

Tur Langton Parish Council

Reserves Policy

Draft for meeting 11/1/22

1. Purpose

Tur Langton Parish Council is required to maintain adequate Financial Reserves to meet the needs of the Parish Council. 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.

Local Councils have no legal powers to hold revenue reserves other than for reasonable working capital or for specifically earmarked purposes. It follows that the year-end General Reserve should not be significantly higher than the annual precept. If the amount of reserves at the year-end are above a certain level in relation to the annual precept the council must give an explanation of the reserves held to the Auditor.

There is no specified minimum level of reserves that an authority should hold and it is the responsibility of the Responsible Financial Officer (RFO) to advise the Council about the level of reserves and to ensure that there are procedures for their establishment and use.

The purpose of this policy is to set out how the Council determines and reviews the level of reserves.

See Appendix 1 for the reserves for the current year.

2. Types of reserve

The council holds three types of reserves categorised as:

- General Reserves (held to cushion the impact of uneven cashflow or unexpected events),
- Earmarked (held for specific purposes) and
- Ringfenced (held for one purpose only and cannot be transferred, for example grants or donations allocated for a specific project only)

The RFO will keep a schedule of reserves held at the year-end on the budget spreadsheet.

3. General Reserves

General Reserves do not have any restrictions as to their use. These reserves can be used to smooth the impact of uneven cash flows, offset budget requirements if necessary or can be held in case of unexpected events or emergencies.

The primary means of building the General Reserve is through an allocation in the annual budget.

Approval of the full council is required to move funds from the General Reserve.

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 for the next financial year.

The Joint Panel on Accountability and Governance (JPAG) Practitioners' Guide advises that 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 and twelve months Net Revenue Expenditure (where Net Revenue Expenditure (subject to any planned surplus or deficit) is effectively Precept less any Loan Repayment and/or amounts included in the Precept for Capital Projects and transfers to Earmarked Reserves). The Leicestershire and Rutland Association of Local Councils has advised (verbally) that a council the size of Tur Langton Parish Council should aim to hold 75% (9 months) of Net Revenue Expenditure as a General Reserve.

4. Earmarked Reserves

Earmarked Reserves will be established on a "needs" basis in line with anticipated requirements to meet known or predicted liabilities.

Earmarked Reserves must be reviewed and / or established by the council at the annual budget setting meeting.

Expenditure from earmarked reserves can only be authorised by the full council at a Parish Council meeting.

Reserves should not be held to fund ongoing expenditure. This would be unsustainable, as at some point the reserves would be exhausted. If 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.

The council may hold Earmarked Reserves in the following categories:

- Carry forward of underspend, where some expenditure is budgeted for projects but not spent in that financial year. Reserves are used as a mechanism to carry forward these resources.

- Reserves built up over a time period, for example, to pay for an election. The setting aside of funds over a period of time to meet known future expenditure reduces the impact of meeting the full expenditure in one year.

5. Ringfenced Reserves

These are funds that cannot be used for any other purpose for example donations, grants or loans for a specific purpose

6. Review of this policy

This policy will be reviewed annually at the budget setting meeting and may be subject to review during the financial year in any review of the budget.

This policy was reviewed and adopted at the meeting on XXXXX

Appendix 1

Appendix 1 - Reserves in budget for 2022 – 2023

Based on budget proposal for meeting 11/1/22

General Reserve

£4,336.00

See section 3 above. The precept for 20/21 is set at £9,680.00. deducting Election (£285), Village Improvements (£270) which are precepted for to float into Earmarked Reserve and loan repayment £3,343.74 gives £5,781.26, 75% of this is £4,336. The council is therefore holding the appropriate amount of General Reserve

Earmarked Reserves

The revised budget gives the following estimated Earmarked Reserves:

IT equipment and domain	£300	Held to pay for new equipment when necessary.
Election	£733	Aiming to build up a reserve of £1,300 for next election by budgeting £285 each year to build up this reserve
Repairs and Maintenance	£200	Held for unexpected repairs of street furniture. Budget includes category for ongoing maintenance
Defibrillator	£175	For any unexpected repairs not covered in maintenance agreement
Village Improvements	£1,488	Possible use: Highways project to add to any funding from Members' Highways Fund Building up reserve by precepting each year to add to this reserve
Total	£2,896.00	

Ringfenced Reserve

The council does not hold any Ringfenced Reserves in the 22/23 budget.