

WELWYN HATFIELD BOROUGH COUNCIL
MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY

2018/19 TO 2020/21



WELWYN
HATFIELD

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1 KEY MESSAGES FROM FINANCE PORTFOLIO HOLDER AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

- 1.1 The medium term financial view for the Council has been prepared in unprecedented times of economic uncertainty and declining levels of public sector funding. Grant funding for local government in the traditional sense of revenue support grant will disappear completely over the current Parliament and local authorities will become more reliant on the more volatile income source of business rates.
- 1.2 Following an application in 2016, the Government confirmed the Council would be granted a multi-year settlement, with a view to providing more certainty to the levels of funding over the term of the Parliament.
- 1.3 Business Rates have become a more volatile source of funding, with changes to the appeals process, and proposals for a more regular revaluation cycle. The Government is also piloting the 100% business rates retention scheme and final details of how the scheme will work is yet to be finalised. This may bring further funding reductions, or additional burdens to the Council when the scheme is adopted nationally.
- 1.4 The New Homes Bonus scheme may also be subject to further changes and with the continuing fundamental review into local government funding, the level of resources available to the Authority over the medium term is actually much less than certain than would have been hoped through a multi-year settlement.
- 1.5 The Council has needed to deliver around £12m of savings since the start of public austerity in 2010 and so many quick win saving opportunities have been exhausted. The council will face some major decisions when considering its budget in the medium term. The priority has always been to safeguard frontline services where possible, but inevitably there have been and will continue to be some difficult decisions that result in changes to services for our residents, customers and businesses.
- 1.6 The Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) sets out the Council's commitment to provide the best possible value for money for the community. It provides a framework for the Council to plan and manage its revenue resources up to 2020/21; the Council also operates a five-year capital programme (2018/19 – 2022/23) which details our long term investment plan.
- 1.7 The Council starts the next three years in a reasonably strong financial position with over £10m in general fund revenue reserves forecast at the start of 2018/19. Capital reserve balances for general fund activity were £15.9m at the start of 2017/18 but are reducing, and borrowing is being used to support some capital schemes. The ongoing sustainability of the capital investment programme will continuously need to be reviewed and prioritisation given to projects which are "invest to save" in nature and have a business plan which demonstrates a reasonable pay back of resources.
- 1.8 The HRA will have a good level of reserves going into 2017/18, amounting to around £6m; however, a number of significant changes such as the impact of welfare reform, the changes to the national rent setting policy as well as the uncertainty on the supporting people grant will continue to have a material impact on the HRA balance going forward. In addition, the Council's affordable housing programme, which aims to provide new affordable homes and maintain the councils stock levels, will require external borrowing to support it.

- 1.9 It is with this context that after a long period of seven years, with no increase in council tax (ending in 2016/17), our strategy over the medium term is to increase council tax by a small amount each year but below the level of inflation where possible.
- 1.10 As we move forward we are determined to continue with our successes and the medium term financial strategy provides the resources needed to achieve the ambitions set out in the Council's Business Plan.
- 1.11 There remain a number of uncertainties and risks to the Council's finances in the medium term, the details of which are contained within this strategy. Local government is being compelled to become financially self-sustainable and over the term of this MTFS it is expected that local tax, fees and charges for services and other locally driven income sources will become yet more important. We will continue to experience significant pressures on our services arising from demographic changes and an increasing population, the uncertainties surrounding the economy and continued high expectations of service delivery. We will keep our MTFS under review and make changes accordingly to reflect the rapidly changing environment in which we work.

Duncan Bell

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Executive Member for Resources

Executive Director

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Medium term financial planning is an important component of the Council's strategic planning framework. Key financial decisions need to be set in the context of a plan that looks beyond the next financial year. Forward planning offers the opportunity to link service and financial planning, as decisions taken on an annual basis are constrained in what they can achieve.
- 2.2 The Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) provides the foundation against which the Council will strive to deliver the best possible value for money in the provision of efficient and cost effective services across the Borough. Through the effective development and delivery of the Authority's financial and other resource strategies it seeks to build upon past achievements as well as provide clear direction to the attainment of the Council's longer-term goals.
- 2.3 The medium-term financial planning process is an established part of the budget setting process. It provides a forecast of the cost of continuing to provide existing levels of service and the resources that are likely to be available to the Council over the period. It identifies any shortfalls and sets out how this will be managed. This document is reviewed at least annually; regular review and update is essential to ensure the MTFS takes full account of any changes in the Council's aspirations, strategic and service delivery priorities, changes in government legislation, financial regulation and funding streams.
- 2.4 The Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) sets out how the Council will manage its revenue finances up to 2020/21 and also covers a five-year capital programme. The MTFS supports the delivery of the Council's objectives and priorities as set out in the Council's Business Plan.
- 2.5 Underpinning the Business Plan are the individual service plans and a number of other key strategies and plans as set out below. In each case, these set out the detail of how the Council will achieve its objectives and the relevant milestones that will measure progress.
- Asset Management Strategy
 - Capital Strategy
 - Climate Change Strategy
 - Information Technology Strategy
 - People Strategy
 - Procurement Strategy
 - Risk Management Strategy
 - Treasury Management Strategy
- 2.6 The development of the 2018/19 budget has taken place within the context of a longer term strategic and resource planning process. In particular it takes account of the latest Spending Review and the uncertain economic climate.
- 2.7 The Council's future financial outlook was likely to be more challenging over the next few years, because of reductions in overall public spending and the continued high expectation of public service delivery from the public. Given that the relatively easy wins for finding efficiency have already been taken meeting new cost pressures would require an increasingly rigorous and innovative approach to new ways of working, identifying efficiencies, enhanced productivity, and re-prioritisation of spending within services.

3 OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the Medium Term Financial Strategy are:

- To provide a financial plan of the resources available to deliver the Council's priorities and objectives.
- To ensure priorities identified as part of the Corporate Planning process inform the MTFS including importance, timing and financial implications
- To provide projections of spending, including spending pressures and income; and set expectations on council tax increases, over the next three years
- To provide projections for our investment in assets, (our capital spend) and its impact on general day to day revenue spending
- To test sensitivity of, and apply risk analysis, to projections.
- To provide a framework for consultation with the public and partners about our service priorities and resources allocated to them.

4 VISION FOR WELWYN HATFIELD

4.1 The MTFS supports the Council's overall vision of what it aims to achieve:

"To make Welwyn Hatfield a great place to live, work and study with a vibrant, growing economy."

5 LOCAL CONTEXT

5.1 Welwyn Hatfield contains two new towns. The borough also comprises a variety of large villages and small settlements.

5.2 A large part of the borough is open countryside and nearly 80 per cent of the area is Metropolitan Green Belt. Welwyn Hatfield is highly accessible by both road and rail. Motorway connections are good with the A1(M) passing through the borough north-south and connecting to the M25 to the south.

5.3 Welwyn Hatfield is estimated to have a resident population of just over 114,000. The Borough is regarded as one of the areas with the highest population growth within England and Wales.

6 WELWYN HATFIELD BUSINESS PLAN

6.1 The delivery of the Business Plan is supported by a number of strategic documents which shape the council's work in the borough. These documents are listed below:

- The Local Plan
- The Medium Term Financial Strategy
- Service Team Plans
- The Community Strategy
- The Equality and Diversity Delivery Plan

In addition the Plan is supported through partnerships with:

- Welwyn Hatfield Alliance Community Partnership
- Hertfordshire Forward Community Partnership.

6.2 Welwyn Hatfield has a list of Corporate Priorities which are

- Maintain a safe and healthy community
- Protect and enhance the environment
- Meet the Borough's housing needs
- Help build a strong local economy
- Engage with our communities and provide value for money

6.3 These priorities also represent the challenges faced by the council as it seeks to improve local quality of life for everyone who lives, works or visits the borough.

6.4 Everything we do is under pinned by our values. Our values demonstrate what is important to us in our dealings with residents, businesses, partners and staff. These are:

- We will be honest, clear and consistent about what we do
- We will be approachable, accountable and transparent in the way we communicate and conduct our business
- We will have respect for residents, businesses, partners and employees
- We will be fair in a policies and decision making, listening to the views and feedback we receive

6.5 The budget setting process takes into account the priority framework and the priorities have a direct implication on the acceptability of the budget.

6.6 The People Strategy sets out the key priorities for improving the way in which the Council manages its workforce in order to achieve the Corporate & Community targets. Our greatest asset is our employees and we must have committed, skilled and empowered employees in order to provide the best possible service standards to the residents of the Borough.

6.7 The medium term financial strategy sets out the resources required to deliver the priorities stated within the Business Plan and how those resources will be obtained.

7 CONSULTATION STRATEGY, APPROVAL AND COMMUNICATION PROCESS

- 7.1 The council has a Duty to Consult¹ and as such will carry out regular consultation with local people, customers, stakeholders, and partner organisations to establish current and future needs, the priorities of the community and how the Authority should fulfil its Best Value Duty² to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.
- 7.2 The council will consult in a variety of ways including postal questionnaires (e.g. My Council survey), public meetings, attendance at community events, service feedback forms, and online consultation via the council's website. As well as listening to local views, service teams recognise the importance of providing timely and meaningful feedback to local communities on what can be, or has been done, to address any issues raised. In some instances, issues raised are turned into measurable targets which help the council demonstrate a positive outcome for local people.
- 7.3 The MTFS is submitted to Cabinet in January of each year for approval. It is subject to challenge and scrutiny through the Resources Overview and Scrutiny Committee before final approval by Full Council alongside the budget and tax setting decisions in February.
- 7.4 Once approved, the MTFS will be communicated to all stakeholders and staff. This will include using the internet/intranet and newsletters to staff and customers.
- 7.5 It is reviewed at least annually against the outturn and forecasts and updated as necessary.

Consultation with Business Ratepayers and local community and voluntary organisations

- 7.6 The Council will consult annually on its budget proposals with business ratepayers in accordance with statutory requirements
- 7.7 The Council will also consult with local community and voluntary organisations at appropriate times where there is likely to be interest in a proposed service change and in particular where the authority is considering the decommissioning of a service or funding.

¹ Section 3(2) of the Local Government Act 1999

² Section 3 of the Local Government Act 1999 (as amended by s137 of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007)

8 FINANCIAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK

- 8.1 The Council operates a medium to long term revenue and capital investment programme. The revenue plan covers a three year period, whilst the capital programme takes a five year view. The programme is revised annually to roll forward so as to incorporate a new year, as well as to review and revise for the outturn of financial years.
- 8.2 The future impact of all known issues have been considered as part of the 2018/19 budget setting process, including those which we already know about which may not impinge on our budgets until after the first year (2018/19). Outlined in the table below are the key stages involved in producing the budget.

June	Strategic priorities for the following year agreed by Members and Officers. Cabinet approves the framework for the budget setting process for the following year.
July / August	Officers are asked to submit bid forms requesting schemes to be incorporated into the capital and put forward efficiency and growth proposals for the revenue programme.
September/October	The MTFS budget is updated to reflect the new schemes submitted / amendments made to existing schemes. All of the schemes are initially challenged by Director (Finance & Operations) to ensure that the bids submitted have complied with the approved budget guidance.
October / November	All capital and revenue bids are then challenged and scrutinised by the Executive Board, then to a Members forum (Strategic Leadership Group) for comments and recommendations. Budget consultation with the public is also analysed and fed into the budget decision process.
December	Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement announced by the Government (this indicates the levels of capital and revenue grant given to the Council).
January	The draft capital and revenue programme is presented to the Executive Board, Resources and Overview Scrutiny Committee, then Cabinet for approval.
February	Full Council approves next financial year's capital and revenue budget, and the remaining years budget is noted and acknowledged as part of the Council's medium financial strategy for further investment needs
April	The new financial year commences and the budget approved is then assessed under the monitoring process.

9 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

- 9.1 The Chancellor's Autumn Statement provided an updated forecast for growth in GDP, as shown in the table below. Against previous forecasts, which were around 2%, this is a marked reduction in forecast growth, resulting from a national reduction in productivity and sluggish investment.

Year	Economic Growth
2017/18	1.5%
2018/19	1.6%
2019/20	1.6%

- 9.2 The Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) and Retail Price Index (RPI) forecasts published in November 2017 are shown below:

Year	CPI	RPI
2017/18	2.7%	3.6%
2018/19	2.6%	3.4%
2019/20	2.1%	3.1%
2020/21	2.1%	3.2%

- 9.3 Many of the Council's contracts are linked to either RPI or RPIX as an inflationary increase. Low inflation means the pressure on contract budgets is lower but as can be seen from the table below inflation is expected to rise to over three per cent. As such, an assumption of annual inflation to reflect the above forecasts is built into the medium term estimates.
- 9.4 The Bank of England base rate was raised in November, to 0.5%, the first rise since 2007. The forecasts assume a low base rate will continue until 2019 which is consistent with the forecasts from our treasury advisors. The steady reduction in cash balances will result in a decline in investment income over the period.

10 GENERAL FUND REVENUE BUDGET

Financial Context

- 10.1 The development of the 2018/19-20120/21 Medium Term Financial Strategy has taken place in an era which continues to be one of the most challenging periods for Local Government.
- 10.2 The economic outlook has declined slightly as set out in 9.1, and the continuing austerity measures have led to unprecedented reductions in Local Authority funding. The austerity programme is likely to last until at least 2019/20.

Risks and Opportunities

- 10.3 This section highlights the risks and opportunities facing the Council in the medium term.
- Demographic
 - External Income
 - Inflation
 - Service Demand
 - Business Rates Retention and multi-year settlement
 - Other Developments

Demographic

- 10.4 Demographic factors affect the Council's planning in a number of ways:
- Changes in the number of households affect the tax base for Council Tax purposes, and hence the total amount which will be raised from this source
 - The characteristics of both population and households can help identify specific implications for the type and nature of many services provided by the Council
 - The above factors affect the level of demand for, and use of, services provided by the Council

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimated in previous Census that the population in Welwyn Hatfield was around 97,600 in 2001. This had increased substantially by 17% to 114,061 (based on mid-2013).

The Local Plan, subject to the outcome of the consultation, suggests a significant level of growth in the Borough over the life of the plan, to accommodate a growing population.

The tax base is calculated using the latest property data and an assumption for growth and a rate of non-collection. For 2018/19 our estimates suggest an increase in tax base of around 2.6% compared to 2016/17, bringing the total number of properties for tax setting purposes to 41,363.2. This increase reflects the number of properties delivered during 2017 and also an improved collection rate. In future years an assumed growth in the tax base of 0.8% is assumed.

External Income

10.5 The Council relies on a number of external income sources. The economic downturn had an adverse impact on some of our income streams, although in recent times the economic recovery has resulted in a corresponding improvement.

- The service areas affected by falling income during the economic downturn were principally planning, building control, and income from the sale of recyclables.
- The low bank rate, means that investment income is no longer a key income stream for the Council. The actual interest earned will be affected by the level of cash balances. The Council is in a borrowing position, and any decisions around investments and holding cash balances will take into consideration against the cost to carry of external debt, as set out in the Councils Treasury Management Policy.

10.6 The Council has a policy to maximise income from fees and charges where possible and practicable, however the current economic climate has in some areas, restricted the amount of income that could be generated externally.

Inflation

10.7 The financial impact of a 1% movement in pay inflation represents around a £0.12m change in the general fund employee budget. A 2% pay increase is anticipated for each year of the MTFS and will be subject to the national local government pay negotiations.

10.8 Budgets for contract payments are uplifted by appropriate indices as stated in the conditions of the contracts. The financial impact of a 1% movement in contractual inflation is around £0.11m. An allowance is also made for changes to business rates incurred by the Authority and also insurance costs. No inflationary increase has been applied to the general services budget, except specific items such as contracts and utilities.

Service demand

10.9 The demand for Council services remains high compared to historic levels. There is also an imposed demand by Central Government on local authorities to play a major part in revitalising the local economy and at the same time bear a significant part of the governments overall austerity measures in the form of reduced funding.

10.10 The increase in the demand on our services coupled with the loss of external income will restrict our ability to make radical improvements to our discretionary services.

Business rates retention and the multi-year settlement

10.11 Since April 2013 business rates are no longer pooled and redistributed in full nationally. Local authorities retain a proportion of business rates instead and get to keep a share in any growth in the baseline position.

10.12 The Multi Year Settlement was announced on in 2016. The Council's Efficiency plan was published in October 2016 and the Government has confirmed the Authority met the criteria for the multi-year settlement. As can be seen in the table below Revenue Support Grant is expected to fall to zero in 2019/20 and effectively go into the negative as a further

“adjustment” is introduced to the tariff. The total settlement is expected to continue to reduce over the period.

	2016/17 £m	2017/18 £m	2018/19 £m	2019/20 £m
Revenue Support Grant	1.307	0.558	0.104	(0.403)
Business Rates Baseline	2.664	2.718	2.800	2.906
Total Settlement	3.971	3.276	2.904	2.503
Year on year change	-17%	-18%	-11%	-15%

10.13 Confirmation of the multi-year settlement should mean that the indicative settlement figures in the above table represent the minimum level of funding over the medium term. However, this level of funding is dependent on the amount of business rates actually collected and so there is a risk this will not be achieved, as well as an opportunity that funding will be greater if the collection of business rates is better than expected.

10.14 On 5 July 2016, DCLG published the consultation paper, “Self-sufficient local government: 100% Business Rates Retention”. Government intends to introduce 100% Business Rates Retention to local government by 2020. It is expected that, at the same time, the government will update the relative needs formulae (i.e. that determine the amount of resources that an authority will have if it collects at its business rates target).

10.15 There were a number of questions asked in the consultation about the principles underlying the system including the additional responsibilities that will be transferred to local government. While there are many unknowns at the moment about how this will impact on the Council’s funding it is clear that the system will have to include a means of redistribution and so while the sector may retain all the business rates collected it will not be possible for each individual Council to retain all the business rates collected in its particular area.

10.16 In the absence of any alternative system to model, our current forecasts assume the continuation of the current business rate retention scheme. In this scheme of the business rates collected the Council pays 50% to Central Government, 10% to Hertfordshire County Council and then a further “tariff” to central government before a levy is calculated on the growth above the “baseline”. This levy is then also paid to Central Government. The calculation in the table below, is the baseline position, without any gains from pooling arrangements.

10.17 The amount of business rates collected has grown above the Government’s assessed “baseline” for the Borough. This means the amount forecast to be retained is more than the amount indicated in the financial settlement as the baseline and a levy is due to be paid. This is demonstrated in the following table.

Total forecasted amount of business rates retained by Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council

		Original Budget 2017/18 £000	Estimate 2018/19 £000
A	Business Rates Collectable	58,810	60,640
B	Government share @ 50%	(29,405)	(30,320)
C	HCC share @ 10%	(5,882)	(6,064)
D	Tariff payable to Government	(19,157)	(19,574)
E1	Welwyn Hatfield share before Levy (A+B+C+D)	4,366	4,682
E2	Adj. for Small Business Rate Relief and Shops and Empty Property reliefs'	319	320
E3	Welwyn Hatfield adjusted share	4,686	5,002
F	Baseline funding level	2,716	2,800
G	Welwyn Hatfield adj. share less baseline funding level (E3-F)	1,970	2,202
H	Levy payable to Government @ 50% (G * 0.5) (*)	(985)	(1,101)
J	Retained business rate income (E1+H)	3,381	3,581

10.18 The Council is now exposed to the risk of successful appeals which reduce the rateable value of properties. As such, it is necessary to estimate the level of success for current and future appeals and make an appropriate provision. This is done by applying a success and likelihood factor to the list of current outstanding appeals based on past experience. By nature there is significant scope for variation in the actual amount of successful appeals and so it is likely the collection fund will either be in surplus or deficit at each year end, which has to be charged to the general fund in the following financial year. To help mitigate this potential volatility the Council will hold a reserve balance of over-achieved retained business rates to use to cushion against future deficits.

Council tax support grant for parish and town councils

10.19 Direct identifiable funding for the provision of our Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme ended in 2013/14. Since then the Authority has had to manage the cost of the scheme through the tax base and the collection fund.

10.20 Previous Local Government Ministers have stated that billing authorities should carry on passing on a local council tax support grant to town councils and parishes to help mitigate any reduction in their tax base due to the local Council Tax support scheme even though this funding to the Borough Council ended and was wrapped into the reducing financial settlement.

10.21 There is no legislative duty for billing authorities to pass down funding to Parish and Town Councils. The policy is to continue to reduce the level of grant each year over the term of the MTFs by the same amount as the reduction in revenue support grant from central government. As such the grant to be apportioned to parishes will be £5,000 in 2018/19 and then will cease completely in 2019/20.

New Homes Bonus Scheme

- 10.22 The New Homes Bonus Scheme was introduced in 2011/12 as a way to encourage local authorities to facilitate housing growth. In essence, for every additional property built or brought back into use, the government match funds the additional council tax, with an additional amount for affordable homes, for the following six years. The grant has been paid as an un-ringfenced grant and split 80% to lower tier Authorities and 20% to the upper tier. Welwyn Hatfield received a New Homes Bonus grant of £2.042 in 2017/18.
- 10.23 The Government consulted during 2016 on proposed changes to the scheme and changes were confirmed as part of the 2017/18 final settlement announcement in February 2017. In anticipation of further reductions in this funding, a proportion of the annual amount received will be transferred into the strategic reserve for one-off strategic projects. This will ensure that in the short term funds are available for innovative projects and capital schemes, and will reduce the financial reliance on uncertain funds for the general running expenditure of the Council. This will help the Council to become financially self-sustainable over the course of the MTFS.

Other Developments

Pension

- 10.24 The most recently published actuarial draft valuations (2016) for the whole fund show that the Welwyn Hatfield Council element of the fund continues to be in deficit. The overall deficit position of the pension fund had improved slightly compared to valuation 2013, however the fund was only 78% funded.
- 10.25 The actuary has agreed to the smoothing of funding the structural deficit over a 20 year timeline. The recent valuation for the Council requires employer contributions of 18.3% of pensionable pay plus an annual lump sum payment of £1.1 million in years 2017/18 to 2019/20 (total for General Fund and HRA).
- 10.26 Automatic Enrolment has been established by the Government as a requirement for employers to provide a pension scheme for employees. The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) is a qualifying scheme for the purposes of Automatic Enrolment within the terms set out by the Pension Regulator. The MTFS assumes employees will be part of the pension scheme.
- 10.27 It should be noted the employee can still choose to opt out of the scheme, but the Council must not mention any option of how to opt out of the scheme during enrolment as it could be seen as an inducement not to join the scheme and could expose the council to a fine from the pensions regulator.

Universal Credits

- 10.28 Universal Credits has been introduced through the Welfare Reform Bill and was expanded in December 2017 for working age claimants in the Borough.
- 10.29 Universal Credits are an integrated working-age credit that will provide a basic allowance with additional elements for children, disability, housing and caring. It will support people both in and out of work, replacing Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit, Housing Benefit, Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance and income-related Employment and Support Allowance. For local authorities, this means the link between Housing Benefit and Council Tax Support will be broken and that universal credits will be administered by

the Department for Work and Pensions. Although current plans do not change the delivery of housing benefit for pensioners.

10.30 At this stage the indications are that the Council will continue to have a role in delivering housing benefit to pensioners for the foreseeable future, although it is less clear whether there is a role for local authorities to deal with non-mainstream Housing Benefit cases (e.g. people living in supported or temporary accommodation) and what role the Council will have to play in delivering face-to-face contact for those who cannot use other channels to claim. The transition to universal credit will have profound implications for many council employees, councils systems and contractual arrangements with private suppliers.

10.31 For the purpose of the General Fund forecasts, it is assumed that the costs resulting from the reform will be fully met by the government under the new burdens doctrine. For the HRA, based upon evidence from other local Authorities, it is assumed that there will be an increase in the level of debt arising from changes to Universal Credit, and as such the bad debts provision has been increased.

Land Charges (transfer of responsibility to Land Registry)

10.32 Section 34 of the 2015 Infrastructure Act enables the transfer of responsibility for all local land charges searches from local authorities to Land Registry, creating a single and central electronic register. The transfer will happen in stages and we will be notified of relevant dates following the necessary secondary legislation. Local Authorities will continue to be responsible for collecting and updating information and also for making CON29 searches. The Government has suggested that the Land Registry will meet all costs for the transfer.

2018/19 General Fund Budget

10.33 As part of the budget setting process, Members have examined information provided by Directorates relating to the level of existing resources in each service areas, including the number of staff employed and comparisons have been drawn with historical expenditure data to identify savings areas. All budget options have been considered in the context of current service performance and priorities and all the growth bids went through a challenge process.

10.34 The net general fund budget consists of expenditure incurred to deliver the wide range of services provided by the Borough Council and income directly generated for those specific services. This can be in the form of fees and charges, rental income, government grants etc. For 2018/19 the estimated net general fund cost of services is budget of £14.530 million.

10.35 The net general fund budget is funded by non-specific government grants, local taxation and use of earmarked and general reserve balances. Over recent years government funding has been reducing, council tax has been frozen and so income generated via fees and charges and retained business rates has become more critical areas of funding for the Authority.

11 RISK MANAGEMENT

11.1 Risk Management is a key feature of the Council's financial planning process

11.2 The Council is very aware of the need for effective risk management and considers that the assessment and minimisation of all types of risk to be vital. It has a Risk Management

Strategy in place, and the financial risks to the Council are assessed in the context of the overall approach to risk management.

- 11.3 To mitigate risk the Council regularly monitors its budgets, the Clearview system is used by Welwyn Hatfield to identify, monitor and reports on risks. The quarterly performance clinics provide a platform for the Members to scrutinise the financial and non-financial performance (e.g. local and national indicators)
- 11.4 Details of some of the key financial the risks facing the Council are highlighted in section 10 and the table below summarises the financial implications if assumptions made in the MTFS change in the future (the details of which are included in section 10 also). This gives some indications to the kind of risks which need to be allowed for in considering the level of reserves in future years.

Scenario	Estimated Cumulative financial impact		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
	£m	£m	£m
Inflation - Pay award 1% higher than assumed	0.12	0.12	0.12
Inflation on contracts - 1% higher than assumed	0.11	0.11	0.11
Ongoing growth (10% higher than forecasted)	0.06	0.08	0.08
Savings (10% of savings not delivered)	0.10	0.16	0.18
Corporate Income - 5% lower than assumed	0.28	0.25	0.21
Income from fees and charges (5% lower)	0.66	0.68	0.69
Budget requirement - 1% overspent	0.28	0.28	0.28
Total	1.61	1.68	1.67

12 COUNCIL TAX

- 12.1 The Council is committed to do all it can to reduce the financial burdens placed upon its residents during a period of difficult economic circumstances. The Council froze its average band D council tax for seven consecutive years, which resulted in a cumulative erosion in the income from council tax. A tax increase of £5 per annum was approved for 2017/18.
- 12.2 For 2018/19, the Council will be allowed increases of less than 3% or up to and including £5, whichever is higher, without triggering the need for a referendum. If Welwyn Hatfield chose to increase the average band D council tax by £5, this increase alone would result in an extra £626k income by 2020/21. This would support the Council in delivering its saving requirements, and to becoming more self-reliant during the term of the MTFS.
- 12.3 The local growth plan is likely to suggest a continuing upward trend in the population growth and this should be reflected in the council's tax base. To summarise, the projection of tax base is estimated to be increased by 0.8% per annum after 2018/19.
- 12.4 A copy of the medium term financial forecast on the general fund is attached in appendix A.

Effect of a £5 increase followed by 1.5% increase			
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Council Tax Band D increase (WHBC portion only)	2.48%	1.50%	1.50%
Increase	£5.00	£3.09	£3.15
Average Band D tax	206.61	209.70	212.85
Adjusted tax base taking into account council tax support scheme	41,363.20	41,714.30	42,048.00
Additional Amount Raised from 2018/19 Increase (£'000)	207	209	210
Additional Amount Raised from 2019/20 Increase (£'000)		129	130
Additional Amount Raised from 2020/21 Increase (£'000)			132
Total Additional precept as a result of increases (£'000)	207	337	473
Council Tax Precept (£000)	8,546	8,747	8,950

13 VALUE FOR MONEY AND EFFICIENCY

- 13.1 Value for Money (VFM) is an assessment of whether or not we obtain the maximum benefit from the goods and services we both acquire and provide, within the resources available to achieve it. This assessment includes considerations about suitability, quality, whole life costs and the relationship between economy, efficiency and effectiveness.
- 13.2 Value for money remains an integral part of the external audit opinion. Although the Use of Resources regime has been abolished a considerable amount of work had been input by both officers and the external audit team. The general feedback was that the council had consolidated previous improvements and demonstrates good value for money across our services.
- 13.3 The Council's Value for Money Strategy provides a framework on how the Council will optimise the use of its resources.

Efficiencies

- 13.4 A key part of the Council's ethos is its focus on achieving efficiencies. This is a main driver during the budget and planning process; ensuring resources are directed in the appropriate areas and is embedded across the whole authority. Service efficiencies are monitored and reviewed highlighting where savings can be made.

- 13.5 The Council is committed to delivering efficiencies to drive costs down and improve services.
- 13.6 It is evident from the spending review that finding efficiencies to deliver a balanced budget will be a significant challenge as well as looking for opportunities to invest in improving services. Our approach to source efficiencies beyond 2018/19 will be via:
- Exploring new areas of income generation activities
 - Asset use optimisation and seeking commercial opportunities
 - Effective use of assets – challenging the asset base and the use of assets and looking to manage and plan maintenance in the most effective way
 - Working in partnership with both private, charitable and public bodies to improve quality and scope of service and reduce costs, including models for sharing
 - Improving efficiency where possible but the scale of the financial constraint will almost certainly require reductions in services.
 - Smarter procurement processes and ways of working.
- 13.7 While the budget setting process is focused on the preparation of the budget for the following financial year it is clear from government funding forecasts that the Authority is facing a growing budget gap over the medium term period. In order to ensure the Council looks to future and takes the necessary action to maintain financial sustainability the annual budget process also focusses on the delivery of longer term projects to deliver efficiencies and increased income in future years.
- 13.8 Longer term projects are likely to require some upfront investment and so an annual allowance for corporate projects will be maintained in the base budget and a strategic reserve maintained with contributions of the New Homes Bonus to ensure resources are available as and when required.
- 13.9 The Council's efficiency plan is annually updated with progress against the longer term projects to inform the budget setting process.

14 INCOME GENERATION

Forecasting Income

- 14.1 The assumptions built into the MTFs regarding grants from central government are highlighted in section 10, this section covers the income from fees and charges.

Policy on Fees and Charges

- 14.2 The Council is looking to maximise the potential from fees and charges. A significant proportion of our income is from fees and charges and a balance has to be struck between meeting our statutory responsibilities and our subsidies on providing discretionary services. The Council takes the view that raising charges to recover costs is more preferable to removing the service completely. Charges are set after taking into account

local circumstances (including economic conditions) and the user's ability to pay. The Council's fees and charges will normally increase at least in line with inflation or where appropriate statutory defined fees and charges increases. Increased or reduced income due to volume changes or charge proposals above or below inflation are addressed through the budget setting process.

- 14.3 The full list of fees and charges is shown in the General Fund January Cabinet report.
- 14.4 It is recognised that in developing a strategy for specific charges it is important to consider a number of factors on an options appraisal basis i.e. considering affordability, comparability and the implications of changing charges on forecasted income levels.
- 14.5 Concessionary charges should be as appropriate to the circumstances of the customer while encouraging increased participation for less advantaged groups. This should not lead to unjustifiable preferential treatment.
- 14.6 The Council's longer term policy has three fundamental principals:
- Services should raise income wherever there is a power or duty to do so.
 - The income raised should cover the full costs of providing the service including all overheads.
 - Any departures from this policy must be justified in a transparent manner with reference to the Council's priorities and policies.
- 14.7 When the Council does not raise income in areas where it has the power to do so, it foregoes the opportunity to raise money to improve services and leaves less money available for spending on high priority services. Members must be supplied with information to allow them to make decisions in a structured and explicit manner. A decision to forego income or to subsidise a service is a policy decision about resources as significant as any decision made in the budget setting process.

Developing the New Trading and Charging Powers

- 14.8 The Council has developed a number of partnership arrangements for delivery of services, and would not view extension of its own provision of services as a high priority. However, there are a number of possibilities that could be considered as Local Government provides more examples of models of this form of service provision.

Income and Debt Management

- 14.9 The Council has a good history of debt collection. The Council continues to build on this to maximise income received and minimise income written off. Monitoring information which is produced monthly has been enhanced to provide information on evaluating the effectiveness of debt recovery actions, associated costs, and the cost of not recovering debt promptly.

15 USE OF RESERVES

- 15.1 The Council will retain its approved minimum reserve level of £1.6m, reviewing this regularly in the light of changing financial risk assessment. Based on previous guidance

from the Audit Commission (that reserves should be at least 5% of turnover), the Council should set an absolute minimum level of around £0.8m.

- 15.2 Risks to the Council's financial position could derive potentially from budget overspend, loss of income, contractual/legislative failure or challenge and emergency events. Historically, the Council has a very good record of outturn financial position being within budget. However, local government finance reform is continuing to transfer greater risk and opportunity to Local Authorities with regard to the retention of business rates. This key source of income is uncertain (unlike the previous regime when grant funding was certain for the year) and so holding additional provision in reserves is prudent.
- 15.3 The level of risk posed by contractual or legislative failure and emergency events is difficult to predict, but it would be a low probability with a potentially high impact. However, it is not appropriate to set aside large amounts of reserve against the possibility of this happening. Therefore it is felt prudent to set aside a further amount of £0.8m that is similar to the previously recommended minimum level.
- 15.4 In setting budgets and projections for individual years, it is important that the use of reserves is not increasing and creating an unsustainable future problem. To achieve this it is important to note the requirement to meet the budget gap savings identified in Appendix A.
- 15.5 A summary of the General Fund reserves is shown in the table below and is based on a budget projection that includes aspects such as inflation, pension fund contributions and a number of priority and statutory growth pressures offset by savings identified. The overall aim is ensure that reserves do not fall below £1.6m and the current projections keep well within this target. A copy of the policy for reserves and balances can be found in appendix B.

Reserves Summary (taking into account 16/17 out-turn)	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Balance b/f				
General Fund Reserves	8,329	8,190	8,190	8,190
Strategic Reserves	1,045	1,077	1,399	1,762
Ring-fenced/Earmarked Reserves	1,824	1,681	1,550	1,550
Total	11,198	10,948	11,139	11,502
Projected Movement				
General Fund Reserves	(139)	0	0	0
Strategic Reserves	32	322	363	571
Ring-fenced/Earmarked Reserves	(143)	(131)	0	0
Total	(250)	191	363	571
Balance c/f				
General Fund Reserves	8,190	8,190	8,190	8,190
Strategic Reserves	1,077	1,399	1,762	2,333
Ring-fenced/Earmarked Reserves	1,681	1,550	1,550	1,550
Total	10,948	11,139	11,502	12,073

16 CAPITAL

Capital spend and funding

16.1 The Council's Capital Strategy sets out how the Council will manage its capital investments in the future. It is agreed on an annual basis and serves the following purposes:

- It sets out how capital contributes to the achievement of the Council's corporate objectives.
- It establishes the criteria for the allocation of capital resources.
- It provides a framework for the administration of capital projects and monitoring of outcomes.

16.2 The Council's capital programme has in general always been funded by the use of capital receipts, contributions, major repairs reserve or from capital grants. However, levels of capital receipts have fallen over time as the number of assets identified for the disposal list has reduced. This has meant it has been necessary to internally borrow cash balances to fund some of the capital programme.

16.3 The current five year capital programme is underpinned by capital receipts generated through the sale of homes through the right to buy programme as well as further internal borrowing.

16.4 The extent of the capital programme will be influenced by the ongoing affordability of the level of internal borrowing needed to fund the programme. A minimum level of revenue provision is charged to the general fund to repay the borrowing over the life of the asset. New capital schemes for the programme will, therefore, be prioritised if there is a financial business case which can demonstrate a revenue return on the investment to the general fund and/or the Housing Revenue Account.

16.5 The Council is able to use receipts from sales of General Fund assets and limited income from Council House sales to fund any type of capital expenditure. In addition there are ring-fenced funds for capital spend and repayment of borrowing on housing from the Major Repairs Allowance.

16.6 The current programme for 2018/19 to 2022/23 has been set out in detail and is deemed to be affordable.

Revenue implications of capital programme

16.7 The key driver for the Council's approach to capital expenditure is revenue affordability.

16.8 Most Capital Projects have financial implications on the annual Revenue Budget. The revenue implications can take a variety of forms and they include:

- Capital financing costs
- Loss of investment income
- Annual non-capital financing costs, e.g.
 - Salaries
 - Rent
 - Rates
 - Energy costs
 - On-going maintenance costs
 - Income generated from the scheme or project

16.9 The revenue implication of the capital programme has been built into the general fund forecasts in the MTFs.

17 HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA) BUDGET

17.1 The HRA is a ring-fenced account relating to the council's landlord function. The self-financing system introduced in 2012 for the HRA removed the uncertainty caused by the old annual subsidy announcements and has allowed for better longer term financial planning for the ring fenced account. Since April 2016 the government have decided to implement direct control over council rent setting and have instigated a four year programme of 1% reductions for social housing rents. This is a reversal of previous policy and has led to a revision of the debt strategy for the HRA moving forward.

17.2 The core constituents of the account are rent income; both capital and revenue maintenance of the housing stock; management costs; and debt repayments. As the account has been carrying a fairly high balance, the council has also been making revenue contributions to capital expenditure as well. This has been most recently used for the provision of new properties, supplementing retained right to buy receipts. However, with the incorporation of the new government rent strategy into the projections these contributions will reduce. As a ring fenced account, any balances at the year-end are accumulated and carried forward for use in future years.

17.3 A large proportion of the expenditure on the account relates to services provided through long-term partnering contracts, linked to maintaining the decent homes standard and sound asset management. These contracts are aimed at improving value for money and generating ongoing efficiency savings. This is particularly true of the 15 year maintenance contract, with Mears, which commenced in October 2007. The council have also let a long term gas maintenance contract to TSG in 2014 that is expected to deliver an improved and more efficient service over a contract term of 10 years. While these two contracts form the bulk of maintenance spending, further procurement work has continued on some of the smaller electrical and specialist maintenance areas, with the expectation of greater value for money and efficiency gains.

17.4 The process for setting financial targets for HRA services is the same as for general fund services in terms of links to the Business Plan, Corporate Objectives and service planning and setting the approved budget.

17.5 The HRA projection is set with regard to the council's overall Housing Business Plan.

17.6 The table after paragraph 17.9 shows the HRA position to 2022/23 based on projected activity and including the government's planned rent reductions. The table also includes restructured debt payments, necessary due to reducing rent levels and for investment in new stock, in support of the affordable housing programme. This will enable the HRA to

replace some of the sold stock and continue to meet the council's legal duty regarding qualifying homelessness cases and is well within the headroom available.

- 17.7 In previous years the council has taken the position of a managed reduction of the balances held in the HRA, with the intention of leaving a reasonable reserve in the accounts of £5m. For 2018/19, this will be amended to 5% income, to minimise borrowing costs and maintain reserves directly linked to the size of the service. The HRA will then remain at a breakeven position over the rest of the projected period, due to the inclusion of further borrowing to support capital spending.
- 17.8 Right to buy sales continue to reduce stock numbers, but this is being mitigated by the affordable housing programme. In the longer term continued reduction in stock numbers would damage the economies of scale within the account and this is considered as part of the HRA business planning process.
- 17.9 As reported last year, welfare reform continues to be a large threat to the sustainability of the account, mainly as many of the changes are still not finalised or fully implemented and some have not had time to take full effect. To date financial performance has remained strong and rent collection levels have continued to be very high. Further reductions to the benefit cap, wider roll out of universal credit payments direct to customers and the cumulative impact of previous reforms make this a continued area of concern. For these reasons an increased bad debt provision charge has been assumed.

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Rental Income	49,277	48,672	47,896	49,191
Void Losses	(374)	(370)	(366)	(377)
Service Charges	2,473	2,544	2,621	2,699
Non-Dwelling Income	463	513	528	544
Grants & Other Income	247	259	262	265
Total Income	52,086	51,618	50,941	52,321
General Management	(7,217)	(7,838)	(7,821)	(8,071)
Special Management	(3,892)	(3,610)	(3,718)	(3,829)
Other Management	(1,420)	(1,645)	(1,695)	(1,745)
Rent Rebates	0	0	0	0
Bad Debt Provision	(350)	(725)	(716)	(737)
Responsive & Cyclical Repairs	(9,103)	(9,116)	(9,187)	(9,447)
Total Revenue Expenditure	(21,980)	(22,934)	(23,137)	(23,830)
Interest Paid	(6,242)	(6,443)	(6,698)	(7,156)
Finance Administration	0	0	0	0
Interest Received	167	138	280	363
Depreciation	(13,465)	(14,273)	(14,740)	(15,251)
Net Operating Income	10,566	8,107	6,646	6,448
Revenue Contribution to Capital	(15,300)	(11,454)	(6,650)	(6,457)
Net surplus/(deficit)	(4,734)	(3,347)	(4)	(9)
Opening HRA Balance	10,737	6,003	2,656	2,652
Closing HRA Balance	6,003	2,656	2,652	2,643

- 17.10 The Major Repairs Allowance (MRA) will continue to be a primary source of capital funding for the housing stock. The current asset management plan has been funded within this allowance. The statutory changes to depreciation, have resulted in a higher contribution to the Major repairs reserve and a balance over and above that needed for the capital programme. As such, the remaining balance will be used towards loan repayments.
- 17.11 Overall, the HRA and its supporting capital programme are projected to be in a sustainable position over the next five years, but this is only possible by re-financing the current debt on the account for the continuation of the affordable housing programme. There are also still significant risks in the medium term, particularly to income streams, from the changes to the welfare system and the potential of large payments to the government to support the extension of the right to buy programme.

18 TREASURY MANAGEMENT LINKS WITH FINANCIAL STRATEGY

- 18.1 The Council will continue to invest in accordance with the Treasury Management Strategy and will plan any consideration of borrowing closely through the financial strategy and Asset Management Plan and five year Capital Budget.
- 18.2 Investment income is used to support the budgets of the authority and movements in interest rates can result in significant changes. This is considered in more detail in the Treasury management and Investment strategy which is submitted for Cabinet Approval.

19 WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- 19.1 The council works with partners and other key stakeholders to deliver services within Welwyn Hatfield.
- 19.2 Some of the significant financial arrangements are with:

Serco

The Council has a £5.3m per annum contract for provision of street scene activities, grounds maintenance and refuse collection. The contract expires on 31 March 2020.

Mears

This is a 15 year contract for provision of housing maintenance for council dwellings, to the value of £14m per annum. The contract expires on 30 September 2022.

Sopra Steria

The Council has a 12 year contract for the delivery of Council Tax, Housing Benefits, ICT and Customer Services to the value of £3m per annum. This contract expires on 31 December 2022.

Local Strategic Partnership

- 19.3 A well organised Local Strategic Partnership exists to promote strong partnership working in areas where we are not the lead organisation.

Shared Services

- 19.4 Some shared arrangements exist for providing services within the organisation. The Authority is a partner of the Hertfordshire Shared Internal Audit Service and in 2016

became one of 7 Authorities to start a joint Building Control service across Hertfordshire. The Council also shares a Procurement Officer with other Hertfordshire districts and works with North Hertfordshire District Council in the provision of the Local Land and Property Gazetteer service.

20 EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENTS (EIA)

- 20.1 The council is committed to ensuring equality and diversity issues are given proper consideration. Equality Impact Assessments an important part of our decision making to enable us to asses the impact of decisions on our residents, stakeholders and customers. Where the impact is high mitigation plans can be developed to reduce the impact of decisions. These are completed in accordance with national guidance and best practice.
- 20.2 In developing individual budget proposals officers are requested to undertake an equality impact assessment.

21 CONCLUSION

21.1 The MTFS should be considered in the context of the following issues:

- The unprecedented reductions to local government funding as indicated in the Chancellor's Autumn Statement.
- The Council's robust financial management as shown by the healthy General Fund balances, robust financial controls and excellent track record in achieving efficiency savings
- That challenging decisions will still need to be made to safeguard frontline services and maintain a balanced budget.

21.2 The next three years will see the Council use some cash balances for internal borrowing for the General Fund capital programme. Key schemes included in the capital programme have been designed to improve the position of the general fund over the medium term, which currently has an anticipated £2.1m gap to be closed. The HRA can no longer support the both the ambitious affordable housing programme and current debt repayment schedule without undertaking further borrowing.

List of Appendices

Appendix A sets out medium term projections for the General Fund

Appendix B shows the Policy on reserves and balances

Appendix A - Medium term financial strategy 2019/20 - 2020/21

MTFS Forecast Savings Requirement Based on 2018/19 Budget

	2019/20	2020/21
	£000	£000
Net cost of services	14,530	14,436
Remove one off budgets	(410)	(50)
Base budget	14,120	14,386
Pay Inflation	258	263
Contractual Inflation	361	384
Income Inflation	(342)	(351)
One off growth items	50	0
Ongoing growth	138	66
Savings	(885)	(360)
Interest payable and MRP	374	0
Budget before transfers to/from reserves	14,073	14,388
Transfer (from)/ to Strategic Initiative Reserve	363	208
Corporate income (Retained Business Rates + RSG + New Homes Bonus + other grants)	(5,001)	(4,268)
Council Tax Income	(8,747)	(8,950)
Budget (Surplus) / Deficit	688	1,378

Appendix B – Policy on Reserves and Balances

Purpose

A Policy for Reserve and Balances represents good financial management and should be reviewed annually.

CIPFA guidelines were reissued in November 2008 under LAAP Bulletin No. 77. The main issues covered in the guidelines are set out below together with Welwyn Hatfield's approach.

Application

The general principles set out in this Reserves and Balances Policy apply to the General Fund and to the Housing Revenue Account for Welwyn Hatfield Council. It applies to reserves only and not provisions.

The Existing Legislative/Regulatory Framework

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

The Local Government Finance Act 1992 and Local Government Act 2003 set out that a range of safeguards to mitigate against local authorities over-committing themselves financially. These include:

- the balanced budget requirement
- Chief Finance Officers' duty to report robustness of estimates and adequacy of reserves when considering the budget requirement.
- Requirement for local authority to make arrangements for proper administration of their financial affairs and that the Chief Finance Officer is that responsible person (section 151 duties)
- the requirements of the prudential code.
- the auditor will consider whether audited bodies have established adequate arrangements to ensure that their financial position is soundly based.

Generally, the balanced budget requirement is sufficient discipline for the majority of local authorities. This requirement is reinforced by section 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 which requires the Chief Finance Officer in England and Wales to report to all the authority's councillors if there is or is likely to be unlawful expenditure or an unbalanced budget. This would include situations where reserves have become seriously depleted and it is forecast that the authority will not have the resources to meet its expenditure in a particular financial year. The issue of a section 114 notice by the Chief Finance officer cannot be taken lightly and has serious operational implications.

The prudential code requires chief finance officers to have full regard to affordability when making recommendations about future capital programmes.

Guidance on specific levels of reserves and balances is not given in statute, by CIPFA or the Auditors. There is no statutory minimum level of reserves. It is up to local authorities themselves to set their own level of reserves and balances on the advice of the Chief Finance Officer.

The Role of the Section 151 Officer

Within the existing statutory and regulatory framework, it is the responsibility of the Section 151 Officer to advise the Council about the level of reserves that it should hold and to ensure that there are clear protocols for their establishment and use. For WHBC, the Section 151 Officer is the Executive Director (Resources, Environment and Cultural Services).

The Council then, acting on the advice of the Section 151 Officer must make its own judgements on the level of reserves and balances taking into account all the relevant local circumstances. These include the operational and financial risks, and the arrangements in place to manage them, including adequate and effective systems of internal control. The duties of the Chief Finance Officer in relation to the level of reserves are covered by the legislative framework described in 3 above. Under the Local Government Act 2003, the Chief Finance Officer must report to the Council on the adequacy of reserves (section 27) and reserve transactions must be taken account of within the required budget monitoring arrangements (section 28).

Types 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 funds, often referred to as earmarked reserves, to meet known or predicted liabilities.

The Council also holds other reserves that arise out of the interaction of legislation and proper accounting practice. These reserves are not resource backed and cannot be used for other purposes :

- Pensions Reserve (required under IAS19). This is a specific accounting mechanism used to recognise the Council's share of pension fund liabilities in its balance sheet. As this is a reserve which arises from an accounting standard it is not available to finance Council expenditure.
- Revaluation Reserve – this records unrealised gains in the value of fixed assets.
- Capital Adjustment Account – this is a specific accounting mechanism used to reconcile different rates at which assets are depreciated under proper accounting practice and financed through the capital controls system.

For each earmarked reserve held by the Council there should be a clear protocol setting out:

- the reason for/purpose of the reserve

- how and when the reserve can be used
- procedures for the reserve's management and control
- a process and timescale for review of the reserve to ensure continuing relevance and adequacy.

This Reserves and Balances Policy ensures that when establishing reserves, Welwyn Hatfield Council complies with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) and in particular the need to distinguish between reserves and provisions.

Policy and Principles to Assess the Adequacy of Reserves

The principles used by the Chief Finance Officer to assess the adequacy of unallocated general reserves when setting the budget, ensure that account is taken of the strategic, operational and financial risks facing the authority.

Setting the level of reserves is just one of several related decisions in the formulation of the medium term financial strategy and the budget for a particular year. This is carried out as part of the four year Service and Resource Planning Process. Account is taken of the key financial assumptions underpinning the budget alongside a consideration of the authority's financial management arrangements. In addition to the cash flow requirements of the authority the following factors are considered:

- The treatment of inflation and interest rates
- Estimates of the level and timing of capital receipts
- The treatment of demand led pressures
- The treatment of planned efficiency savings / productivity gains
- The financial risks inherent in any significant new funding partnerships, major outsourcing arrangements or major capital developments
- The availability of other funds to deal with major contingencies and the adequacy of provisions.
- The economic situation, unforeseen events etc.
- The risks identified by the authority as part of its risk management arrangements

The Council holds two types of reserves

- General non earmarked reserves (the Council's General Fund Balances)
- Earmarked reserves held for specific purposes

It is the current policy of Welwyn Hatfield Council for the *General Fund non earmarked reserves* (the General Fund Balances) to be held at a level of, at least, £1.6M. This is reviewed at least annually, during the setting of the budget. Factors which are taken into account during the review include; the level of balances as a percentage of the net revenue requirement, budget management and monitoring procedures, risk levels and financial projections for future years. The HRA balance is also reviewed annually.

One earmarked reserve is referred to as our strategic reserve. The strategic approach has been to draw down on this reserve to meet one-off items of spending in the budget.

Reserves can be created or increased to ensure that the Service and Resource Planning Process takes account of any need to increase due to factors which may arise and to fully account for these factors.

In addition, the regular budget monitoring process carried out by the Council throughout the year will report on any changes in the level of balances or reserves.

The Reserves and Balances Policy is set in the context of the authority's Medium Term Financial Strategy and does not focus exclusively on short-term considerations. Balancing the annual budget by drawing on general reserves may be viewed as a legitimate short-term option. However, where reserves are to be deployed to finance recurrent expenditure this will be made explicit. Advice will be given by the Chief Finance Officer on the adequacy of reserves over the lifetime of the medium term financial projections. This is addressed in the Medium Term Financial Strategy.

Reporting Framework

The Chief Finance Officer 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. Compliance with this Reserves and Balances Policy assists in allowing the Chief Finance Officer to be satisfied that there is proper stewardship of public funds. The level and utilisation of reserves is determined formally by the Council at its meetings to approve the annual budget and the final accounts. These decisions are informed by the advice and judgement of the Chief Finance Officer.

The Reporting Policy for Welwyn Hatfield Council is:

- The Medium Term Financial Strategy report to the Council includes a statement showing the proposed use of, or contribution to, general and earmarked reserves for the year ahead. Reference should be made as to the extent to which such reserves are to be used to finance recurrent expenditure
- The budget report itself includes a statement from the Chief Finance Officer on the adequacy of reserves in respect of the forthcoming financial year and the authority's medium term financial strategy.
- The Councils' annual statement of accounts includes a schedule of all reserves in the balance sheet, showing opening balance, net movement in year and year-end balance. Notes to individual reserves are given in the accounts and significant reserve movements are explained in the Chief Finance Officer's foreword to the accounts and the covering report to Council which accompanies the presentation of the accounts.
- The regular in-year Budget Monitoring reports to Cabinet include details of any transactions affecting the Council's reserves.

Good Governance

It is important that local authority councillors take responsibility for ensuring the adequacy of reserves and provisions when they set the budget. This will be subject to the advice of the Chief Finance Officer and the arrangements for reviewing and reporting on the level of reserves and balances as set out above.