

RESERVES AND BALANCES PROTOCOL

1. Background

- 1.1 Bridgend County Borough Council is required to maintain adequate financial reserves to meet the needs of the organisation. The purpose of this protocol is to set out how the Council will determine and review the level of its Council Fund Balance and Earmarked Reserves. The protocol has regard to LAAP Bulletin 99 'Local Authority Reserves and Balances', issued in July 2014.
- 1.2 The requirement for local authorities to hold financial reserves is acknowledged in statute. Reserves are one component of an authority's medium-term financial planning - other components include revenue spending plans, income forecasts, potential liabilities, capital investment plans, borrowing and council tax levels. These decisions are inter-linked. This means that, to ensure prudent financial management, some authorities will need to maintain reserves at higher levels than others.
- 1.3 Section 32 and 43 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 require local authorities in Wales to have regard to the level of reserves needed to meet estimated spending when calculating the budget requirement. Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 requires:-
- the Chief Finance Officer to report to Members on the budget including the adequacy of reserves; and
 - Members to have regard to the Chief Finance Officer's report in making their decisions.
- 1.4 As a result, in reviewing medium-term financial plans and preparing annual budgets, the Council will consider the establishment and maintenance of reserves, including the Council Fund. The nature and level of reserves will be determined formally by the Council, informed by the judgement and advice of the Chief Finance Officer (CFO).
- 1.5 In November 2018 the then Cabinet Secretary for Local Government and Public Services issued a Statement which said "it is prudent to build up and hold reserves for specific purposes, including transforming services to meet the continuing financial pressures, which I recognise Councils face...I believe that local authorities in Wales will wish to use their reserves strategically to drive forward the change required to deliver essential services to communities. They will need to consider how to use available funds to work with others to deliver longer term efficiencies".

2. Types of Reserve

- 2.1 The Council will maintain the following usable reserves:

Nature of Reserve	Description
Council Fund	to manage the impact of uneven cash flows and unexpected events or emergencies
Earmarked Reserves	to meet known or predicted requirements and include Directorate and Contingency Reserves. Earmarked reserves will be established on a "needs" basis, in line with planned or anticipated requirements
Delegated School Balances	these represent the cumulative effect of over and under-spending on school delegated budgets not available to the Council
Equalisation & Grant Reserves	to facilitate the carry forward of grants, where permitted, or to spread the costs incurred in a particular future year over the period of the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)
Capital Receipts Reserve	this has been shown for completeness as it forms part of the Usable Reserves of the Council. Capital Receipts are available to finance capital expenditure in future years

- 2.2 The Council will also maintain a number of other reserves that arise out of the interaction between legislation and proper accounting practices. These reserves, which are not resource-backed, will be specified in the annual Statement of Accounts. These are called Unusable Reserves. The

Council's unusable reserves are the Capital Adjustment Account, the Revaluation Reserve, Pension Reserve, Short-term Accumulating Compensated Absence Account and the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account. These will not be referenced within this Protocol.

3. Regulatory Framework

- 3.1 It is the responsibility of the CFO to advise local authorities about the level of reserves that they should hold and to ensure that there are clear protocols for their establishment and use. CIPFA do not accept the case for introducing a generally applicable minimum level of reserves either as an absolute amount or a percentage of budget. It is for the local authority to make their own judgements based on relevant local circumstances.
- 3.2 For each earmarked reserve there needs to be a clear protocol setting out:-
- The reason for / purpose of the Reserve
 - How and when the Reserve can be used
 - Procedures for the management and control of the Reserve
 - A process and timescale for review

4. Principles to Assess the Adequacy of Reserves

- 4.1 The CFO will advise the Council on the adequacy of reserves. In considering the general reserve, or Council Fund, the CFO will have regard to:
- the strategic financial context within which the Council will be operating through the medium-term;
 - the overall effectiveness of governance arrangements and the system of internal control;
 - the robustness of the financial planning and budget-setting process;
 - the effectiveness of the budget monitoring and management process.
- 4.2 CIPFA guidance on Local Authority Reserves and Balances advises that a statement reporting on the annual review of earmarked reserves should be made to Council, at the same time as the budget is approved. Within the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS), there are a number of main principles that relate to reserves. These are detailed below:-

MTFS Principle 4

The financial control system is sufficiently robust to support the delivery of financial plans and mitigate corporate risks, with adequate provision being made to meet outstanding and reasonably foreseen liabilities

The Council holds a number of earmarked reserves to cover potential liabilities or for unforeseen events and these include the Insurance Earmarked Reserve and a Major Claims Reserve. These are reviewed throughout the year and the balances are adjusted at the end of the financial year based on the most up to date information of potential outstanding liabilities. This process includes analysis of external assessments or actuary reports on the levels needed for the insurance or pension funds. The Council also holds an Insurance Provision to meet the estimated cost to the Council of outstanding liabilities for employer's liability, public liability and property.

MTFS Principle 7

Savings proposals are fully developed and include realistic delivery timescales prior to inclusion in the annual budget. An MTFS Budget Reduction Contingency Reserve will be maintained to mitigate against unforeseen delays

The Council has a Change Management Programme Earmarked Reserve specifically to support delivery of the Corporate Plan and MTFS. There are also

some other earmarked reserves which are supporting service reconfiguration and digital transformation.

The current financial landscape demands that significant savings need to be made in order to deliver a sustainable budget. It is therefore prudent to have reserve levels to provide a buffer or a safeguard during uncertain times. A MTFS Budget Reduction Contingency Reserve is established and is set at a level determined annually following an assessment of budget reductions categorised as 'red' and deemed material within the MTFS. This will provide additional capacity for discretionary use by the CFO to manage inescapable problems with delivery.

MTFS Principle 8

Balances are not used to fund recurrent budget pressures or to keep down Council Tax rises unless an equivalent budget reduction or increase in Council Tax is made in the following year in recognition that balances are a one-off resource

The principle allows for the use of balances to meet budget pressures, where there is to be an equivalent saving in the following year. There are a number of Earmarked Reserves that have been established specifically relating to this principle. For example, the funding of new Information Technology to make services more efficient in the future.

MTFS Principle 9

The Council Fund balance should be set at a prudent but not excessive level. This will normally be maintained at a level of 5% of the Council's net budget, excluding schools

The Council Fund balance provides resources for purposes such as general contingencies and cash flow management. It acts as a working balance to help cushion the impact of uneven cash flows and avoid unnecessary temporary borrowing. It acts as a contingency to cushion the impact of unexpected events or emergencies. This is in accordance with CIPFA's Guidance Note on Local Authority Reserves and Balances. The Council Fund balance at 31 March 2020 was £9.340 million (£8.776 million at 31 March 2019). This represents 5.27% of the net budget excluding school delegated budgets. It also equates to 2.72% of Gross Revenue Expenditure (GRE). The information for all Wales authorities to 31 March 2020 has yet to be published, but the prior year comparative Welsh average was 2.76%.

MTFS Principle 10

Capital investment decisions are in alignment with the Council's Capital Strategy, and mitigate any statutory risks taking account of return on investment and sound option appraisals

In order to support sound option appraisals the Council maintains a Capital Feasibility earmarked reserve. Capital investment is intrinsic in the MTFS and as a result there are also earmarked reserves that support asset management planning, fund capital minor works in relation to health and safety and one specifically to support major schemes within the capital programme of the Council. Additions have been made during 2020-21 to provide for significant capital pressures over the MTFS period.

5. Establishment and Monitoring of Reserves

- 5.1 In considering specific reserves, the CFO will have regard to matters relevant in respect of each reserve, and will advise the Council accordingly. The process for the determination of Directorate reserves will be based upon the principles of effective financial management. The agreement of business cases will be determined by the CFO, having considered the recommendations of the Corporate Management Board.
- 5.2 Directorate Finance Officers are issued with details of how to apply for earmarked reserves within the Closing of Accounts pack for the financial year. The requested amount must be material and should be restricted in number to those considered to be of key importance. Subject to these criteria being met, the Directorate will be informed of whether the requests have been approved.
- 5.3 The Finance Senior Management Team will review the establishment, monitoring and the level of Corporate Reserves. These include specific Contingency Reserves, Capital Development or Asset Related Reserves and MTFs Reserves. The meetings will examine evidence from external information such as actuary reports or insurance and risk management assessments; changes in legislation; new emerging risks or capital initiatives. The establishment of earmarked reserves, both Directorate and Corporate, is authorised by the CFO and reported to Cabinet through the quarterly revenue forecast reports during the financial year and within the Statement of Accounts for any set up at the end of the financial year. The draft accounts are presented to Governance and Audit Committee following the end of the financial year. They are then scrutinised by the Council's external auditors – Audit Wales - and a revised post-audit Statement of Accounts is reported to Governance and Audit Committee and published on the Council's website in accordance with the Accounts and Audit (Wales) Regulations.
- 5.4 The CFO will monitor the drawdown of specific reserves in accordance with the agreed policy, and keep Members advised, through normal monitoring reports. Reserves can only be used once and should not be held to fund ongoing expenditure (MTFS Principle 8). This would be unsustainable as, at some point, the reserves would be exhausted. To the extent that reserves are used to meet short term funding gaps, they must be replenished in the following year. However, earmarked reserves that have been used to meet a specific liability would not need to be replenished, having served the purpose for which they were originally established.
- 5.5 All earmarked reserves are recorded on a central schedule held in the Finance Section which lists the various earmarked reserves and the purpose for which they are held. The schedule sets out the opening balances for the year, additions/withdrawals and the closing balance. Any appropriations to or from earmarked reserves are controlled in the section. Evidence of expenditure incurred at period 6, period 9 and year-end will be required from Directorate Finance Officers. The drawdown from reserves will be included within the quarterly revenue forecast reports to Cabinet. Appropriate working papers for each reserve are produced at year-end and provided to the external auditor to support the disclosures within the Statement of Accounts.

6. Summary of Specific Provisions and Balances

- 6.1 As well as the Council Fund and Earmarked Reserves, there are a number of specific provisions and balances as follows:-
- a) Delegated School Balances**
These balances represent the cumulative effect of over and under-spending on school delegated budgets not available to the Council. School balances were £108,000 at 31 March 2020. Current projections suggest that more schools will fall into a deficit position and projections suggest an overall deficit reserve of £83,000 at year end.
- b) Specific Provisions**
The Council holds provisions for unforeseen events, with the major one being to meet the total outstanding liability of Bridgend's self-insurance fund based on a professional analysis of the claims outstanding for employer's liability, public liability and property. The current projections suggest that the balance on the provisions will remain at around £1.881 million by 31 March 2021.

7. Summary of Earmarked Reserves

7.1 A summary of the Earmarked Reserves are detailed below:-

a) Corporate Reserves

These reserves include Change Fund, Feasibility and Capital reserves and are for planned developments in the forthcoming years, such as 21st Century Band B schools, Waste recycling, ICT and Financial Systems and Adult Social Care developments. In addition reserves have been set aside for additional costs as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, and to support the post-pandemic recovery. These reserves will be increased at year-end as appropriate to fund any new developments going forward. Any reserves that are no longer required will be released back into the general revenue budget. Some of these reserves are used over a number of financial years.

b) Directorate Earmarked Reserves

These reserves have been created for specific pressures or priorities, such as pressures from Looked After Children, Road Safety works and City Deal.

c) Equalisation and Grant Earmarked Reserves

These reserves ensure that expenditure that is incurred in a particular future year is smoothed over the period of the MTFS. These include the costs of elections, Building Control costs, Special Regeneration Fund projects and the preparation of the Local Development Plan. In addition, where carry forward has been approved, the income is recognised in the Council's Income and Expenditure statement but the unused funds are held within these earmarked reserves.

7.2 The table below sets out the forecast movement in the Council's earmarked reserves by the end of the financial years 2020-21 and 2021-22. It is based on estimates of expenditure at December 2020 projected forward to year end for 2020-21, and where expenditure is forecast for 2021-22 this is also included. It does not include the potential increase of reserves for 2020-21 at year-end.

Opening Balance 01-Apr-20 £'000	Reserve	Net Additions / Reclassification £'000	Forecast Draw-down £'000	Unwound £'000	Projected Closing Balance 31-Mar-21 £'000	Projected Movement 2021-22 £'000	Projected Closing Balance 31-Mar-22 £'000
	Council Wide Reserves						
(20,878)	Capital Reserves	(2,850)	3,839	-	(19,889)	10,831	(9,058)
(1,565)	Change Management Fund	-	118	-	(1,447)	-	(1,447)
(571)	Feasibility	-	56	-	(515)	475	(40)
(1,320)	ICT	-	397	-	(923)	414	(509)
(4,468)	Asset Management	(500)	168	40	(4,760)	500	(4,260)
(3,000)	Covid-19 Fund	(500)	-	-	(3,500)	-	(3,500)
(11,487)	Other Council Wide Reserves	-	6	-	(11,481)	-	(11,481)
(43,289)	Total Corporate Reserves	(3,850)	4,584	40	(42,515)	12,220	(30,295)
	Directorate Earmarked Reserves:						
(289)	Education & Family Support	-	-	50	(239)	-	(239)
(2,027)	Social Services & Wellbeing	(291)	122	350	(1,846)	-	(1,846)
(4,991)	Communities	(1,291)	502	62	(5,718)	3,519	(2,199)
(824)	Chief Executives	(883)	189	-	(1,518)	-	(1,518)
(8,131)	Total Directorate Reserves	(2,465)	813	462	(9,321)	3,519	(5,802)
	Equalisation & Grant Earmarked Reserves:						
(961)	Education & Family Support	-	175	-	(786)	-	(786)
(65)	Social Services & Wellbeing	-	20	-	(45)	60	15
(1,902)	Communities	-	-	14	(1,888)	-	(1,888)
(767)	Chief Executives	-	367	-	(400)	-	(400)
(3,695)	Total Equalisation Reserves	-	562	14	(3,119)	60	(3,059)
(108)	School Balances	-	191	-	83	-	83
(55,223)	Total Usable Reserves	(6,315)	6,150	516	(54,872)	15,799	(39,073)