

Reserves Statements

The Statement of Accounts that are produced each year details all the Council's reserves and explains why they are held. Reserves are reported in two categories: unusable and usable reserves. Unusable reserves include those reserves which are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, retirement and employee benefits. Unusable reserves cannot be used to provide Council services. Usable reserves are those reserves that a Council may use to provide services or reduce local taxation, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use.

The level of usable reserves the Council holds is reviewed each year as part of the budgetary process. Consideration is given to the current financial standing of the Council, the funding outlook into the medium term and the financial risk environment the Council is operating in.

Councils generally hold usable reserves for a number of reasons:

- To use at a later date to support investment projects
- To temporarily hold unused portions of grants that can be legally used at a later date
- To insure themselves against major unexpected events such as flooding
- To guard against general risk
- To smooth the impact of funding reductions
- To guard against emergent specific risks, such as business rate appeals, increased demand, and the impact of social care reform.

The Council's usable reserves are as follows:

- General Reserve: held for non-specific items and risks
- Earmarked Reserves: amounts held for specific schemes and for specific purposes e.g. self-insurance

During 2022-23, earmarked reserves are expected to reduce by £19m, as a result of funding the Collection Fund deficit as planned with 9m, mitigating the in-year overspend (as reported in quarterly report to the Executive), and supporting the General Fund budget for 2022-23 per the budget papers 2022-23.

A summary is shown in the following table:

Reserve	Balance as at 31.3.2022	Forecast increase during 2022-23	Forecast decrease during 2022- 23	Forecast balance as at 31.3.2023
	£m	£m	£m	£m
General Fund (unallocated) including specific risk reserves	12.91		-5.66	7.25
School Balances	11.02		-3.00	8.02
Earmarked Reserves	23.83	0.11	-18.55	5.39
General Fund total	47.77	0.11	-27.21	20.66

The General Reserve

The purpose of the General Reserve is to act as a fund to be used in emergencies and to protect council taxpayers from any steep rises in future Council Tax if the Council over spends against its budget. The s151 officer, Executive Director (Resources) recommends that the General Reserve totals, as a minimum, £7m of the Council's net revenue expenditure.

The calculation of the £7m is based on the below. It is very unlikely that all of these risks would occur at the same time. However, there is cumulative risk of a number of these factors taking place over a short period of time, as seen in the 2022-23 financial year. The purpose of the general reserve is enable the Council to continue to function and perform its services without significant impediment:

Item	Rationale	Amount
Pressure on demand and significant income budgets	A 5% movement on demand budgets and on reduced income	£5.5m
Pressure on traded budgets	A 10% movement on traded budgets,	£0.2m
General risks to cover the items below	See items below	£1.3m
Total minimum required General Reserve		£7m
Forecast General Reserve (including service specific risks)	Service specific risks are part of general reserves	£7.25m

The General Reserve is expected to cover any of the following risks should they arise:

- The impact of significant increases in demand
- Lack of delivery of all savings targets
- Economy measures and service reductions always contain some degree of uncertainty as to whether their full effects will be achieved
- Unforeseen events such as the flooding during January 2014 or Covid-19 in 2020-21
- Litigation
- Changes from specific grants to the non ring fenced government grants
- Grants being introduced or removed mid-year
- Unforeseen circumstances
- General day to day cash flow needs and avoid unnecessary temporary borrowing
- Reduced income due to deferred income and social care clients' property decreasing in value

Schools balances

This is an amalgamation of unspent and overspent balances.

Earmarked Reserves

The Council has other reserves which are earmarked for specific purposes. The main items are as follows:

Parish special expenses

These are explained in detail in Appendix G.

Self-insurance fund

This fund has been established to ensure that costs to the Council in relation to claims can be met whilst limiting the impact of higher premiums on the Council's revenue budget. The fund is used to pay the first £250k of any property claim and the first £100k of other claims. External insurance covers the balance of claims.

Collection Fund volatility - to support the volatility associated with taxbase estimates upon which the Council Tax is collected, and business rates in relation to estimates, appeals and timing. As per other elements of the budget papers, there has been significant volatility in the collection fund, especially in respect of business rates, and a three year spread of the deficit from 2021-22 across the period 2021-24 has been taken.

Transformation - In order to support the Medium Term Financial Strategy to deliver its transformation plans, the Executive established a Transformation Reserve. This will ensure that the Council has the resources to pursue plans outlined in the MTFS and to invest in strategies that will bring future benefits to the organisation. The reserve was increased during 2019-20 to support future transformation projects but now has a very low balance which will be increased with the proposed flexible use of capital receipts (see the Capital Strategy).

Outcomes based budgeting – to support the re-profiling of savings - expected to be depleted during 2023-24.

Council Strategy investment – to enable delivery of measures to support the Council Strategy as referenced elsewhere in the budget papers. Expect to deplete to £0m at the end of 2022-23.

Future town centre studies – funding set aside to deliver town centre studies to support local centres in a similar manner to Newbury town centre piece of work undertaken. Spend is expected to commence late in 2021-22 so these reserves will likely deplete to £0 in 2022-23.

Service risk reserves: Within the Earmarked Reserves are Service Specific Risk Funds for:

- Adult Social Care £2m
- Children & Family Services £580k
- Education £250k
- Legal Disbursements £100k

There are significant risks in ASC at present for 2023-24; if inflation rises above the budget provision of 3.5%, it would have an impact, with further pressures on staffing and placement costs.

Of the above, almost of all of these reserves are forecast to be utilised to support the 2022-23 in year budget position and so will need to be replenished in future financial years. The MTFS has an additional £3m to be allocated to reserves by 2027.

Restructuring - used to cover the exit costs associated with some of the savings proposals. The balance remaining in the restructuring reserve at the end of the financial year will be rolled forward to fund any future restructuring costs to the Council.

Commuted sums: Ring-fenced for specific schemes and cannot be added into general fund reserves.

Other

Other specific earmarked reserves are in place to support specific service requirements or projects.

A full list of the Council's reserves are disclosed in the Council's financial statements 2021-22 available on our website. Please note that these reserves estimates are before any changes from the 2021-22 financial year end which will be reported in the Council's financial statements for 2021-22 post external audit by Grant Thornton.