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COMISIYNYDD
HEDDLU A THROSEDDU
DYFED-POWYS
POLICE AND CRIME
COMMISSIONER

Police & Crime Commissioner for Dyfed Powys Reserves and Balances Policy

VERSION CONTROL

Version	Date	Author	Reason for Change
1.0	14/11/13	Diane Jones	Transfer of policy to new force template
1.1	09/03/15	Jayne Woods	Allow PCC to return reserves to electorate
1.2	14/03/16	Jayne Woods	Specifically allow the PCC to set capital reserves against the CFR (paragraph 8.3)

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Section 4 of the Equality Act 2010 sets out the **protected characteristics** that qualify for protection under the Act as follows: Age; Disability; Gender Reassignment; Marriage and Civil Partnership; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation.

The **public sector equality duty** places a proactive legal requirement on public bodies to have regard, in the exercise of their functions, to the need to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation, and any other conduct that is unlawful under the Act;
- advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The equality duty applies to all protected characteristics with the exception of Marriage and Civil Partnership, to which only the duty to have regard to the need to eliminate discrimination applies.

Carrying out an **equality impact assessment** involves systematically assessing the likely or actual effects of policies on people in respect of all the protected characteristics set out above.

An equality impact assessment should be carried out on any policy that is **relevant** to the public sector equality duty. An equality impact assessment template is available [here](#).

HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

This policy has been drafted in accordance with the Human Rights Act and has been reviewed on the basis of its content and the supporting evidence and it is deemed compliant with that Act and the principles underpinning it.

Name:

Department:

Signed:

Freedom of Information Act 2000

Section 19 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 places a requirement upon the Force to publish all policies on the Force website. Policies are why we do things and procedures are how we do them. A case-by-case review of procedures must be undertaken to protect law enforcement and health and safety considerations. Where a combined policy and procedure document is being produced the Force is legally required to publish the policy section and assess the procedure part to ensure no sensitive information is published.

There is a requirement therefore to review this document to establish its suitability for publication. Please identify below whether the document is suitable for publication in its entirety or not. Where it is believed that disclosure will be harmful please articulate the harm that publication would cause and highlight the relevant sections within the document. Where it is perceived that there is harm in disclosure the document should be forwarded to the FOI Unit for review.

Suitability for publication

Suitability for publication	Yes/No	Date	Signature
Document is suitable for publication in its entirety	Yes	14/03/16	Jayne Woods
Document is suitable for publication in part, I have identified those sections which I believe are not suitable for disclosure and have articulated below the harm which would be caused by publication.			
Harm – in publication			

FOI review – to be completed by FOI Unit

Suitability for publication	Yes/No	Date	FOI Decision Maker
Document is suitable for publication in its entirety	Yes	14/03/16	Jayne Woods
Document is suitable for disclosure in part and relevant redactions have been applied. A public facing			

version has been created.			
Once review has been undertaken FOI decision maker to return document to policy author and following sign-off document to be published within Force Publication Scheme. Any future changes to the document should be brought to the attention of the FOI Unit, as appropriate.			

Reserves & Balances Policy

1. POLICY STATEMENT

- 1.1. The requirement for financial reserves is acknowledged in statute. Sections 32 and 43 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 require local authorities in England and Wales to have regard to the level of reserves needed for meeting estimated future expenditure when calculating their budget requirement.

2. POLICY AIM

- 2.1. The Financial Management Code of Practice states that the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) should establish a policy on reserves (including how they might be used by the Chief Constable (CC)) and provisions in consultation with the CC. This should have due regard to the need to ensure the on-going funding of policing activities and the requirement to meet exceptional or extraordinary policing operations.
- 2.2. Reserves are an essential part of financial management. They help the PCC and CC cope with unpredictable financial pressures and plan for future spending commitments.

3. APPLICABILITY

- 3.1. This policy applies to the PCC, CC and all police officers and police staff with budget management responsibilities.

4. DEFINITIONS

- 4.1. Reserves and balances are different from provisions from an accounting perspective. In the case of useable reserves (as opposed to unusable reserves) and provisions, both amounts represented on the balance sheet should be matched by physical cash balances, unless internal borrowing has taken place.
- 4.2. **Usable Reserves** – are balances which are generally held for three specific purposes and are categorised as general reserves or earmarked reserves:
 - A working balance to help smooth the impact of uneven cash flows – general reserves;
 - A contingency to deal with unexpected events – general reserves;
 - A means of building up funds to meet known or predicted requirements – earmarked reserves.
- 4.3. **Unusable Reserves** - do not have equivalent cash balances and are held for accounting purposes.
- 4.4. **Provisions** – are required for any liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have been incurred.

5. GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

5.1. Minimum governance requirements in respect of reserves and balances are:

- The PCC has a soundly based policy on the level and nature of reserves and balances it needs which has been considered by the Joint Audit Committee;
- The required levels of reserves and balances should be reflected in the annual budget and Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP);
- The PCC monitors and maintains its levels of reserves and balances within the range determined by its agreed policy, advised by the CFO (PCC) who will ensure that there are clear protocols for their establishment and use;
- The PCC retains adequate reserves so that unexpected demand led pressures on budgets can be met without adverse impact on the achievement of the key priorities;
- The PCC's policy for reserves and balances is based on a thorough understanding of needs and risks, and is properly and clearly reported at the time the budget and precept are set. The level of balances is kept under review and managed to ensure that financial standing is sound and supports the PCC in the achievement of their long term objectives;
- Where target levels for reserves and balances are exceeded, the opportunity costs of maintaining these levels has been established, compared to the benefit accrued.

5.2. Locally agreed Financial Regulations and the Scheme of Consent should:

- Contain full details of how the Reserves and Balances Policy will operate locally;
- Ensure that the annual budget includes a realistic amount of operational contingency that is available to the CC for operational priorities without the need for additional approval; and
- Make provision, where appropriate, for budgets to be carried forward from one financial year to the next.

6. STATUTORY RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1. The "CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Finance Officer of the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Finance Officer of the Chief Constable" sets out the five principles that define the core activities and behaviours that belong to the role of the CFO and the organisational arrangements needed to support them.

6.2. For each principle the Statement sets out the governance arrangements required within an organisation to ensure that CFOs are able to operate effectively and perform their core duties.

6.3. Governance arrangements required in respect of reserves and balances and which are the responsibility of the CFO (PCC) are:

- Ensuring that advice is provided on the levels of reserves and balances in line with good practice guidance;

- To report at the time the budget is considered and the precept set, on the robustness of the budget estimates and the adequacy of financial reserves, as required by s25 of the Local Government Act 2003, and in line with CIPFA guidance.
- 6.4. Both should be undertaken in consultation with the CFO (CC).
- 6.5. There are also a range of safeguards in place that militate against the PCC over-committing themselves financially. These include:
- The balanced budget requirement;
 - Chief finance officers' Local Government Finance Act 1988 Section 114 powers which requires the chief finance officer to report if there is or is likely to be unlawful expenditure or an unbalanced budget; and
 - The external auditor's responsibility to review and report on financial standing includes a review of the level of reserves taking into account their knowledge of the organisation's performance over a period of time. However, it is not the responsibility of auditors to prescribe the optimum or minimum level of reserves for individual organisations.

7. ASSESSING THE APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF RESERVES

- 7.1. The PCC is responsible for ensuring that the level of reserves is appropriate for local circumstances, and is accountable to taxpayers for the decisions made. The CFO (PCC) has a duty to provide the PCC with the advice they need to make good decisions.
- 7.2. Reserves are maintained as a matter of prudence. They enable the organisation to provide for cash flow fluctuations and unexpected costly events and thereby help protect it from overspending the annual budget, should such events occur. Reserves for specific purposes may also be maintained where it is likely that a spending requirement will occur in the future.
- 7.3. The public's acceptance of the precept is partly reliant on the understanding that the precept is spent on policing and that only a reasonable and prudent amount of any over-funding is being stored away as a general reserve. Conversely, when unforeseen expenditure arises, it is likely that the public would expect that the organisation would have sufficient resources to cover the expense without recourse to overspend.
- 7.4. In order to assess the adequacy of reserves, the CFO (PCC) should include an up-to-date assessment of the strategic, operational and financial risks facing the organisations.
- 7.5. Setting the level of reserves is one of several related decisions that must be taken when preparing the MTFP and the budget for a particular financial year.
- 7.6. Assessing the required level of reserves should involve carrying out an analysis of the Balance Sheet on an annual basis and projecting forward the key items of the Balance Sheet. This projection incorporates forecasting levels of reserves and balances over a three year time horizon to cover the MTFP and capital programme.
- 7.7. An effective reserves and balances strategy should consider the organisations approach to treasury management, capital expenditure plans and the need for external borrowing, against the use of balances and reserves.

- 7.8. CIPFA guidance suggests that in addition to cash flow requirements, the following factors should be considered:

Budget Assumptions	Financial Standing and Management
The treatment of inflation and interest rates	The overall financial standing of the organisations (level of borrowing, debt outstanding, council tax collection rates etc.)
Estimates of the level and timing of capital receipts	The organisations track record in budget and financial management including the robustness of the medium term plans.
The treatment of demand led pressures	The organisations capacity to manage in-year budget pressures
The treatment of planned efficiency savings/ productivity gains	The strength of the financial information and reporting arrangements
The financial risks inherent in any significant new funding partnerships, major outsourcing arrangements or major capital developments	The organisation’s virement and end of year procedures in relation to budget under/over spends at organisational and departmental level
The availability of other funds to deal with major contingencies and the adequacy of provisions	The adequacy of the organisation’s insurance arrangements to cover major unforeseen risks.

8. EARMARKED RESERVES

- 8.1. The current accounting Code requires the purpose, usage and basis of transactions of earmarked reserves to be clearly identified. A review of the purpose and level of reserves will be carried out annually during the budget setting process and details of the use of reserves included in the relevant note to the Statement of Accounts.
- 8.2. Earmarked reserves are categorised as either “usable” reserves or “unusable” reserves. Usable reserves can be applied to fund expenditure, unusable reserves are not resources backed and therefore do not have equivalent cash balances.
- 8.3. It is the PCC’s policy to use reserves to fund non-recurring purchases to reduce the impact on the council tax precept. This includes using capital reserves to reduce the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), if appropriate, which in turn will reduce the Minimum Revenue Provision charged to the revenue account annually.
- 8.4. The target level of earmarked reserves will therefore fluctuate annually but will always be justifiable and monitored to ensure levels of earmarked reserves are not too high or too low. Should the PCC deem that the level of usable reserves that he holds is above and beyond the levels reasonably required and specifically earmarked for future projects, the PCC may return reserves to the public. This is to be achieved by first utilising reserves to fund one off investments in line with provision 13.3.

8.5. The reason useable reserves are held will be classified as:

Specification	Reason	Proportion of Net Revenue Expenditure Budget
Earmarked - specified	For a specific purpose	Assessment based
Medium Term Financial Planning	To plan finances strategically e.g. reserves to defer external borrowing to secure financial savings	Assessment based
Capital Spending	To support the capital programme	Assessment based
Corporate contingency	To protect against overspends or failure to deliver savings on time.	2%
Risk-based reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Held to cover short-term financial risk - Held for medium and long-term risks or spending plans 	3% to 5%
Ring fenced income	That can only be used for specific purposes	Carry forward of unspent ring-fenced income from one financial year to the next in accordance with the Code

8.6. Unusable reserves currently held include:

- **Revaluation Reserve** - The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains arising from increases in the value of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are revalued downwards or impaired, consumed through depreciation, or disposed of and the gains are realised;
- **Capital Adjustment Account** - The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions;
- **Accumulated Absences Account** - The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the

General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account;

- **Pensions Reserve** - The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions.

9. GENERAL RESERVE

- 9.1. Whilst CIPFA does not stipulate a minimum or optimal level of general reserve, its general guidance is to establish a reserve representing “resources set aside for purposes such as general contingencies and cash flow management.”
- 9.2. In addition the level of general reserves held by the Most Similar Forces will also be considered in determining the adequacy of the level of the general reserve held by the PCC. The general reserve should not exceed 5.0% of the net revenue expenditure budget.
- 9.3. Setting the level of earmarked and general reserves is just one of several related decisions in the formulation of the MTFP and the budget for a particular year. Account should be taken of the key financial assumptions underpinning the budget alongside a consideration of the organisations financial management arrangements.

10. FORCE RESERVES

- 10.1. The PCC must have due regard to the need to ensure the on-going funding of policing activities (including the requirement to meet exceptional or extraordinary operations). The annual budget should include a realistic amount of operational contingency to be available to the Chief Constable to meet operational priorities without the need for additional approval.
- 10.2. The CC will ensure that the annual revenue budget is sufficient to finance foreseeable operational needs by presenting a business case as part of the MTFP and annual budget setting process to the CFO (PCC) and PCC for one-off expenditure items to be funded from earmarked reserves.
- 10.3. The business case should include consideration of the level of reserves required for major incident investigations and other operational requirements, the amount of reserves required and timescales for their use.
- 10.4. Approval of business cases for the use of reserves will be subject to the authorisation limits set out in Financial Regulations, to assist with day to day operational decision making.

11. PCC RESERVES

- 11.1. All reserves will be held by the PCC and managed to balance funding and spending priorities and to manage risks. This should be established as part of the medium-term financial planning process.

12. REPORTING FRAMEWORK

- 12.1. The PCC has a fiduciary duty to local taxpayers and must be satisfied that the decisions taken on balances and reserves represent proper stewardship of public funds.
- 12.2. The level and utilisation of reserves will be informed by the advice and judgement of the CFO (PCC). To enable the PCC to reach their decision, the CFO (PCC) will report the factors that influenced their judgement and ensure that the advice given is recorded formally. This report will include as a minimum a statement:
- detailing the level of general reserve and any movements on the fund;
 - on the adequacy of the earmarked reserves, relative to spending and an estimate of provisions in respect of the forthcoming financial year and the MTFP;
 - how reserves have changed over time, comparing with those held by other similar organisations;
 - on the annual review of earmarked reserves including estimates of the year end balances. The statement will list the various reserves, their purpose, when they will be utilised and appropriate level; and
 - An assessment of the risk of major incidents (operational and non-operational) occurring which is reflected in the budget and MTFP.
- 12.3. This report will be provided annually based on estimates to the PCC prior to approval of the council tax precept. The report will be updated with the year-end position for the PCC prior to the approval of the Statement of Accounts.
- 12.4. A mid-year report will be provided to the PCC for monitoring purposes. This will set out any changes in the status of the risks that reserves are being held to mitigate.

13. THE "OPPORTUNITY COST" OF HOLDING RESERVES

- 13.1. The external auditor encourages a statement within the Reserve Policy on the opportunity cost of holding reserves. "Opportunity Cost" is an economic theory term, which means if you spend something on one thing you can't spend it on something else.
- 13.2. Applied to reserves, this means that if reserves are held which are too high, then an organisation is foregoing the opportunity to lower the Council Tax. This theory does not however lend itself well in practice where levels of council tax increase can be capped.
- 13.3. During the budget setting process the PCC considers using reserves for one off investments. This is considered a more sustainable use of 'excess' reserves and reduces the impact on the council tax precept.
- 13.4. It is essential that the PCC's decisions on reserves are communicated clearly to local taxpayers to promote accountability.

14. PROVISIONS

- 14.1. Provisions are required for any liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have been incurred. Provisions are required to be recognised when:

- the local authority has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

14.2. A transfer of economic benefits or other event is regarded as probable if the event is more likely than not to occur. If these conditions are not met, no provision should be recognised.

14.3. The requirement for provisions will be assessed and reported upon at the same time as the reserves.

15. RELATED POLICIES, PROTOCOLS, PRACTICES OR SERVICE AGREEMENTS

15.1. Internal:

- Scheme of Governance – Financial Regulations;
- Financial Control Procedures (Finance intranet site).

15.2. External:

- CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Finance Officer in Local Government.

16. MONITORING

16.1. The reporting framework will provide assurance that the policy is being adhered to and monitored for its effectiveness and identified inefficiencies.

17. REVIEW

17.1. This policy will be reviewed and updated annually by the Head of Financial Governance on behalf of the PCC, to ensure it remains up to date for any changes to the Financial Management Code of Practice or other legislation and guidance.

18. WHO TO CONTACT ABOUT THIS POLICY

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