



Reserves Policy

1. Purpose

1.1 St Mewan 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.

1.2 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.

1.3 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.

2. Types of Reserve

2.1 The council holds 3 types of reserves categorised as: General Reserves, Earmarked, and Ringfenced

- General Reserves - held to cushion the impact of uneven cashflow or unexpected events,
- Earmarked -held for specific purposes
- Ringfenced - held for one purpose only and cannot be transferred, for example grants allocated for a specific project only, which may not be used for any other purpose

The Responsible Financial Officer will keep a schedule of reserves held at the year-end within the council's accounting package.

3. General Reserves

3.1 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.

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

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

3.4 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.

3.5 Guidance states that 'a council should typically hold between 3- and 12-months expenditure as a general reserve' (Good Councillor's Guide on Finance & Transparency)

4. Earmarked Reserves

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

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

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

4.4 Any decision to set up a reserve must be made by the Council.

4.5 All Earmarked Reserves are recorded within the council's accounting package and held by the Responsible Financial Officer which lists the various Earmarked Reserves and the purpose for which they are held.

4.6 Sums can be moved between earmarked reserve headings, by council resolution only, should the need arise or should priorities change.

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.

There is no statutory upper limit save that they must be held for genuine and intended purposes.

Reviewing the Council's Financial Risk Assessment is part of the budgeting and year end accounting procedures and identifies planned and unplanned expenditure items and thereby indicates an appropriate level of Reserves.

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.

5. Ringfenced Reserves

5.1 These are funds that cannot be used for any other purpose and are recorded in the council's accounting package.

- **Clean Earth Energy** – St Mewan Parish Council receive two annual payments for two wind turbines. Payments are index linked and will end in 2037. Clean Earth Energy stipulates “the fund can be used that will benefit the community”. The Parish Council may wish to support or initiate long term projects, or they may prefer to draw new ideas from the community each year in order to support a variety of projects over the life of the fund.
- **Trewoon Support Fund** was gifted through the sale of Trewoon Social Club and can only be used for the purpose as set out in the legal agreement. Public benches, playing field equipment and ancillary items, reduce speed indication devices, village enhancement.
- **Community Infrastructure Levy** - CIL Regulation 59C sets out that a local council must use CIL receipts passed to it to ‘support the development of the local council’s area, or any part of that area, by funding: a) the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure: or b) anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area’.
- **S106 Developers Contribution** – generated through new housing developments.
- Other ringfenced funds, for example donations/grants for a specific item could occur during the year.

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