BORROWING OVER THE HRA CFR BUT BELOW THE SETTLEMENT FIGURE
Option 1 Option 2 $\quad$ Option 2
Borrow whole amount \& apportion debt by CFR
Borrow up to

HRA CFR \begin{tabular}{rrr}
GF charge based \\
on borrowing rate \\

$£ 185,456,000$ \& $£ 185,456,000$ \& | GF charge based |
| ---: |
| on investment |
| rate | \\

$-£ 15,300,000$ \& $£ 0$ \& $£ 185,456,000$ \\
$-£ 16,600,000$ \& $£ 0$ \& $£ 0$ \\
\hline$£ 153,556,000$ \& $£ 185,456,000$ \& $£ 0$ \\
\hline$£ 0$ \& $£ 0$ \& $£ 0$ \\
\& \& $£ 185,456,000$ \\
\hline$-31,881,021$ \& $-31,881,021$ \& $-31,881,021$ \\
$£ 31,096,806$ \& $£ 31,096,806$ \& $£ 31,096,806$ \\
\hline$-£ 784,215$ \& $-£ 784,215$ \& $-£ 784,215$ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

| $-£ 31,881,021$ | $-£ 31,881,021$ | $-£ 31,881,021$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $£ 153,556,000$ | $£ 185,456,000$ | $£ 185,456,000$ |
| $£ 16,600,000$ | $£ 0$ | $£ 0$ |
| $£ 138, \mathbf{2 7 4 , 9 7 9}$ | $£ 153,574,979$ | $£ 153,574,979$ |

$\begin{array}{r}-£ 31,881,021 \\ £ 170,156,000 \\ £ 0 \\ \hline £ 138,274,979 \\ \hline\end{array}$

| $-£ 31,881,021$ |
| ---: |
| $£ 164,956,000$ |
| $£ 5,200,000$ |
| $£ 138,274,979$ |


| $£ 31,096,806$ |  | $£ 31,096,806$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $-£ 11,400,000$ |  | $-£ 11,400,000$ |
| $£ 0$ |  | $-£ 5,200,000$ |
|  | $£ 19,696,806$ |  |
|  | $£ 14,496,806$ |  |


| $£ 31,096,806$ | $£ 31,096,806$ | $£ 31,096,806$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $£ 0$ | $£ 0$ | $£ 0$ |
| $-£ 16,600,000$ | $£ 0$ | $£ 0$ |
| $£ 14,496,806$ | $£ 31,096,806$ | $£ 31,096,806$ |
|  |  |  |
| $£ 152,771,785$ | $£ 184,671,785$ | $£ 184,671,785$ |

£157,971,785
£152,771,785

| $£ 5,297,682$ | $£ 6,398,232$ | $£ 6,398,232$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $-£ 500,140$ | $-£ 1,072,840$ | $-£ 310,968$ |
| $-£ 42,720$ | $-£ 195,720$ | $-£ 195,720$ |
| $\mathbf{4 , 7 5 4 , 8 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 1 2 9 , 6 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 8 9 1 , 5 4 4}$ |
|  |  |  |
| $£ 500,140$ | $£ 1,072,840$ | $£ 310,968$ |
| $-116,500$ | $-282,500$ | $-282,500$ |
| $\mathbf{3 8 3 , 6 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 0 , 3 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 4 6 8}$ |


| $£ 5,870,382$ |
| ---: |
| $-£ 679,540$ |
| $-£ 42,720$ |
| $\mathbf{5 , 1 4 8 , 1 2 2}$ |


| $£ 5,690,982$ |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $-£ 500,140$ |  |  |
| $-£ 42,720$ |  |  |
|  |  | $£ 6,312,146$ |
|  |  | $\mathbf{5 , 7 8 7 , 1 4 6}$ |

£5,109,994
£5,891,544
£5,630,694
£5,503,294
£28,468
£28,468

- $£ 85,532$
-£85,532
£31,096,806
£0
£185,414,785

| Within |
| ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 2 / 1 3}$ |
| Budgets |
| $£ 186,199,000$ |
| $£ 0$ |
| $£ 0$ |
| $£ 186,199,000$ |
| $£ 0$ |
| $-31,881,021$ |
| $£ 31,096,806$ |
| $-£ 784,215$ |

-£31,881,021
£186,199,000
£0
£154,317,979


| $£ 525,000$ |
| ---: |
| $-536,000$ |
| $-11,000$ |

Reduce GF CFR through Capital Receipts
Repayment to HRA
GF CFR as at 31-3-12

## Council CFR as at 31-3-12

HRA
Interest on borrowing cost
Interest from GF based on GF CFR
Interest on Investments
Total cost for the HRA

GF (based on borrowing rate except option 1)
Interest on GF CFR
Interest on investments
Total cost for the GF
If based on the investment rate
Total cost of HRA
Total cost of GF
or self financing settlemen
e some Balances
Use some of the GF Balances*
Total borrowing from PWLB

RA CFR as at 27-3-12
GF CR as an

HRA CFR as at 27-3-12
from self financing borrowing
payment from GF
31-3-12
-

* HRA Balances

HRA Reserves
Major Repairs Reserve
£2,600,000

Revenue Repairs Fund
£5,900,000
Capital Receipts
** GF Balances
Revenue Reserves
DDF
£3,900,000
Revenue Balances
£5,200,000
Capital Balances

| Average borrowing rate | $3.45 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Average interest rate earned on Investment | $1.00 \%$ |
| HRA balances as at 31-3-11 | $-£ 19,572,000$ |
| GF balances as at 31-3-11 | $-£ 28,250,000$ |

GF balances as at 31-3-11
-£28,250,000

## Option 1

This option is based on the HRA paying the total interest on the borrowing in relation to the self-financing payment and the GF pays the HRA interest based on the average interest on investment earned. This satisfies the primary requirement of no detrirmental impact on the general fund and is consistent with the existing accounting reatment.

## Option 2

This option is based the the HRA paying the total intetrest on the borrowing in relation to the self-financing payment and the GF pays the HRA interest based on the average borrowing rate. This provides absolute equality between the funds. However, this has the most detrimental impact on the general fund, requiring general fund to find just under £0.8m in net interest payments.

## Option 3

This option is the same as option 2, with the addition of moving (transferring) £11.4m of revenue capital receipts through the Capital Adjustment Account to reduce the GF CFR and therefore reduce the borrowing interest payable to the HRA. However, each year as we spend on the GF capital programme, this will be financed by this $£ 11.4 \mathrm{~m}$ and the GF CFR will increase each year, until it gets back to its original starting point. Therefore, over time the GF will end up paying the same interest payments as option 2. So again, this is highly detrimental to the GF.

## Option 4

This uses up $£ 16.6 \mathrm{~m}$ of general fund reserves (revenue $£ 5.2 \mathrm{~m}$ and capital $£ 11.4 \mathrm{~m}$ ) to pay towards the settlement. This option has an impact on the general fund of net interest payments of $£ 0.38 \mathrm{~m}$. However, it would mean that the general fund capital programme is not financed past the current year and that the Council would potetnially need to borrow from next year. Another highly detrimental option for the GF.

## Option 5

This option uses up the $£ 5.2 \mathrm{~m}$ revenue reserves to pay towards the settlement (this would reduce the GF CFR by $£ 5.2 \mathrm{~m}$ ), and $£ 11.4 \mathrm{~m}$ of capital receipts to be off set against future capital expenditure (again reduces the GF CFR by $£ 11.4 \mathrm{~m}$ (as in option 3 )). In other words the HRA would borrow £ 11.4 m above CFR and each year the GF would take on this debt through the GF CFR increasing to fund the next few years capital programme. Apart from option 1 , this looks the least detrimental for the GF through the net interest payment to GF being £0.27m. This option is the best apart from option 1, but again as in option 3, over the next two to three years the GF CFR would increase and borrowing costs would be closer to option 2.

