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Reserves Policy

1. Purpose and Scope

Moulton Parish Council is required to maintain adequate financial reserves to meet its ongoing operational needs. The purpose of this policy is to set out how the council will determine and review the level of financial reserves it maintains from year to year.

The council recognises that decisions regarding spending priorities, contingencies, long term projects, the level of the annual precept and reserves are all interconnected and cannot be viewed in isolation.

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 its budget requirement. There is no specified minimum level of reserves that an authority should hold and it is the responsibility of the Responsible Financial Officer to advise the council about the level of reserves and to ensure that there are key protocols for the establishment of reserves and their use.

Joint Panel on Accountability and Governance Practitioners Guide March 2023 states:

5.33. 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 of net revenue expenditure.

*5.34. The reason for the wide range is to cater for the large variation in activity level between individual authorities. The smaller the authority, the closer the figure may be to 12 months expenditure, the larger the authority, the nearer to 3 months. **In practice, any authority with income and expenditure in excess of £200,000 should plan towards 3 months equivalent general reserve.***

The level of the council's reserves (whether they be general or earmarked) should be consistent with meeting the council's objectives set out in the Business Plan.

This policy should be read in conjunction with the council's adopted Financial Regulations and the Council's Standing Orders.

2. Legal Responsibility & Policy Support

[Local Government Finance Act 1992 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](http://legislation.gov.uk)
[Governance and Accountability practitioners-guide-2023](http://legislation.gov.uk)
[Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](http://legislation.gov.uk)
[Accounts & Audit Regulations 2015](http://legislation.gov.uk)

3. Types of Reserves

Reserves can be categorised as either general (held to cushion the impact of uneven cash flows or unexpected events) or earmarked (held for a specific purpose).

- i. General reserves are often referred to as the “working balance”. Typically, this is a sum of money which is not earmarked for specific purposes but rather set aside to deal with unexpected events or emergencies during any financial year.
- ii. Earmarked reserves represent amounts which are “earmarked” for specific items of expenditure to meet known or predicted liabilities or projects that may occur at some time in the future. Commuted maintenance sums from S106 monies are included within earmarked reserves and used and a portion used annually to mitigate the increased cost of green works throughout the parish. Earmarked reserves will be used to plan and finance an effective programme of equipment replacement, property repair or maintenance.

4. Effective Governance

Context and decision-making processes.

Robust financial management is a continuous process, and the annual cycle may best be described as follows:

Budget Setting Process

1. The Executive Officer will review the current financial forecast and, taking into account the future plans of the Council, will prepare a report of the draft budget for the forthcoming financial year (including implied precept figure) for the November meeting of the Finance Committee at which the budget and the annual precept will be discussed. Additional work will take place during December, in order to prepare the final draft budget and final draft precept request for the January Finance Committee meeting. At the following January Full Council meeting the budget and precept request will be determined and approved.
2. The Finance Committee will review the report and consider all future short-, medium-, and long-term spending plans before deciding on the level of budget required and an appropriate level of precept.

On-going Financial Monitoring

3. Monthly budget summary reports showing expenditure and income will be prepared for each Finance Committee meeting.
4. Bank reconciliations will also be provided monthly to Finance Committee to balance income and expenditure against cash in hand.
5. Year-end accounts will be prepared in conjunction with the Annual Return prepared for the External Auditor.

The Council Decision-Making Process

6. The principal financial decisions of the council are taken at the January full council meeting at which the outline budget will be set for the forthcoming year and the precept agreed. Once this decision has been taken there is only limited scope to vary expenditure in the short term.
7. Throughout the year the council, following recommendations from the Finance Committee, can make decisions that affect short, medium and long term spending plans. These decisions will feed into the review of the financial management process and future years' budget preparations.

5. Governance concerning Balances and Reserves

In reporting generally on the council's reserves and balances, the Responsible Financial

Officer is required to report on the specific reserves of the parish council, outlining the purpose for which each is held, establishing an appropriate level of reserve and highlighting any proposed changes during the forthcoming year.

During the annual budget preparation the Finance Committee will be asked to consider and take a view on the appropriate level of general reserves to be maintained during the forthcoming year. This will take into account levels of uncertainty in the business of the council together with any other potential factors which may impinge on the functioning of the council. This uncertainty is mitigated in the following manner:

- Regular monitoring and forecasting to allow the identification of deviations from the approved budget.
- The provision of an annual contingency (general reserves) to allow for medium level expenditure on the repair and replacement of assets that cannot be predicted with certainty (for example grounds maintenance machinery or dealing with acts of vandalism).
- An adequate level of general reserves allows expenditure to exceed that planned in the short and medium term when the council determines this as appropriate.

The policy on balances and reserves will be reviewed annually as part of the review of Financial Regulations and reported to the parish council as part of the budget setting process in January. This will include a statement from the Responsible Financial Officer on the adequacy of general and earmarked reserves in respect of the forthcoming financial year and the council's medium term financial plan.

The Finance Committee will have the opportunity to review the levels of reserves held in accordance with the Moulton Parish Council's Financial Regulations and make recommendations for the creation of additional specific reserves as part of the annual budgeting process.

6. Reserves Policy

1. 'Total Reserves' consist of 'General Reserves' and 'Earmarked Reserves'.
2. The council will be required to identify the following when making decisions in relation to each specific, earmarked reserve:
 - The reason for/purpose of the reserve.
 - How and when the reserve may be used.
 - Procedures for the reserve's management and control.
 - A process and timescales for review of the reserves to ensure continuing relevance and adequacy.
3. The target level of general reserves will be 50% of the precept. The council will ensure its medium-term budget plans are consistent with this target when approving its budget and precept for the year.
4. Specific reserves are to be created for items in the following purposes:
 - A long-term build-up of funds to replace / renew assets (e.g. repair/replacement play equipment programme) at an unspecified time; or
 - Items that require specific expenditure at a determinable time later than that covered by the annual budget (e.g. elections).
5. The creation of an earmarked reserve should be reserved for clearly identifiable expenditure items which need the approval of the full council, following recommendation

from the Finance Committee.

7. Related Polices

- Financial Control and Internal Audit Procedure Policy
- Financial Regulations

This policy is reviewed annually by the Executive Officer and submitted to the full council for approval.

Last Reviewed: January 2024

Review Due: January 2025