## Notes

1. As the amount and timing of the ongoing contributions is identical in each option these are ignored.
2. Under Option A payments are split equally over each year. This means the whole amount is available to be invested at the start of the year and nothing at the end. As a reasonable approximation for this analysis half the total is treated as available for the whole year.
3. Under Option B payments are made at the start of the year.
4. The average rate currently being earned on short term deposits is $0.73 \%$ and this is unlikely to vary significantly over this period.

Deficit Payments

|  | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | f | $\pm$ | f | f |
| Option A | 1,410,696 | 1,474,702 | 1,541,612 | 4,427,010 |
| Option B | 1,371,484 | 1,433,710 | 1,498,760 | 4,303,954 |
| Saving on B | 39,212 | 40,992 | 42,852 | 123,056 |


| Investment Comparison |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | Total |
|  | f | £ | f | £ |
| Option A | 1,410,696 | 1,474,702 | 1,541,612 |  |
| Half Invested | 705,348 | 737,351 | 770,806 |  |
| Interest Earned | 5,149 | 5,383 | 5,627 | 16,159 |
| Saving on B | 39,212 | 40,992 | 42,852 | 123,056 |
| Net Saving on B | 34,063 | 35,609 | 37,225 | 106,897 |
| Rate of Interest to equal $B$ | 5.56\% | 5.56\% | 5.56\% |  |

It is extremely unlikely that the Council will be able to earn more than $5 \%$ on temporary investments during this period. Therefore, Option B is recommended as it is less expensive than Option A.

## Notes

1. To fund E would probably require calling back early a long term deposit currently earning $1.3 \%$ per annum, and so this rate has been used in the calculation below.
2. All payments are made at the start of the year.

Deficit Payments

|  | $\begin{gathered} 2014 / 15 \\ £ \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2015/16 } \\ £ \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2016/17 } \\ £ \end{gathered}$ | Total f |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Option B | 1,371,484 | 1,433,710 | 1,498,760 | 4,303,954 |
| Option E | 4,065,536 | 0 | 0 | 4,065,536 |
|  | -2,694,052 | 1,433,710 | 1,498,760 | 238,418 |
| Start balance | 2,694,052 | 2,729,075 | 1,312,204 |  |
| Less payment | 0 | -1,433,710 | -1,498,760 |  |
| Invested | 2,694,052 | 1,295,365 | -186,556 |  |
| Add interest | 35,023 | 16,840 | -2,425 |  |
| End balance | 2,729,075 | 1,312,204 | -188,981 |  |

This shows that retaining the funds and investing them at $1.3 \%$ would leave a $£ 189,000$ shortfall compared to Option E .

|  | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | £ | £ |
| Start balance | 2,694,052 | 2,850,307 | 1,498,760 |
| Less payment | 0 | -1,433,710 | -1,498,760 |
| Invested | 2,694,052 | 1,416,597 | 0 |
| Add interest | 156,255 | 82,163 | 0 |
| End balance | 2,850,307 | 1,498,760 | 0 |

This shows that if it was possible to invest the balance at $5.8 \%$ there would be no overall saving from Option E. As stated above, it is unlikely that an interest rate close to $5.8 \%$ will be seen before the end of $2016 / 17$.

