reflect the outstanding position at March 2019.
13. The accumulated absences account is an accounting adjustment to reflect the value of holiday leave outstanding. It is reviewed annually and will therefore be updated in Quarter 4.
14. The grants received in advance totals reflect the position at the end of Quarter 2.
15. Long term borrowing reflects the current position based on transactions for the period.
16. Finance Lease reflects the closing position as at March 2018 and will be updated in Quarter 4.
17. Long term creditors reflects the current position based on transactions for the period.
18. Pension liabilities are reviewed annually and will therefore be updated in Quarter 4.
19. Usable reserves reflects the current position based on the transactions for the period. The general fund balance is higher at this stage due to the profiling on income from the Scottish Government and Non-Domestic Rate payers.
20. Unusable reserves have been adjusted for statutory accounting adjustments as detailed above.

Contingent Liabilities

In addition to amounts recognised on the Balance Sheet, the Council was aware of the following contingent liabilities at 31 March 2018 and formally recognised within the 2017/18 Annual Accounts:

Aberdeen Science Centre (formerly Satrosphere)

The Council has agreed to provide a guarantee to the Bank of Scotland for the sum of £127,653 in support of an overdraft facility and card transactions until 31 March 2019.

Transition Extreme Sports Ltd

The Council has agreed to provide a guarantee to the Bank of Scotland in respect of a maximum overdraft facility of £250,000 until 2019.

Waste Disposal

The Council has a long term contract with an external contractor for the disposal of all relevant waste arising in the City and the operation and maintenance of waste transfer stations, recycling facilities and landfill sites. The contract commenced in September 2000 and is due to run for 25 years.

The Council is currently part of a three-authority project in partnership with Aberdeenshire and Moray Councils to procure an energy from waste facility which will deal with all residual waste from the three authorities. The contract is expected to commence in 2019 with the facility coming on line late 2021, and will run for 20 years.

Landfill Allowance Scheme (LAS)

The Scottish Government had previously introduced a scheme under which Local Authorities were to be penalised for exceeding landfill tonnage targets. The Landfill Allowance Scheme in Scotland is currently suspended and it is expected that the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 will take over the requirement for the control of landfilling biodegradable municipal waste. However, until such a repeal is formalised there remains a potential liability on the Council.

External Organisations - Guarantor in relation to North East Scotland Pension Fund (NESPF)

As the administering authority, the Council may admit a body to the Pension Fund as an 'admitted body' provided (i) the organisation can confirm they have sufficient links with a Scheme employer for the body and the Scheme employer to be regarded as having a community of interest; and (ii) the Scheme employer is prepared to act as guarantor in the event the admitted body should cease to exist. If this situation was to occur and staff made redundant the staff over 50 years old would become entitled to immediate payment of their pension benefits. The Council has agreed a number of such guarantees to organisations that include Aberdeen Sports Village, Sport Aberdeen, Aberdeen Performing Arts, Aberdeen International Youth Festival, Aberdeen Heat and Power, Bon Accord Support Services and Bon Accord Care Ltd. The potential values guaranteed are subject to a range of actuarial assumptions.

Sport Aberdeen

The Council agreed to provide a bank guarantee to Sport Aberdeen to a maximum of £5 million over a 5 year period for investment in Council leisure facilities, as approved at the 7 June 2016 Finance, Policy and Resources Committee. There is currently a guarantee being drawn up for an RCF facility for £1.4 million for Sport Aberdeen.

SEEMIS Group LLP

The Council has agreed to fund any additional pension liability payments arising from its membership of the SEEMIS organisation (the provider of our schools' Management Information System). To date there has been no call on the guarantee.

Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry

The Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry is a national inquiry which was set up on 1 October 2015. The Council recognises a potential liability exists in respect of claims from this inquiry, but this is unquantifiable at this time. The Scottish Government is

progressing a national redress scheme with a likely outcome in 2021. It is unclear at present what the impact on the Council will be and as a result how any liability would be funded.

Section 75 agreements

Section 75 agreements (developer obligations) are frequently sought by the Council in relation to the award of planning permission. The Supreme Court's recent judgement in relation to the Strategic Transport Fund (STF), which was funded through developer obligations, has significant implications for the Council, as there are several large scale projects in development which had expected to rely on STF funding.

Music School Tutors

The Council and HMRC have on-going discussions regarding the employment status of the music school tutors. This may mean the Council has to pay back-dated tax and national insurance for them, and may also have to pay a penalty.

Multi Storey Blocks

In response to the Grenfell Tower incident, potential changes to fire safety within multi storey blocks may be required. The extent of such changes is unknown at this time.

Integration Joint Board (IJB)

The IJB is responsible for the strategic planning of the functions delegated to it by Aberdeen City Council and NHS Grampian. The Aberdeen City IJB Integration Scheme provides the framework in which the IJB operates including information on funding and what should happen if the IJB is projecting to overspend its budget at the year-end. Whilst steps will be taken to address this, ultimately the parties to the arrangement may be potentially liable should the IJB overspend.

Our Generation – Solar Panels

A contractual dispute exists in relation to this contract which may give rise to a future financial liability.

3rd Don Crossing

It is recognised that claims may be received in relation to these projects which could give rise to a future financial liability.

Cash Flow Statement

The statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities.

	Quarter 2 2018/19
	£'000
Net Surplus or (Deficit) on the provision of services	103,700
Adjust net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non cash movements	38,756
Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	(15,362)
Net cash flows from Operating Activities	127,094
Net cash flows from Investing Activities	(128,041)
Net cash flows from Financing Activities	21,572
Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	20,625
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	56,202
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	76,827
Cash held by the Authority	47
Bank current accounts	76,780
	76,827