

APPENDIX 14
ROBUSTNESS OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND ADEQUACY OF
RESERVES: STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

BACKGROUND

A key responsibility of the Council's Chief Financial Officer is to give assurance on the robustness of the budget strategy which includes highlighting the risks associated with its deliverability and sustainability and the adequacy of reserves.

The framework within which the Council's budget setting process operates and the final budget strategy was developed is governed by legislation which provides regulatory safeguards for the Council:

Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 requires the **authority's Chief Financial Officer to report on the robustness of the estimates and the adequacy of reserves** allowed for in the budget proposals in the budget report, so Members are informed and can consider this when they make their budget decisions.

Section 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 highlights the Chief Financial Officer's responsibility to report to the external auditor and members if it appears to him that an unbalanced budget is likely to be set for the year. Further, the CFO shall make a report under Section 114 if it appears that the expenditure incurred during a financial year is likely to exceed the resources available to meet that expenditure; or if any unlawful expenditure is planned/takes place.

Local Government Finance Act 1992 identifies the requirement to set a balanced budget.

Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 - Financial Administration requires that authorities should appoint a Section 151 Officer to have responsibility for the proper administration of its financial affairs.

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 – Regulation 4 requires that the accounting records and control systems include measures to ensure that risk is appropriately managed.

The CIPFA Financial Management Code 2019 - includes the following standard which should be complied with: "The budget report includes a statement by the chief finance officer on the robustness of the estimates and a statement on the adequacy of the proposed financial reserves".

The requirements of the Prudential Code must also be complied with (a separate report on prudential Indicators is included elsewhere in this suite of Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) reports).

Section 106 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 makes it a criminal offence for any Member with arrears of Council Tax which have been outstanding for two months or more to attend any meeting of the Council or one of its committees at which a decision affecting the budget is to be made, unless the Member concerned declares at the outset of the meeting that he or she is in arrears, and will not be voting on the decision for that reason. The Member concerned must then abstain from voting.

The Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2014 provide that the Council's procedures must provide for the minutes to record how each Councillor voted (including any abstentions) when determining the Council's budget and the level of Council Tax to be levied

In addition the CIPFA guidance on Local Authority Reserves and Balances requires that a statement reporting on the annual review of earmarked reserves should be made to Council, at the same time as the budget. The statement should list the various earmarked reserves, the purpose for which they are held and provide advice on the appropriate levels. It should also show the estimated opening balances for the year, planned additions/withdrawals and the estimated closing balance. This is included as Appendix 5 of this report.

ROBUSTNESS OF ESTIMATES

Overview

The Council has faced a very protracted period of severe financial constraint including unprecedented cuts in Government grant in recent years – the reduction in RSG being over 80% between 2013/14 and 2019/20 and with only moderate inflationary increases in subsequent years. Since 2009/10 the Council has made £195.3m of ongoing savings to manage within its reduced resources whilst at the same time facing increasing demands for many service, such as safeguarding vulnerable children and adults. However, during this period, the Council has demonstrated robust budget management.

The Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement for 2026/27 implements the Governments Fair Funding Review which reforms the way funding is allocated to local authorities in England, making the system fairer, simpler and more transparent. It also provides provisional settlement figures for 2026/27, 2027/28 and 2028/29 providing more certainty over central government funding for future years. This has been reflected in the MTFS and the future budget gaps in the table in section 12.4. However, estimates of the Council's financial position beyond 2026/27 are still subject to uncertainty due to the increasing cost and demand for services, in particular Social care, reduction in interest rates and inflation which have been lower than anticipated, the impact on commercial income from loss of business through external factors and other legislative changes affecting services. We need to make the best estimates of the potential position facing the Council that we can in order to assist with

medium term financial planning. After the proposed Adult Social Care precept council tax increases in 2026/27 and proposed savings package put forward in this report, the projected budget gap over the following three years (2027/28, 2028/29 and 2029/30) for the Council is currently estimated to be around £22.2m, although this will be regularly updated as and when further information becomes available. The budget gap, however much it is, will need to be met through a package of savings measures driven by transformation and innovation within the Council as well as some increases in council tax and use of one-off resources in the short-term. The covering MTFS report proposes a package of measures which does not use any of the Budget Strategy or General Fund Balances to balance the budget in 2026/27 with the balance being retained due to the high level of uncertainty in future years. It is, however, now inevitable that some of the budget savings in future will have significant impacts on local people and the Council is committed to consultation and is keen to work with partner organisations to identify alternative options for service delivery. The Council will continue with its approach to budget consultation which will take place throughout the year, rather than only being compressed into a 4-week period which will allow greater focus and interaction with the community and particularly those service users and stakeholders with a strong interest in specific proposals. In parallel the Council is committed to investing in Telford's future and has a capital programme totalling £437m over the medium-term planning period which supports this.

The Council has specifically prioritised Adult Social Care and Children's Safeguarding to reflect the pressures being experienced by these services and the importance placed on them: Children's Safeguarding will have additional net investment of £2.7m in 2026/27 taking the net budget to approximately £52m in 2026/27; and additional investment of £15.8m in Adult Social Care in 2026/27, taking its net budget to over £97m in 2026/27.

Despite the financial challenges being faced, the Council has a clear goal to attract new jobs and investment and promote growth in the borough. The significant capital programme which totals over £437m demonstrates this commitment to ***Protect, Care and Invest to Create a Better Borough***. Growth will deliver increased numbers of houses and businesses in the borough which will result in additional council tax and business rates and whilst some additional costs will arise from a larger population, the net additional income generated will contribute towards helping to reduce the level of cuts needed – subject to periodic resets of the local government finance system.

The financial outlook clearly remains uncertain and challenging and there is an ongoing programme of targeted service reviews and restructuring underway.

Therefore, overall and given the:

- **Continued successful delivery of savings which will total £195.3m by the end of this year,**
- **Long-term service redesign, particularly in relation to Adults and Children's services,**
- **More commercial approach to some services being adopted, and the investment being made in the borough,**

It is considered that the Council is pursuing a sound financial strategy, particularly in the context of the most prolonged and challenging financial position it has ever faced due to the combined long-term effects of Government grant cuts, inflation, and increased service pressures. Further, it is considered that the Council maintains an adequate level of reserves and provisions and has an appropriate medium-term strategy for the use of reserves.

The 2026/27 Medium Term Financial Strategy has been informed by:

1. Impact Assessments and Risk Management

We are continuing to develop and deliver savings; some impact on service delivery is inevitable. A commitment has been given to protect delivery of the most essential services for vulnerable children and adults.

Due to the ongoing scale of savings required which will inevitably be more challenging on top of the savings already delivered, the Council will continue with its approach to the development of future savings proposals which allows more time for consultation with stakeholders about options to minimise impacts. Going forward, therefore, proposals will be developed as soon as opportunities arise and capacity allows, rather than concentrating consultation through the 4-week period as part of the annual budget process. This will allow meaningful engagement with our community and partners to develop creative solutions and will mean that the budget engagement process will take place throughout the year as an ongoing dialogue.

It seems inevitable that the level of financial risk will increase both to individual services and the operation of the Council as a whole. Cumulative risk attached to adopting an increasingly commercial approach will also need to be kept under review and key commercial decisions will continue to be subject to development of business cases and Cabinet approval.

A differential approach to savings targets has been taken by Cabinet Members, Executive Directors and Directors within their service areas, rather than an across the board percentage reduction, to recognise the relative demands, risks, opportunities and challenges faced by different Council services.

We have set aside a revenue contingency of £3.95m next year held corporately, a further £3.5m has also been earmarked corporately for inflation and pay awards.

Individual service areas have continually managed and monitored key risks relating to their service areas to ensure they are providing the best service they can when faced with reduced resources and ongoing reviews. The senior management team monitors service performance and seeks to manage and mitigate significant potential exposures to

risks where possible. The current strategic risk register is included at Appendix 13 of this report

2. The Financial Monitoring Process

Financial monitoring provides a regular financial health-check throughout the year and also provides information which feeds into the budget strategy. Financial monitoring follows a risk-based approach with high-value, volatile areas being monitored more closely than low-value, less volatile areas. Regular financial monitoring reports are presented to Senior Management Team and Cabinet during the year which highlight any significant variances and therefore areas of risk. Progress on the delivery of savings will be monitored through this route flagging both 'in year' and future year financial strategy impacts. The reports also monitor the budget contingency and performance against council tax, business rates and sales ledger income collection targets. The Senior Management team may consider significant debts outstanding to the Council and agree actions to obtain payment as quickly as possible.

3. The Budget Setting Process

The overall medium term financial planning position of the Council is controlled through a model which is updated during the year as new information becomes available - including current year trends identified through monitoring. At a more detailed level finance officers meet with budget holders and review all budgets on an annual basis on top of the usual monitoring work. Budgets are cash limited. Areas of unavoidable growth and pressures have been identified and scrutinised as part of the budget process along with the deliverability of the savings package which forms an integral part of the overall strategy.

The budget setting process links to both the budget monitoring process, performance monitoring and risk management, discussed above, together with other issues such as meeting new legislative requirements and statutory obligations.

2026/27 Budget Assumptions and Considerations:

Given the difficult financial position the Council faces, a tight line has been taken on planning assumptions for next year, but this is mitigated by the inclusion of the general revenue contingency of £3.95m. A further £3.5m is also earmarked for contract inflation and pay awards, which is held centrally.

The Council has seen additional demand and increasing costs for many services, including Adult Social Care and Children's Safeguarding. If the 2025/26 final outturn is over budget this will be covered from use of reserves.

Further information can be found in the Financial Monitoring Report also on this agenda.

<u>Inflation/Pay Awards</u>	
Pay Awards	An allowance of 3.2% for 2026/27, and 2% in subsequent years. The assumption for teachers pay in 2026/27 is 2.1% based on the current three year offer from the DFE of 6.5%. If the estimates are inaccurate the actual level of pay award will be allocated to service budgets and any adjustment made to the budget model which will either increase or reduce the use of contingencies/ balances/savings requirement.
Apprentice Levy	An allowance of 0.5% of the pay bill is included to meet the cost of the Apprentice Levy. Schools will pick up the cost of their element of the levy.
Employer's Pension Contribution	The Shropshire Pension Fund had a funding level of 115% as at 31 March 2025, the date of the last triennial evaluation undertaken by independent actuaries. Following this and discussion and negotiation with Pension Fund Officers, the employers' rate was set at 12.2% which has been included in budget projections for 2026/27. The next actuarial valuation is 31 March 2028 which will be implemented in April 2029. MTFS projections will be updated when information becomes available.
Employer's National Insurance Contribution	The Employers National Insurance rate has been included in the MTFS based on current rates of 15% with the employers threshold at £5,000
Non-Pay budgets	A provision for known contractually committed inflation has been included. No other allowance for non-pay inflation has been made as budgets are cash limited. If inflation rises further this will place pressure on service budgets and the position will be kept under review through regular financial monitoring.
Contingency	A general contingency of £3.95m is included for 2026/27 which could be used to supplement provision for inflation/pay awards if necessary.
Service Pressures	The difficult economic situation including the cost-of-living emergency has an impact on the community and results in an increase in demand for council services. The key service pressures identified for the medium term relate to Adult Social Care and Children's Safeguarding & Family Support.

	Children's Safeguarding & Family Support – financial monitoring shows a projected net overspend of £2m for Children's Placements, however this is being covered by one off reserves available in year reducing the overall pressure to £646k. Safeguarding children from harm and neglect is one of the Council's top priorities and the net budget for 2026/27 of £52m ongoing investment. A continuous improvement strategy is in place which is focussed on reviewing and re-modelling services and finding new and innovative ways of doing more for less (see Appendix 10). The position will be continually monitored and reviewed again as part of the 2027/28 service and financial planning process. The Service has developed a rolling 4-year placement model with the aim to reduce the total number of placements. Adult Social Care – the Council has consistently prioritised the protection of vulnerable people and the level of cuts made to the Adult Social Care budgets has been significantly less than other services. In total, the Adult Social Services budget will be increased by £15.8m in 2026/27, taking the total budget to over £97m. While we are committed to meeting the assessed needs of vulnerable adults changes will be needed to the way services are provided to deliver savings in future years. An Adult Social Care Continuous Improvement Plan is also in place which focussed on supporting local people to live as independently as they can in their own home, as far as possible (see Appendix 11).
Central Government Funding / Local Government Resources Review	Significant changes are being made to the Business Rates Retention Scheme from 1st April 2026 which will introduce 3 new multipliers as well as a reset of the system and a revaluation. The fundamental review of local government funding in the form of the Fair Funding Review will be implemented from 2026/27 alongside the provision of a multi-year settlement. This provides more certainty over future years funding up to 2028/29. The level of business rates appeals is of a concern, as there is likely to be a high level of appeals with the 2026 revaluation and new multipliers. The Council has made prudent provision to meet the cost of successful appeals which is reviewed annually.
Non Domestic Rates Income	The amount included in the budget for business rates in 2026/27 has been based on local information, including prudent provision for outstanding appeals. The position will be closely monitored.

Council Tax	The Council has proposed a Council Tax increase for 2026/27 of 4.99% which is made up of 2% Government's "Adult Social Care Precept" and 2.99% general increase. Confirmation of the referendum limit thresholds for 2026/27 was received in December and there is no risk of the planned council tax increase being above the threshold set and the Council therefore incurring additional costs of holding a referendum and potential re-billing costs.
Council Tax Support – Council Tax Reduction Scheme	The Council is continuing its Local Council Tax Reduction (CTR) Scheme in 2026/27. The CTR scheme is a banded discount scheme with levels of discount awarded depending on family size and weekly income. The council tax hardship fund will also continue next year. It is available to award discretionary discounts in cases of extreme financial hardship. Council tax reduction is paid as a council tax discount and there is a greater financial risk than under the Council Tax Benefit System as claimants classed as "non-vulnerable" who previously received 100% benefit will have some council tax to pay. The impact of the CTR has been included in the setting of the council tax base for 2026/27.
Interest Rates	The Bank of England held the base rate at 4% in November 2025 with a further reduction to 3.75% December 2025. Interest rates are a measure used to control increasing inflation, which started 2025/26 at 3.5%, rising to 3.8% between July and September and reducing only slightly to 3.2% in December 2025. The interest rate forecast from MUFG Corporate Markets (formerly Link Group, the council's treasury advisors) is that there will be a gradual approach to interest rate cuts, beginning in the second quarter of 2026 (1st quarter of 2026/27 financial year), but this is dependent on inflation. Our investment and borrowing strategies for 2026/27 are set within this context. The interest rate assumption for new borrowing is 4.5% in 2026/27, 4.3% in 2027/28, 4.0% in 2028/29, falling to 3.5% in subsequent years. Interest rates will be monitored closely and will impact on the in-year treasury surpluses that the Council has benefitted from in recent years as a result of our policy of maintaining relatively high levels of short-term temporary funding as the difference between the temporary rates and the assumption for long term rates built in to the budget will be considerably less resulting in reduced in-year surpluses.

	A flexible approach to borrowing will be taken, in consultation with our treasury advisors, consideration will be given to affordability, maturity profile of existing debt, interest rates and refinancing risks as well as borrowing source. Maximum investment levels with counterparties are set to ensure prudent diversification and following strict investment criteria. Full details are included in the Treasury Management Strategy report included in this suite of medium-term financial strategy reports. One of the primary objectives is to reduce the Council's exposure to risk while at the same time maximising returns. In the current interest rate environment and with considerable uncertainty on the financial robustness of counterparties, it is more advantageous to reduce investment levels and therefore reduce borrowing requirements. The investment portfolio is monitored on a regular basis and advice is received from independent professional treasury advisors.
Treasury Management	The Treasury Strategy for 2026/27 follows the requirements of the CIPFA Prudential Code and Treasury Management Codes of Practice and clearly identifies the various exposures to risk and strategies in place to minimise this. The Audit Committee has a role to review and monitor the Council's treasury management arrangements which includes policies, procedures and the management of risk. The 2026/27 Treasury Strategy was presented to Audit Committee on the 28 January 2026 for their consideration and comments. The Committee will monitor progress during the year.
Non-Treasury Investments	The Investment Strategy for 2026/27, included as part of the suite of Medium-Term Financial Strategy papers, focuses on non-treasury investments. These investments are made to support local public services and include some investments which deliver council priorities, such as regeneration, provision of high quality homes for rent and a return to the Council.
Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)	The total allocated by the DfE in December 2025 for the 2026/27 Dedicated Schools Grant was £265m (including academies). There are four blocks making up the total DSG figure: • Schools; • High Needs; • Early Years; and • Central School Services.
Schools Block	The largest of these four blocks is Schools, which funds mainstream schools. This has increased by approximately £7.3m in 2026/27 to £186.2m. The increase is due to a combination of previously separate pay and pension grants

High Needs	being brought within DSG, an increase in funding per pupil of just over 2% (arising from the Government's increase in funding for schools generally) The next largest block is High Needs at £42.2m. Whilst this represents an increase of £2.5m compared to 2025/26, the cash increase is only due to previously separate grants being added into the block, in a similar way to the Schools Block described above. Like for like there is no increase to 2025/26 funding. High needs will remain an area of significant financial pressure both nationally and in Telford & Wrekin, due to the upwards trend in the number and complexity of children and young people with high needs. The government is due to release a White Paper covering the future of SEND provision, in early 2026, including measures to stabilise the financial position. It appears likely that funds that otherwise would have been used to increase the high needs block will instead be allocated to support the "reforms" arising from the White Paper. Telford & Wrekin's DSG deficit, arising from high needs pressures, is likely to be around £10m, at the end of 2025/26, compared to £4.7m at the start of the financial year. The existing ring-fence around local authority DSG deficits has been extended until March 2028 including any residual deficits remaining with Local Authorities following the governments High Needs Stability Grant which is funding 90% of the accrued deficit at the end of 2025/26.
Early Years	The Early Years block, £35.5m, will be adjusted for actual numbers of early years pupils in 2026/27 and so will be finalised retrospectively in Summer 2027. The 2026/27 allocation is significantly higher than 2025/26 at £30.5m due to the full year impact of the extension in funded provision that took effect in September 2025, and an increase in the hourly funding rates for early years provision.
Central School Services	The Central School Services Block CSSB), £1.6m, was introduced in 2018/19 following the demise of the Education Services Grant (ESG), which ceased in August 2017. Funding for education central services – statutory obligations for local authorities, not discretionary support – had sharply declined since the abolition of the ESG, but T&W's 2026/27 CSSB allocation is £0.4m higher than 2025/26 due to funding for additional costs of increased employers National Insurance contributions for centrally employed staff

	In addition to the Central School Services Block, representatives of maintained schools on the Schools Forum agreed to de-delegate an additional £0.4m for 2026/27 to cover costs of statutory services that apply only to mainstream schools, including £0.120m towards the cost of quality assurance duties.
Estimates on the level and timing of capital receipts	The revenue budget and capital programme assume around £17.8m anticipated future capital receipts over the medium-term planning period. Any shortfall or delays in generating expected receipts or in the amounts generated will need to be taken into account in future medium term financial strategies. This could require scaling the capital programme back, re-phasing schemes or entering into additional prudential borrowing which would necessitate further cuts to services. Delivery of projected receipts is monitored on a monthly basis as part of overall financial monitoring and reported to Cabinet quarterly. There is currently a Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Direction in place in relation to Transformation spend up to and including 2029/30. The Council will take advantage of this offer which will result in higher levels of debt (as the capital receipts being used would otherwise have been available to fund planned capital projects). The impact is included in the Medium-Term Financial Strategy.
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	The policy in relation to MRP is set out in the Treasury Management Strategy Report. The rules around the calculation of the cost of borrowing that must be charged to the revenue account – the minimum revenue provision (MRP) - have been prudently applied in setting the 2026/27 budget strategy. The MRP methodology adopted increases borrowing in the medium term as less MRP is set aside however by the end of the life of the asset the impact on borrowing is nil. Full details of the MRP approach is included in the Treasury Strategy report (also on this agenda).
Prudential Borrowing / Prudential Indicators	The use of prudential borrowing is in line with the capital programmes approved by full Council. Prudential Indicators are approved as part of the budget strategy (see separate report on this agenda) and are monitored and reviewed on a regular basis.
Savings	The Council has an excellent track record of delivering savings in accordance with agreed plans. Since 2009/10

	savings totalling over £195.3m have been delivered and the outturn position has consistently been within budget. Additional net savings/income totalling £19.1m are proposed in the MTFS. Work will continue to identify additional income and savings to bridge the potential budget shortfalls currently projected for future years. There is a capital receipts flexibility to meet severance costs and an invest to save/capacity fund which support the delivery of ongoing savings.
Financial Risks inherent in any new funding partnerships, major outsourcing deals or major capital developments	There are a number of major capital projects that have been identified which require careful project management and monitoring during 2026/27 and beyond to ensure commitments are matched by funding actually achieved, particularly the reliance on capital receipts and future government funding levels for the Council and its public sector partners. Major capital projects in the medium-term strategy include the Housing Investment Programme and the Property Investment Portfolio Growth Fund.
The availability of other funds to deal with major calls on contingencies	General reserves or other funds may have to be used temporarily and restored if revenue contingencies, management and policy action is insufficient to deal with a major issue. The Council has evaluated the risks it faces against available balances as outlined earlier in this appendix and concluded that around £26m is available to support the Medium-Term Financial Strategy.
The overall financial standing of the authority (level of borrowing, debt outstanding, collection of council tax etc.	The Council's approach to sustaining its overall sound financial position is covered in a number of sections of this Appendix. The overall projected net indebtedness position as at 31 December 2025 was £435.5m; net additional prudential borrowing anticipated in 2026/27 is £74.6m, although a significant element of this relates to the Housing Investment Programme and PIP investments which will generate a return greater than the cost of associated debt charges. The total reliance on capital receipts in the medium-term strategy is £17.8m in line with profiled disposals (additional information is provided in both the Capital Programme and Treasury Management Strategy Reports). The Council budgets prudently for its level of borrowing, avoiding external borrowing where cash flow permits, keeping investment exposure low while rates available for new investments are very low.

	The assumed council tax collection rate 2026/27 is 99.25%. For each 1% not collected the cost is approximately £0.938m in lost income to the Council. Legislation requires that any collection fund deficit is corrected through Council Tax in the next year. Cumulative collection rates to date for recent years are <table> <tr><td>2015/16</td><td>99.57%</td></tr> <tr><td>2016/17</td><td>99.49%</td></tr> <tr><td>2017/18</td><td>99.41%</td></tr> <tr><td>2018/19</td><td>99.30%</td></tr> <tr><td>2019/20</td><td>99.16%</td></tr> <tr><td>2020/21</td><td>99.10%</td></tr> <tr><td>2021/22</td><td>98.86%</td></tr> <tr><td>2022/23</td><td>98.72%</td></tr> <tr><td>2023/24</td><td>96.54%</td></tr> <tr><td>2024/25</td><td>98.04%</td></tr> <tr><td>2025/26</td><td>61.22% (as at October 2025)</td></tr> </table> Final recovery rates for all years are normally projected to be over 99.25%. Collection rates are regularly monitored and reported to Cabinet.	2015/16	99.57%	2016/17	99.49%	2017/18	99.41%	2018/19	99.30%	2019/20	99.16%	2020/21	99.10%	2021/22	98.86%	2022/23	98.72%	2023/24	96.54%	2024/25	98.04%	2025/26	61.22% (as at October 2025)
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2025/26	61.22% (as at October 2025)																						
The authority's track record in budget and financial management	The Council continues to demonstrate extremely strong financial management with outturn being very close to the net budget set and no overspends during the previous 16 years: • 2009/10 – underspent by £0.332m (0.27% of budget) • 2010/11 – underspent by £0.083m (0.07% of budget) • 2011/12 – underspent by £1.843m (1.42% of budget) • 2012/13 – underspent by £0.055m (0.04% of budget) • 2013/14 – underspent by £0.099m (0.07% of budget) • 2014/15 – underspent by £1.145m (0.89% of budget) • 2015/16 – underspent by £0.121m (0.10% of budget) • 2016/17 – underspent by £0.167m (0.14% of budget) • 2017/18 – underspent by £0.150m (0.12% of budget) • 2018/19 – underspent by £0.275m (0.23% of budget) • 2019/20 – underspent by £0.146m (0.12% of budget) • 2020/21 – underspent by £0.039m (0.03% of budget) • 2021/22 – underspent by £0.048m (0.04% of budget) • 2022/23 - underspent by £0.012m (0.01% of budget) • 2023/24 - underspent by £0.015m (0.01% of budget) • 2024/25 – underspent by £0.091m (0.06% of budget) This demonstrates an outstanding track record of continuous strong financial management, despite considerable pressure on service budgets, notably Adult Social Care and Children's																						

	Safeguarding and a period of significant cuts to Government funding.
Virement	Virement is an important feature of budgetary control. It provides flexibility to adapt expenditure patterns to meet changing needs and objectives, consistent with Council policy. No Director or Service Delivery Manager should plan to overspend. All expenditure should be consistent with approved service priorities and the overall approved budget.
The adequacy of the authority's insurance arrangements to cover major unforeseen risks	The Council's insurance arrangements are a balance between external insurance premiums and internal funds to "self-insure". The Council use the services of an external insurance advisor to provide additional expertise in managing insurance arrangements. The Council has a strategic risk register (Appendix 13 of this report) which is used to identify the substantive issues which may impact negatively on the delivery of the Council's priorities and may also have a financial impact. This is regularly reviewed by Senior Management Team and Service Areas to manage risks and mitigate potential exposures.

These assumptions are reviewed on at least an annual basis.

Reserves & Balances Policy

Introduction

Guidance on local authority reserves and balances is available from the Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy (CIPFA). This represents good financial management and underpins the framework followed by Telford and Wrekin Council in this policy.

Types of Reserves and Balances

As part of the Service & Financial Planning process, the Council will consider the establishment and maintenance of reserves and balances.

Reserves and balances can be held for a number of purposes. Some reserves and balances are essential for the prudent management of the Council's financial affairs. These will provide a working balance to cushion the impact of uneven cash flows; a contingency for the impact of unexpected events or emergencies and allow the creation of earmarked reserves to meet known liabilities. The consequences of not keeping a minimum level of reserves can be serious and is therefore one of the considerations taken into account when setting the medium-term financial plan.

When establishing reserves, the Council will ensure compliance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom.

Some of the most commonly established earmarked reserves are:

- Sums set aside for major schemes, such as capital developments
- Insurance reserves – to provide for an element of self-insurance
- Service Balances – to permit under spends to be carried forward for future commitments
- School Balances – unspent balances of budgets delegated to individual schools

Level of Reserves and Balances

The minimum prudent level of reserves that the Council should maintain is a matter of judgement. It is the Council's safety net for unforeseen circumstances and must last the lifetime of the Council unless contributions are made from future year's revenue budgets. CIPFA guidance does not set a statutory minimum level so it is up to the Council itself, taking into account all the relevant local circumstances, to make a professional judgement on what the appropriate level of reserves and balances should be. Telford & Wrekin Council adopts a risk based approach to determine the appropriate level of reserves and balances to sustain and that which can be released to support the medium-term financial plans.

Reserves and balances are only maintained in accordance with the assessment of need undertaken by the Service and Financial Planning Group (which includes all Executive Directors) with SMT and Cabinet Members and are used

in a planned way. Therefore, the opportunity cost of maintaining the determined levels is kept to a minimum while interest is earned on the retained amount.

Process

Each reserve and balance will have a clear purpose showing how and when it can be used together with a process for review to ensure continuing relevance and adequacy.

An annual review of reserves and balances will be undertaken as part of the budget process each year and a schedule presenting the estimated opening balances for the forthcoming year, planned additions to/withdrawals from and the estimated closing balances will be presented in the budget report. The schedule will also show the purpose of each reserve and an overall comment on the appropriateness of the values held.

Consideration is given to the key financial risks and mitigation available to determine the resources available over the medium term to support the Council's budget.

This process will be repeated each year to ensure the ongoing adequacy of the Council's reserves and balances.

Responsibilities and Reporting Mechanism

The Chief Financial Officer has a duty to local taxpayers, and must be satisfied that the decisions taken on balances and reserves represent proper stewardship of public funds.

The level and usage of reserves will be formally approved by Council, as part of the budget strategy, informed by the Chief Financial Officer's judgement and expertise.

The budget report to Council will include a statement showing the estimated opening balances for the year ahead (including general fund and earmarked funds), any projected additions to/withdrawals and an estimated end of year balance. This will be accompanied by a statement from the Chief Financial Officer on the adequacy of the general reserves and provisions for the forthcoming year and the authority's medium term financial strategy.