Appendix 2 – Summary of options for processing recharges

Option Description	Advantages	Disadvantages
 Option 1 - Quarterly recharge of approved Budget Application of revised apportionment methodology, to approved Budget Posted quarterly to smooth the cashflow impact No further adjustment would be made for differences arising from over or underspends Variances would be retained within the Finance Committee budget line. 	 Simplifies year end process Gives certainty to Institutions Aids cash flow and removes need for 'estimated' cash at year end Excludes Carry Forwards and Contingency allocations being charged to Institutions Automated journals to save manual input, can be done monthly or quarterly 	 Does not reflect 'true' cost of service provided Heavy reliance on Original Budgets being accurate early in the budget setting cycle
 Option 2 - Approved Budget + Adjustment to actual As above for option 1, but with an additional charge/credit in Q1 for the difference between Budget/Actuals Posted quarterly to smooth the cashflow impact 	cost of service being allocatedImproved cash flow as actual	being allocated in the following year
 Option 3 - Q3 Forecast + adjustment for actuals Application of revised apportionment methodology to Q3 forecast, Posted in p11 Difference between forecast and actual to be posted in Q1 	accounts work	 Difficult to estimate 4th Quarter spend Could lead to large variations being posted in following year Uncertainty for Institutions High reliance on monitoring

Option Description	Advantages	Disadvantages
 Option 4 - Flat % applied to all GA budgets Recharge review provides a weighted average % by area Application of this fixed % to any of Options 1 – 3 (Budget only, Budget with actual adjustment, Q3 forecast) % would be reviewed every 3 to 5 years 	costWorks for static recharge as little	 spent on projects Would not necessarily reduce workload at year end Any significant change to any individual recharge could have a large impact on