



**Item No 4 (iii)**

**Staffordshire Police, Fire and Crime Panel  
31st January 2022**

**Reserves Strategy Update**

**Report of the Staffordshire Commissioner**

**Introduction**

Statutory provision is made within the Local Government Finance Act 1992 that requires precepting authorities in England and Wales to have regard to the level of reserves needed for meeting estimated future expenditure. The Director of Finance/ S151 Officer for the Staffordshire Commissioner's Office has a duty to report on the robustness of estimates and adequacy of reserves (under section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003) when the authority is considering its annual budget requirement.

This paper gives due consideration to the overall level of reserves held as at 31 March 2021 and the forecast position as at 31 March 2022. The Panel are asked to note the overall impact on Reserves as incorporated within the approved Medium Term Financial Strategy (MFTS).

The Reserves Strategy was last approved in February 2021 as part of the budget setting process for the current year and has now been updated to incorporate and reflect:

- The updated MFTS for 2022/23 to 2025/26
- The actual Reserves position as per the Statement of Accounts for 2020/21, and a forecast for 2021/22
- The impact of approved reserve utilisation as per the current and updated strategy

A number of different reserves are held by the Staffordshire Commissioner (both usable and unusable) in line with the CIPFA guidance, however this paper focuses on the two key areas of reserves that impact on the future financial strategy:

- **General Reserve**, to allow for unexpected / emergency events –balance as at 31 March 2022 is forecast to be £7.162m (3.2%) (see **Appendix 1**),
- **Earmarked Reserves** – to meet future known or predicted requirements – balance as at 31 March 2022 is forecast to be £24.980m (See **Appendix 1**)

Overall the level of Usable Reserves at 31 March 2021 is £27.775m (with an additional capital grants unapplied on £0.331m) and forecast to increase by £4.367m in year to £32.142m by March 2022. The general reserve will be maintained at £7.162m across the MTFS period while the earmarked reserves (including capital reserves) are forecast at £26.726m by March 2026. These reserves are in line with sector standards.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

That the Police Fire and Crime Panel note:

1. the overall reserves position for both General and Earmarked Reserves as contained within this report,
2. to consider the adequacy and proposed earmarking of the reserve that will be incorporated into the budget setting exercise for 2022/23, and utilisation of reserves as incorporated within the updated MTFS
3. the updated Reserves Strategy

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## 1. Prudential Code and Capital Spend

- 1.1. CIPFA's (The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) Prudential Code requires chief finance officers in local authorities to have full regard to affordability when making recommendations about the local authority's future capital programme. Such consideration includes the level of long-term revenue commitments. Indeed, in considering the affordability of its capital plans, the Staffordshire Commissioner is required to consider all of the resources available, together with the totality of its capital plans and revenue forecasts for the forthcoming year and into the medium term.
- 1.2. The statutory reporting regime discussed within this paper and effective financial management underpin the need for clear, transparent reporting arrangements for reserves and CIPFA recommend that there should be clear protocol setting out the following:
  - the reason for / purpose of the reserve;
  - how and when the reserve can be used;
  - procedures for the reserve's management and control; and
  - timescale for review of the reserve to ensure continuing relevance and adequacy.
- 1.3. Whilst it is primarily the responsibility of the Staffordshire Commissioner and its S151 Officer and Treasurer to maintain a sound financial position, our external auditors Ernst & Young annually review for any material uncertainties and test to ensure that Staffordshire Police remain a going concern. Even where as part of their wider role Ernst & Young report on the organisation's financial position, it is not however, their responsibility to prescribe the optimum or minimum level of reserves for authorities in general.

## 2. Types of Reserve

- 2.1. When considering the Medium Term Financial Strategy and preparing annual budgets the Staffordshire Commissioner should consider the establishment and maintenance of reserves. Reserves can be held for three main purposes:
  - a working balance to help cushion the impact of uneven cash flows and avoid unnecessary temporary borrowing – this forms part of general reserves
  - a contingency to cushion the impact of unexpected events or emergencies – this also forms part of general reserves
  - a means of building up specific funds, often referred to as earmarked reserves, to meet known or predicted requirements.
  - A capital receipts reserve generated from the sale of surplus assets, which in line with legislation can only be re-invested back into capital goods (or whilst specific legislation allows transformation spend).

## 3. Reporting of Reserves

- 3.1. The IFRS-based Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) introduced the Movement in Reserves Statement to local authority financial statements in the 2010/11 financial year. This Statement presents the movement in the year of the reserves of the Authority analysed into **usable** reserves, (e.g. General and earmarked reserves) and unusable reserves.

3.2. The total Usable Reserves as per the statement of accounts is £16.5 million as at 31 March 2020, being the General Fund £6.4m and Earmarked Reserves £10.1m.

The Movement in Useable Reserves Statement can be found within the Statutory Accounts for 2020/21, and is shown below:

Balance at 31 March 2020 £'000		Balance at 31 March 2021 £'000
<b>6,350</b>	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>7,162</b>
3,150	<b>Capital receipt reserve</b>	0
331	<b>Capital grants unapplied</b>	331
1,011	Reshaping the Future	2,264
2,205	IT Transformation Reserve	2,618
348	Insurance Reserve	1,201
1,314	Pension Reserve	2,562
250	Collaboration Reserve	705
1,286	Capital Reserve	1,574
617	ESN Reserve	780
478	Covid-19	2,197
2,636	Operational Reserves	6,712
	<b>Total Earmarked</b>	
10,145	<b>Reserves</b>	20,613
<b>19,976</b>	<b>Total Usable Reserves</b>	<b>28,106</b>

- 3.3. Unusable reserves arise out of the interaction of legislation and proper accounting practice either to store revaluation gains or as adjustment accounts to reconcile accounting requirements (i.e. reconciliation of reporting standards to statutory requirements)
- 3.4. Section 26 of the Local Government Act 2003 gives Ministers in England and Wales a general power to set a minimum level of reserves for local authorities. However, the Government has undertaken to apply this only to individual authorities in the circumstances where an authority does not act prudently, disregards the advice of its chief finance officer and is heading for serious financial difficulty.
- 3.5. Whilst it remains the responsibility of the Director of Finance/S151 Officer for the Staffordshire Commissioner to advise on the overall level of reserves that are held; the Staffordshire Commissioner should assist by providing clear protocols for the establishment and use of reserves, as reserves should not be held without a clear purpose.
- 3.6. The Staffordshire Commissioner has indicated that the level of General reserves be set at a minimum level of 3% of the annual revenue budget. As per Section 5 of this report the Panel should note that the level of General Reserves is forecast to be 3.2% of the annual net revenue budget during the current financial year in line with the approved budget and MTFS.

## 4. Reserves Strategy and Future Outlook

4.1. This paper gives due consideration to the overall level of reserves held as at 31 March 2021 and the forecast position for 31 March 2022, and the panel are asked to note the overall position as scheduled in **Appendix 1**.

### 4.2. General Reserve

4.3. The Commissioner's policy for the General Reserve Fund is for it to hold as a minimum a balance of 3% of the net revenue budget of the combined budgets of the Commissioner and Staffordshire Police. This is currently considered to be a minimal safe level which would afford two incidents of maximum exposure to loss in any one year.

4.4. The maximum exposure to loss for a particular event is understood to be 1% of net budget in the light of the guidance which is issued by the Home Office relating to the Police Special Grant. This guidance establishes that in the event that a Force can prove it has proportionately policed a major incident which has created an unaffordable cost in one year, and that is reviewed by HMICFRS, the Force can claim for costs exceeding 1% of the net budget for each incident. This guidance was reissued in November 2017 and we expect it to continue to be in place during the period of the MTFS.

4.5. At the end of March 2021, the General Reserve was £7.162m and it is forecasted to maintain the reserve level in year. This represents 3.2% of the annual revenue budget for 2021/22.

### 4.6. Earmarked Reserve

4.7. The Earmarked Reserve provision is required not only to fund future projects and investments but also to provide funding –

- To cover specific risk items that are excluded from the MTFS but may present as financial pressures over the life of the MTFS such as the current age discrimination changes to public sector pensions
- To cover areas of the budget subject to fluctuations in spend based on risk such as self-insured Insurance claims
- Reserves earmarked to support transformation. Whilst current legislation allows for the use of capital receipts to fund transformation this means these receipts would be used on revenue spend as opposed to re-investing back into assets (which would increase long term debt). The Commissioner is re-investing all receipts back into the acquisition of new assets.
- To provide for future contingent liabilities that have been identified within the statutory accounts,
- A reserve established to provide budgetary support. This reserve is earmarked to support the budget on a one off basis whilst efficiency savings are phased in with a view to implementing these savings in the most sustainable manner possible.
- Reserves held for specific operational requirements. The response to Covid from Staffordshire Police has been funded from such an earmarked reserve

4.8. The Balance on this reserve as at 31 March 2021 was £20.163m and is forecast to increase in year by £4.367m to close the year at £32.142m. This increase in the main is driven by the

upfront funding for the Uplift programme received in 2021/22 and the creation of the budget support reserve.

## 5. Reserve Forecast

5.1. The following table represent the forecast Reserves as stated in the MTFS. At the 31 March 2021 the total reserves represents 3% of the annual revenue budget.

	2022/23 £000's	2023/24 £000's	2024/25 £000's	2025/26 £000's
<b>General Fund</b>	<b>7,162</b>	<b>7,162</b>	<b>7,162</b>	<b>7,162</b>
<b>Capital receipt reserve</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Capital grants unapplied</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Reshaping the Future	2,185	2,185	2,185	2,185
IT Transformation Reserve	2,417	2,417	2,417	2,417
Insurance Reserve	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,001
Pension Reserve	3,589	3,589	3,589	3,589
Collaboration Reserve	783	783	783	783
Capital Reserve	136	136	136	136
ESN Reserve	1,543	1,543	0	0
Uplift Reserve	3,964	3,964	3,964	3,964
Budget Support	3,918	3,620	2,148	0
Operational Reserves	4,489	4,489	4,489	4,489
<b>Total Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>25,025</b>	<b>24,727</b>	<b>21,712</b>	<b>19,564</b>
<b>Total Usable Reserves</b>	<b>32,518</b>	<b>32,220</b>	<b>28,874</b>	<b>26,726</b>

**Usable Reserves forecast 31 March 2022**

<b>Actual 31-Mar- 21 £'000</b>		<b>Transfer In £'000</b>	<b>Transfer Out £'000</b>	<b>Forecast 31-Mar-22 £'000</b>
7,162	<b>General Fund</b>	0	0	7,162
	<u><b>Earmarked Reserves</b></u>			
2,264	Reshaping the Future	700	(779)	2,185
2,618	IT Transformation Reserve	0	(201)	2,417
1,201	Insurance Reserve	800	0	2,001
2,562	Pension Reserve	1,027	0	3,589
705	Collaboration Reserve	78	0	783
1,574	Capital Reserve	0	(176)	1,398
780	ESN Reserve	763	0	1,543
2,197	Covid-19	250	(1,014)	1,433
2,572	Uplift Reserve	1,690	(298)	3,964
0	Budget Support Reserve	1,539	(98)	1,441
4,140	Operational Reserves	861	(775)	4,226
<b>20,613</b>	<b>Total Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>7,708</b>	<b>(3,341)</b>	<b>24,980</b>
0	<b>Capital Receipt Reserve</b>	1449	(1,449)	0
331	<b>Unapplied Grants</b>	0	0	331
<b>28,106</b>	<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>9,157</b>	<b>(4,790)</b>	<b>32,473</b>

The following earmarked reserves have been established (or aggregated as shown above) for the following purposes:

**Transformation** – These reserves are held to support transformation activity, and are divided between a general transformation reserve and an IT/Digital specific transformation reserve

**Capital Reserve** – to fund future capital projects on assets with a short asset life, as well as to support any urgent H&S works of a capital nature

**Insurance Reserve** – provides for the self-funding of certain uninsurable risks and also to cover the excess (£100,000) for any unknown claims before the insurance cover is applied.

**Pension Reserve** – Provides provision around future unknown costs relating to the public sector pensions age discrimination case (McCloud) as well as for flexibility in the payment of ill health pension payments to the pension fund

**Collaboration Reserve** – to support the one off costs associated with local public sector collaboration. This reserve is used to either support projects aimed at generating a financial return on the one off investment or improving partnership working and outcomes

**Uplift reserve** – to support the recruitment of c.300 additional officers into Staffordshire over a three year period, as part of the Governments 20,000 uplift programme. Funding for this programme has been front loaded into the initial years of the programme leading to the establishment of a reserve to equal out programme expenditure

**Operational Budget Reserve** – this includes a number of specific earmarked reserves.