

Report title: 2021/22 Provisional Outturn Report and Reserves Update	
Report to: Corporate Policy and Scrutiny Committee	
Report author: Cllr Christopher Whitbread, Cabinet Member for Finance, Resources and Corporate Affairs	
Date: 23 June 2022	For: Consideration
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County Divisions affected: All Essex	

1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 This item is to consider the 2021/22 Provisional Outturn report, as presented to Cabinet on 21st June 2022 (Part 1), and an update on Reserves following Provisional Outturn (Part 2)

2 Background

- 2.1 The Council presented its 2021/22 Provisional Outturn report to June Cabinet. There was a net under spend of £15.6m (1.7%), against a revenue budget of £894m. Approval was sought from Cabinet to appropriate this to earmarked revenue reserves, predominantly to provide some financial risk mitigation against escalating costs in the short term, as well as further support to deliver Everyone's Essex strategic aims.
- 2.2 For the Capital Programme there was an under spend £14.5m (6%) against a budget of £235.8m.

3 Part 1 – 2021/22 Provisional Outturn Report

- 3.1 This has been an exceptional and peculiar year, given we have received over £100m of one-off covid-related grants from government to underwrite our risk, although the majority of these measures from government have now ceased. The ongoing effect of the pandemic made financial forecasting uncertain and volatile throughout the year, resulting in a better year end position than expected. This impacted across the organisation, with large areas of spend where demand, although increased, was not as high as anticipated when the budget was set in Winter 2020, including across Adult Social Care, Children Services, Transport and Waste.
- 3.2 We face an extremely challenging period now and in the medium term, with inflation at a 40-year high, and forecast to rise even further. Robust financial management over the last year, despite the exceptional circumstances the Council has faced, has enabled recommendations in this report that will offer some financial risk mitigation in the short term to the impact of escalating

costs, alongside some opportunities for one-off investment in our key priorities.

- 3.3 The Provisional Outturn Cabinet report sets out an under spend on revenue of £15.6m (1.7%) against a budget of £894.9m. This position is after adjusting for proposals to carry forward under spends for use in 2022/23 and reserve movements. £2m of the under spend is driven by reduced capital financing costs, as borrowing has been at a lower level than anticipated, and a £1.9m favourable position on Funding, where government grants have been greater than expected predominantly following receipt of the Tax Income Loss Guarantee grant. This leaves £11.7m due to under spends on services.
- 3.4 It was proposed the net under spend of £15.622m be appropriated into earmarked revenue reserves as follows:
- **£10m** to a new General Risk Reserve to support mitigation of the cost pressures we face
 - **£2.6m** to the Everyone's Essex Reserve to support delivery of Everyone's Essex priorities
 - **£2m** to the Commercial Investment in Essex Places Reserve given increased activity in this area with the Essex Renewal Fund
 - **£1m** to the Technology and Digitisation Reserve for the heightened cyber risks currently faced as a result of the Ukraine war
- 3.5 £14.2m of approvals were sought in the Provisional Outturn report to appropriate under spends to the Carry Forward Reserve to support the 2022/23 budget and specific risks.
- 3.6 The current economic outlook is unprecedented in modern times. While we have budgeted for inflation in 2022/23, the extent of the current inflation forecasts of 10% or greater were not anticipated when the budget was set – for context this is double the council tax rise for 2022/23. The 2021/22 under spend presented has to be viewed in this context – it has enabled some financial risk mitigation in the short term for escalating costs, but it will require further planning moving forwards to ensure we spend within our means.
- 3.7 The Capital Programme had an under spend of £14.5m against the latest budget of £235.8m. This has been driven by a relatively small number of schemes, predominantly for reasons outside of the Councils control. The budget change adjustments are summarised as follows:
- Slippage of £17.3m
 - Budget additions of £4.7m
 - Budget reductions of £23.3m
 - Advanced works of £21.4m

4 List of Appendices

2021/22 Provisional Outturn Cabinet Report – [2021/22 Provisional Outturn Cabinet Report](#)

Part 2 – Reserves Update

Report title: Reserves - update	
Report to: Corporate Scrutiny	
Report author: Stephanie Mitchener, Director of Finance	
Date: 23 June 2022	For: Discussion
Enquiries to: Adrian Osborne, Head of Strategic Finance and Insight	
County Divisions affected: All Essex	

1. Purpose of Report

To provide Scrutiny Committee with a briefing and update on the Council's reserves.

2. Recommendations

None – the report is for information and discussion.

3. Background

The Council holds reserves to provide some resilience to cope with unpredictable financial pressures and long term contractual commitments. The provision of adequate reserves is essential.

4. Statutory responsibility

The requirement for financial reserves is acknowledged in statute. Sections 31A, 32 42A and 43 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 require local authorities to have regard to the level of reserves needed for meeting estimated future expenditure when calculating their budget requirement. Within this statutory framework, it is the responsibility for the Section 151 Officer to advise the Council about the level of reserves to hold and to report to all of the Members of the Council where reserves have become seriously depleted and it is forecast that the Council will not have the resources to meet its expenditure in a particular financial year.

There is no set formula for deciding what level of reserves is appropriate – what is appropriate will depend on the Council's own circumstances, which will vary over time. Members are responsible for ensuring that the Council's reserves are appropriate for local circumstances, taking into consideration the advice provided by the Section 151 Officer.

5. Importance of reserves

Reserves play an increasingly important part in the financial strategy of the authority, they provide a cushion against significant risks the Council faces and a

source of funding for business cases to change the way it provides services and achieves future savings. The continued provision of adequate reserves is essential. Without these, it may be necessary to take urgent remedial action in-year to mitigate challenges that arise, which could lead to longer term consequences.

Never has this issue been highlighted more prominently than in the early stages of the Covid-19 pandemic, where ECC had to make a number of emergency decisions in the early part of 2020/21 using reserves to bridge costs originally totalling £75m whilst awaiting additional emergency funding from Government.

Our reserves acknowledge that there are an increasing number of risks associated with the budget and the financial position of the authority, most notable are the assumed full delivery of savings, the management of social care demand, exact implications of new burdens, changes to local government funding, residual impact of the Covid pandemic and the budget gap in future years. Most recently, global events have resulted in escalating inflation rates – now at their highest level in 40 years. With uncertainty about how long high inflation rates will prevail, it is highly probable there will be volatility in the financial position throughout 2022/23.

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Financial Resilience Index, that was launched in December 2019, is a tool to help local authorities understand relative areas of financial risk against their peers. Essex County Council's overall balance of reserves and movement in reserves is assessed as being of relatively low risk in the last release (drawing on 2020/21 Revenue Outturn data), or alternatively, judged us as being of relatively high resilience due to the balance of reserves we maintain.

6. What is the Council's Reserves policy?

The Council holds reserves for a range of specific purposes to manage long term financial commitments, and to ensure it has some financial resilience to cope with unpredictable financial pressures. Reserves can be split into three types:

Restricted use funds - those reserves that are held for long term contractual commitments or on behalf of others and are not available for use by the Council. Restricted use funds include our Public Finance Initiative (PFI) and Schools reserves.

Other Revenue reserves – funds earmarked to enable the Council to change the way it provides services and achieve future savings (including the Everyone's Essex Reserve, Transformation Reserve and Reserve for Future Capital Funding).

General Balance – un-ringfenced funds which provide a working balance to protect the Council against unexpected cost pressures.

7. What are the Council's Reserves used to fund?

As referred to above, there are three types of reserves. Balances stated reflect all proposed appropriations to/from reserves in the 2021/22 Provisional Outturn Report. The largest category is '**Restricted Use Funds**' and represents funds set aside to meet our long term contractual commitments, or those beyond the control of the Council, and primarily comprise:

- PFI reserves (£32m at 31 March 2022) The Council has entered into a number of long-term Private Finance Initiative contracts for the design, construction and ongoing maintenance of the A130 road and a number of schools (including Debden Park, Clacton Secondary Schools, and several schools within the Building Schools for the Future programme). These reserves have been established to equalise the impact on the revenue budget of annual differences between contract costs and PFI credits (grant) paid by the Government towards these costs.
- Waste reserve (£115m at 31 March 2022) The Council started building the Waste Reserve in 2006/07 and is now reaping the benefits. Initially used to spread the costs of waste disposal across the lifetime of the PFI contract (now ended), avoiding fluctuation in costs that would peak at the equivalent of a 2% rise in council tax, for this service alone. In part this was necessary because of significant increase in land fill tax. The reserve will now be used to deliver the Waste strategy, and is also being used to mitigate volume pressure created by the increase in tonnage caused by home working during the Covid pandemic.
- Grant Equalisation reserves (£78m at 31 March 2022) These reserves comprise grants given from Government for specific purposes that have yet to be utilised for their intended purpose (it is primarily a technical cash flow reserve). It cannot be applied for other purposes. We have a Covid Equalisation Reserve (£41m at 31 March 2022) which is used for the emergency funding received during the pandemic and the main Grant Equalisation Reserve (£37m at 31 March 2022) that is used for other grants.
- Funds held on behalf of others (£52m at 31 March 2022) This includes Schools balances and partnership funds, where the authority to commit funds rests with school governors and partnership boards rather than the Council.

The next category covers **Other Revenue reserves**, these are earmarked and include those set aside to enable the Council to change the way it provides services and achieve future savings which would otherwise cause uneven cash flows and have negative effects on the Council Tax payers or services. Some examples include:

- Transformation Reserve (£49m at 31 March 2022) which has been set aside to enable investment in initiatives that will deliver future savings (in the context of over £169m of savings required up to 2025/26)
- Everyone's Essex Reserve (£47m at 31 March 2022) which has been set aside to enable investment in Everyone's Essex priorities
- Emergency Reserve (£18m at 31 March 2022) to help deal with risk around increased market fragility, exit from the EU, capacity issues across social care, as well as general risks around delivery and demand

- Commercial Investment in Essex Places Reserve (£16m at 31 March 2022) which has been set aside for commercial investment in Essex Places that align to the Council's recently launched Essex Renewal Fund
- Adults Risk Reserve (£14m at 31 March 2022) established to help manage commercial price pressures that may arise from meeting cost of care requirements
- General Risk Reserve (£14m at 31 March 2022) to help mitigate price pressures resulting from the current high rate of inflation
- Adults Transformation Reserve (£13m at 31 March 2022) to support change capacity to deliver ongoing sustainability work
- Technology and Digitisation Reserve (£12m at 31 March 2022) which has been set aside to meet the future cost of replacing the Council's key technology systems

The **General Balance** represents the final category of reserves held by the Council. This is in an un-ringfenced reserve set aside to allow the Council to deal with unexpected events or costs at short notice. The general reserve balance has been retained at or around 6% of the annual net budget in recognition of the level of risk associated with reductions and uncertainty around Government funding and pressures the Authority faces. It equates to 23 days expenditure.

Appendix 1 provides a brief description of each reserve and Appendix 2 provides a breakdown of the reserve balances.

8. What have the Reserves been used to fund in the last year?

The primary movements relate to meeting our contractual and other liabilities and investing in business cases for transforming the authority, including implementation of the new corporate system, My Oracle. It should be noted that we budget for appropriations to reserves, in order to maintain an appropriate level to meet future liabilities and financial challenges.

Appendix 2 shows the detailed adjustments in 2021/22, any usage of reserves is openly and transparently reported within our quarterly financial reviews to Cabinet.

The below table summarise the withdrawals from the reserve categories and provides examples of activities that the reserves have been utilised for.

Reserve Category	Withdrawn (£m)	Description
Restricted Use	77	<p>£29m from the Covid equalisation reserve to meet costs associated with the pandemic</p> <p>£25m from the Grants equalisation reserve to equalise the timing differences between the recognition of grant income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and incurring the grant eligible expenditure,</p> <p>£10m across our PFI reserves (primarily A130)</p> <p>£9m from the Waste Reserve to mitigate pressure from increased tonnage driven by home working and to mitigate non delivery of savings</p> <p>£3m schools balances withdrawn</p>

Reserve Category	Withdrawn (£m)	Description
Other Revenue Reserves	118	<p>£21m approved carry forwards from 2020/21</p> <p>£7m from the Ambition Fund, which was primarily to fund announcements from the Leader's budget speech at Council Feb 2021</p> <p>£7m from the Transformation Reserve, of which £2m was to fund the design and implementation of the Transforming Community Care Programme in Adult Social Care, with the remainder spread across a number of smaller programmes</p> <p>£10m from Technology and Digitisation which mainly related to implementation of the new corporate system and to Social Care Case Management</p> <p>£7m to finance the capital programme</p> <p>£6m across other reserves</p> <p>£58m Subtotal - funded expenditure</p> <p>£60m technical adjustments - increasing existing reserves or creating new reserves by drawing down from other reserves (e.g. creation of Everyone's Essex)</p>
Total	195	

9. What is the projected level of Reserves that the Council will hold in the next three years?

The council projects its level of reserves for the next three financial years which align with our Medium Term Resource Strategy (MTRS) and were set out in the budget report endorsed by Council in February 2022.

Forecast balances as set out in the February budget report have since been updated in light of the provisional outturn for 2021/22 and latest intelligence.

Appendix 2 sets out the projected level of reserves to 2024/25.

10. What is the rate of return on ECCs Reserves?

The council earns interest on its level of cash balances, however these are not directly related to its level of reserves.

The Council's cash balances are managed in accordance with the parameters established by the annual Treasury Management Strategy (approved by full Council alongside the budget).

Cash held by the Council is either invested temporarily or used to offset our need to borrow for capital financing purposes, until it is needed for its intended purpose.

During 2021/22, the Council held some of its cash balances for investment, achieving investment income of **£900,000**, a return of 0.14%. The majority of the cash balances were used to temporarily defer external borrowing, thereby avoiding an estimated **£8m** in debt financing costs in 2021/22 which would have been the equivalent of 1% council tax

11. List of appendices

Appendix 1 – Description & Purpose of each reserve

Appendix 2 – Provisional Outturn position (unaudited) on reserves

Appendix 3 – Projected level of reserves up to 2024/25

Appendix 1 – Description and purpose of each reserve

Restricted Use Funds	Description
A130 PFI	Equalise the timing differences between expenditure and government grant over the life of the PFI contract.
Building Schools for the Future PFI	Equalise the timing differences between expenditure and government grant over the life of the PFI contract.
Clacton Secondary Schools PFI	Equalise the timing differences between expenditure and government grant over the life of the PFI contract.
COVID Equalisation Reserve	Equalise the timing differences between the recognition of emergency funding in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and incurring the expenditure.
Debden PFI	Equalise the timing differences between expenditure and government grant over the life of the PFI contract.
Grants Equalisation reserve	Equalise the timing differences between the recognition of grant income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (in accordance with Accounting Policy 2.6) and incurring the grant eligible expenditure.
Partnerships (not available for ECC use)	To retain unspent contributions from partners and apply them in subsequent years.
Schools (not available for ECC use)	Schools are permitted to retain unspent resources (whether planned or unplanned), which are held in the Schools Reserves. The statutory authority to commit such resources rests with school governors.
Trading Activities	Surpluses generated by trading activities, to be applied by these activities in subsequent years.
Waste Reserve	To smooth the effects of future increases in the costs of waste disposal.
Earmarked Reserves	Description
Adults Digital Programme	Used to meet the costs of the Adults Digital Transformation programme.
Adults Risk	To help manage commercial price pressures that may arise from meeting cost of care
Adults Transformation	To set aside resources to support change capacity to deliver ongoing future sustainability work
Ambition Fund	Reserve created to fund investment in new delivery models and ways of working.
Bursary for trainee carers	New reserve created in the 2019/20 Provisional Outturn report to fund bursaries for trainee carers.
Capital Receipts Pump Priming	Used to meet costs associated with bringing properties into readiness for disposal.
Carbon Reduction Reserve	Used to finance measures aimed at reducing the Council's carbon footprint and support the costs of the Carbon Reduction Credit scheme.
Carry Forwards Reserve	Used to carry under spends in the current financial year forward to support expenditure plans in the forthcoming financial year.
Childrens Risk	To help manage potential price and volume pressures that may arise in the provision of Children's Services

Appendix 1 Description and purpose of each reserve (cont'd)

Earmarked Reserves	Description
Childrens Transformation	To support transformation capacity to deliver the Childrens Sustainability programme
Collection Fund Investment Risk Reserve	Established to mitigate the risks of falling collection rates for council tax and non-domestic rates.
Commercial Investment in Essex Places Reserve	Established to set aside funding for commercial investment in Essex Places that align to the Council's housing growth and town centre agendas.
Community Initiatives Fund	To fund revenue and capital community initiatives.
EES Pensions Deficit Reserve	Earmarked reserve to cover future costs that may arise as a result of pensions arrangements following the sale of EES.
Emergency Reserve	To help deal with risk around increased market fragility, exit from the EU, capacity issues across social care, as well as general risks around delivery and demand.
Emergency Planning	To meet costs associated with emergency planning.
Equalities Reserve	To set aside resources to support the focus on the people and places where the council can make the biggest difference to improve lives
Essex Climate Change Commission Reserve	Can be drawn upon by the Essex Climate Change Commission to fund initiatives to reduce carbon emissions and promote Green Infrastructure initiatives.
Essex Crime and Police	To support the set up costs and subsequent financing of the Essex Crime and Police Panel
Everyone's Essex Reserve	To set aside resources to support delivery of the Everyone's Essex strategy for levelling up the county and improving lives and opportunities for all our residents
Future Capital Funding	Comprises revenue contributions to be used to supplement the resources available to finance future capital expenditure.
General Balance	Reserve set aside to allow the Council to deal with unexpected events or costs at short notice.
General Risk Reserve	To support against inflationary risk for future years
Health & Safety Reserve	Used to meet the costs of undertaking asbestos, legionella and Disability Discrimination Act surveys.
Insurance	Provides for future potential and contingent liabilities for insurance claims.
Newton Reserve	Funds bequeathed to the Council for use by the Essex Records Office
Property Fund Reserve	Reserve created to manage the risks associated with landlord responsibility (e.g. gaps in occupancy).

Appendix 1 Description and purpose of each reserve (cont'd)

Earmarked Reserves	Description
Quadrennial Elections Reserve	Reserve established to meet costs associated with the Council's quadrennial elections.
Renewal Fund	To support COVID-19 recovery activity.
Social Distancing and Hygiene	To support new burdens on the Council to manage social distancing requirements.
Technology and Digitisation	To set aside resources to meet the future cost of replacing key council's technology systems.
Transformation	Used to meet costs associated with project management and change management aspects of the Council's ambitious programme of transformation.

Appendix 2 – 2021/22 (unaudited) outturn position on reserves

	Balance at	2021/22 movements		Balance at
	1 April 2021	Contributions to reserves	Withdrawals from reserves	31 March 2022
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Restricted use				
Grants equalisation reserve	50,409	11,607	(25,177)	36,839
COVID equalisation reserve	37,496	32,489	(29,216)	40,769
PFI equalisation reserves				
A130 PFI	36,448	988	(9,255)	28,181
Clacton secondary schools' PFI	740	343	(123)	960
Debden PFI	964	1,307	(528)	1,743
Building Schools for the Future PFI	823	128	287	1,238
Waste reserve	116,850	7,178	(9,159)	114,869
Schools	43,601	9,045	(3,435)	49,211
Partnerships	1,764	637	(25)	2,376
Trading activities	1,341	173	-	1,514
Total restricted use	290,436	63,895	(76,631)	277,700
Future capital funding	9,847	11,590	(7,000)	14,437

Appendix 2 – 2021/22 (unaudited) outturn position on reserves (cont'd)

	Balance at	2021/22 movements		Balance at
	1 April 2021	Contributions to reserves	Withdrawals from reserves	31 March 2022
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Other revenue reserves				
Adults Digital programme	1,288	247	(1,260)	275
Adults Risk	-	14,259	(38)	14,221
Adults Transformation	3,500	9,218	-	12,718
Ambition Fund	16,578	6,598	(16,652)	6,524
Bursary for trainee carers	500	-	(162)	338
Capital receipts pump priming	4,204	(170)	-	4,034
Carbon Reduction reserve	1,096	-	(114)	982
Carry Forwards reserve	21,273	24,704	(21,233)	24,744
Childrens Transformation	1,314	6,019	(146)	7,187
Collection Fund investment risk reserve	4,029	13,843	(10,286)	7,586
Commercial Investment In Essex Places reserve	12,583	3,094	(18)	15,659
EES Pension Deficit reserve	4,000	-	-	4,000
Emergency reserve	12,564	5,000	-	17,564
Equalities reserve	-	10,261	(10,000)	261
Essex Climate Change Commission reserve	5,000	53	(722)	4,331
Everyone's Essex reserve	-	47,600	(328)	47,272
General Risk reserve	-	13,859	-	13,859
Health and Safety reserve	2,812	2,579	(735)	4,656
Insurance	7,498	-	(1,238)	6,260
Property Fund reserve	977	325	-	1,302
Quadrennial Elections reserve	925	500	(426)	999
Renewal Fund	27,900	273	(25,650)	2,523
Technology and Digitisation	8,749	13,034	(10,142)	11,641
Transformation	54,686	5,538	(11,719)	48,505
Other reserves	1,796	377	(376)	1,797
Total other revenue reserves	193,272	177,211	(111,245)	259,238
Total	493,555	252,696	(194,876)	551,375

Appendix 3 – Projected level of reserves up to 2024/25

Reserve	2021/22		2022/23			2023/24	2024/25
	Opening Balance £000	Closing Balance £000	Budget Appropriations £000	Assumed Usage £000	Closing Balance £000	Closing Balance £000	Closing Balance £000
Restricted Funds							
<u>A130 PFI</u>	(36,448)	(28,181)	10,308	-	(17,873)	(7,808)	(2,766)
<u>BSF PFI</u>	(823)	(1,237)	-	(798)	(2,035)	(2,833)	(3,631)
<u>Clacton PFI</u>	(740)	(960)	-	312	(647)	(490)	(407)
<u>Debden PFI</u>	(964)	(1,743)	-	173	(1,570)	(1,537)	(1,457)
<u>Waste Reserve</u>	(116,850)	(114,870)	6,209	3,728	(104,933)	(98,325)	(92,646)
<u>Grant Equalisation</u>	(50,409)	(36,839)	-	-	(36,839)	(36,839)	(36,839)
Partnerships and Third Party	(1,764)	(2,376)	-	-	(2,376)	(2,376)	(2,376)
Schools	(43,601)	(49,212)			(49,212)	(49,212)	(49,212)
Trading Activities	(1,341)	(1,514)	304	(304)	(1,514)	(1,514)	(1,514)
Total Restricted Funds	(252,940)	(236,931)	16,822	3,111	(216,999)	(200,933)	(190,848)

Appendix 3 – Projected level of reserves up to 2024/25 (cont'd)

Reserve	2021/22		2022/23			2023/24	2024/25
	Opening Balance £000	Closing Balance £000	Budget Appropriations £000	Assumed Usage £000	Closing Balance £000	Closing Balance £000	Closing Balance £000
Other Revenue Reserves							
<u>Adult Social Care Risk</u>	-	(14,221)	-	6,683	(7,538)	(5,026)	(2,513)
<u>Adults Digital Programme</u>	(1,288)	(275)	-	247	(28)	(28)	(28)
<u>Adults Transformation</u>	(3,500)	(12,718)	-	6,776	(5,942)	(3,880)	(1,814)
<u>Ambition Fund</u>	(16,578)	(6,523)	(8,800)	9,552	(5,771)	(3,848)	(1,924)
<u>Bursary for trainee carers</u>	(500)	(338)	-	338	-	-	-
<u>Capital Receipts Pump Priming</u>	(4,204)	(4,034)	(6,000)	2,500	(7,534)	(6,034)	(4,534)
<u>Carbon Reduction and Energy Risk</u>	(1,096)	(982)	114	192	(676)	(524)	(334)
<u>Carry Forward</u>	(21,273)	(24,742)	-	24,742	(0)	(0)	(0)
<u>Childrens Risk</u>	-	-	(2,500)	625	(1,875)	(1,250)	(625)
<u>Childrens Transformation</u>	(1,314)	(7,188)	-	1,859	(5,328)	(3,552)	(1,776)
<u>Collection Fund Risk</u>	(4,029)	(7,587)	(9,497)	-	(17,084)	(17,084)	(17,084)
<u>Commercial Investment in Essex Places</u>	(12,583)	(15,658)	170	800	(14,688)	(13,828)	(12,828)
<u>Community Initiatives Fund</u>	(401)	(376)	(350)	350	(376)	(376)	(376)
<u>Covid equalisation</u>	(37,496)	(40,769)	1,831	20,000	(18,939)	0	0
<u>EES Pensions</u>	(4,000)	(4,000)	-	-	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)
<u>Emergency</u>	(12,564)	(17,564)	(9,094)	9,087	(17,571)	(17,571)	(17,571)
<u>Emergency Planning</u>	(300)	(300)	-	-	(300)	(300)	(300)
<u>Equalities Fund Reserve</u>	-	(261)	-	-	(261)	(261)	(261)
<u>Essex Climate Change Commission</u>	(5,000)	(4,331)	-	2,730	(1,601)	(852)	(166)
<u>Essex Crime and Police</u>	(73)	(73)	-	-	(73)	(73)	(73)
<u>Everyones Essex</u>	-	(47,273)	(1,000)	15,333	(32,940)	(19,212)	(5,722)
<u>Future Capital Funding</u>	(9,847)	(14,437)	(14,674)	16,483	(12,628)	(12,628)	(12,628)

Appendix 3 – Projected level of reserves up to 2024/25 (cont'd)

Reserve	2021/22		2022/23			2023/24	2024/25
	Opening	Closing	Budget	Assumed	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Balance £000	Balance £000	Appropriations £000	Usage £000	Balance £000	Balance £000	Balance £000
Other Revenue Reserves							
<u>General Risk</u>	-	(13,858)	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health & Safety</u>	(2,812)	(4,657)	-	103	(4,554)	(4,554)	(4,554)
<u>Insurance</u>	(7,498)	(6,260)	-	-	(6,260)	(6,260)	(6,260)
<u>Newton Reserve</u>	(122)	(149)	-	-	(149)	(149)	(149)
<u>Property Investment</u>	(977)	(1,303)	-	-	(1,303)	(1,303)	(1,303)
<u>Quadrennial Elections</u>	(925)	(999)	(500)	-	(1,499)	(1,999)	(2,499)
<u>Renewal Fund</u>	(27,900)	(2,523)	-	-	(2,523)	(2,523)	(2,523)
<u>Social Distancing and Hygeine</u>	(900)	(900)	-	-	(900)	(900)	(900)
<u>Technology and Digitisation</u>	(8,749)	(11,640)	(10,000)	13,033	(8,608)	(1,678)	0
<u>Transformation</u>	(54,686)	(48,506)	(11,823)	12,500	(47,829)	(47,149)	(46,469)
Total Restricted Funds	(240,615)	(314,446)	(72,123)	143,932	(228,779)	(176,840)	(149,213)
General Balance	(68,096)	(68,096)			(68,096)	(68,096)	(68,096)
Total Reserves	(561,651)	(619,473)	(55,301)	147,043	(513,874)	(445,870)	(408,157)