Kingskerswell Parish Council

Reserves Policy

Date: 30th May 2024
Agreed at Full Council Meeting 24th June 2024
Reviewed and updated May 2025

Introduction

Reserves are an important part of the Council's financial strategy and are held to create long-term budgetary stability. They enable the Council to manage change without undue impact on the Council Tax and are a key element of its strong financial standing and resilience. The Council's key sources of funding face an uncertain future and the Council therefore holds earmarked reserves and a General Fund working balance in order to mitigate future financial risks.

Joint Panel on Accountability and Governance Practitioner's Guide March 2024 1.13 states
"*Reserves – the authority needs to have regard to the need to put in place a General Reserve Policy and have reviewed the level and purpose of all earmarked reserves".*

Sections 32 and 43 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 require local authorities to have regard to the level of reserves needed for meeting estimated future expenditure when calculating the budget requirement. However, there is no specific minimum level of reserves which an authority should hold, and it is the responsibility of the Responsible Financial Officer to advise the Parish Council about the level of reserves and to ensure that there are procedures for their establishment and use.

Types of Reserves - These may be categorised as either General or Specific.

1. General Reserves are funds which do not have any restrictions on their use. They cushion the impact of uneven cash flows, offset budget requirements if necessary, or can be held in case of unexpected events or emergencies. Setting the level of General Reserves is agreed with the Annual Budget.
2. Governance & Accountability (JPAG March 2024 edition section 5) advises: "The generally accepted recommendation with regard to the appropriate minimum level of a Smaller Authority's General Reserve is that this should be maintained at between three (3) and twelve (12) months Net Revenue Expenditure (NRE)." The smaller the authority the closer the figure should be to 12 months NRE, the larger the authority the closer to 3 months NRE.
3. However, the amount of general reserve should be risk assessed by the Council. There is no specified minimum level of reserves that an authority should hold. It is the responsibility of the Responsible Financial Officer to advise the Council about the level of reserves and to ensure that there are procedures for their establishment and use. The Council's policy on the establishment, maintenance and adequacy of reserves and balances will be considered annually.
4. The Council will hold reserves for three main purposes:
   • A working balance to help cushion the impact of uneven cash flows and avoid unnecessary temporary borrowing - this forms part of the general reserves
   • A contingency to cushion the impact of unexpected events or emergencies – this also forms parts of general reserves
   • A means of building up funds, often referred to as earmarked reserves, to meet known or predicted requirements; earmarked reserves are accounted for separately but remain legally part of the general fund.

General Fund

The general fund does not have any restrictions as to its use. These reserves can be used to smooth the impact of uneven cash flows and is also held in case of unexpected events or emergencies.
The general fund balance is to be maintained at a minimum level of 6 months operational costs of the nett revenue expenditure, which may increase subject to an annual risk assessment carried out by the Responsible Financial Officer (RFO) when setting the budget for the forthcoming year. Any surplus in the reserve above the required balance may be used to fund capital expenditure, be appropriated to earmarked reserves or exceptionally used to limit any increase in the precept.

Financial Risk Management

In order to assess the adequacy of the general fund when setting the annual budget, the RFO will take account of the strategic, operational and financial risks facing the Council. The requirement of the level of the general fund balance for the forthcoming year will therefore be based upon a risk assessment of the Council's main areas of income and expenditure and take into account any provisions and contingencies that may be required.
The main items to be considered are:
Financial Risk Analysis of Risk.

i. Pay inflation is greater than budgeted. The cost-of-living increase is above the level allowed for in the estimates.
ii. Contractual inflation is greater than budgeted. A general assumption is made when estimating the percentage increase on rates and utilities. This may increase above budgeted inflation.
iii. Professional and other services costs may increase above estimate.
iv. Treasury Management income is not achieved. The actual interest rate realised is below the rate predicted at budget.
v. All Income from fees and charges is lower than budgeted. That a decrease in revenue is realised from estimate.
vi. Contingent liabilities are realised. That the Council becomes liable to pay contingent liabilities.

Earmarked Reserves

Earmarked reserves represent amounts that are generally built up over a period of time which are earmarked for specific items of expenditure to meet known or anticipated liabilities or projects. The 'setting aside' of funds to meet known future expenditure reduces the impact of meeting the full expenditure in one year.
The Council, when establishing an earmarked reserve, will set out:
• The reason / purpose of the reserve - Renewals – to enable services to plan and finance an effective programme of equipment and infrastructure replacement and planned property maintenance. These reserves are a mechanism to smooth expenditure so that a sensible replacement programme can be achieved without the need to vary budgets.
• Carry forward of underspend - some services commit expenditure to projects but cannot spend the budget in year. Reserves are used as a mechanism to carry forward these resources. Such use will be specifically authorised by the Council as part of the normal year-end procedures.

• Any decision to set up a reserve must be made by the Council. Expenditure from reserves can only be authorised by the Council but may be reflected in the budget for the subsequent year.
• Procedures for the management and control of the reserve; a process and timescale for review of the reserve to ensure continuing relevance and adequacy. This should be done during the budget setting process prior to setting the precept.
• Other earmarked reserves may be set up from time to time, throughout the financial year to meet known or predicted liabilities.

Current level of financial reserves

The level of financial reserves held by the council will be agreed by the Council during the discussions held regarding the setting of the budget in January for the next financial year, and as far as practicable be retained consistently from year to year. The level of general reserves to ultimately be held by the Council is a minimum level of 6 months operational costs of the nett revenue expenditure.

Policy Status and Review

This policy was adopted by the KKPC at a meeting of the full council on 24th June 2024. It will be reviewed periodically by KKPC. Reviewed May 2025.