

Altair

What Does Your Life-Jacket Look Like?

Jim Lashmar, Director
Gill Powell, Director

2nd March 2017



1. Expectations of the Regulator

2. Stress Testing

4. Staying Afloat

3. Risk Framework

Altair

This Session

1. Expectations of the Regulator

Welsh Government Expectations

Sector Risk Profile March 2016



Risk management and stress testing

The Regulator expects that Boards will:

- Understand the business environment they operate in and associated risks
- Have in place a fully considered business plan and robust risk and control framework
- Assess, manage and, where appropriate, address risks to ensure the long-term viability of their organisation.
- Implement robust business planning assumptions combined with sensitivity/stress testing
- This should include multi-variation analysis to stress test the business across the whole organisation to demonstrate the extent to which it can cope with a number of changing factors.
- Stress testing will help underpin the Boards' understanding of where the risks lie and inform their consideration and planning for remedial action if the risks crystallise either singly or in combinations.

Welsh Government Expectations

Sector Risk Profile March 2016



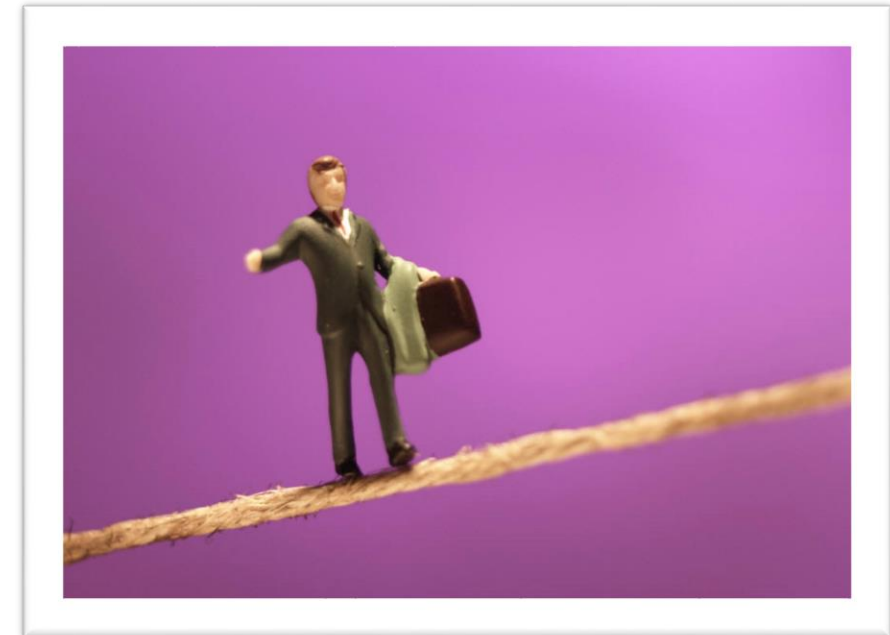
Asset and Liability registers:

- Understand their housing assets, security position and associated liabilities
- Have access to this information quickly in decision making and risk management.
- **Delivery outcomes:**
- Demonstrate they are meeting the 'Delivery Outcomes' set out in the Regulatory Framework.
- Adhering to the standard of governance that the RSL has adopted

Where are we now?

Welsh Government Sector Risk Profile March 2016

- Rent increase formula
- Welfare Reform - LHA Cap
- Supported Housing
- Cost control
- Pensions
- Differential inflation rates
- Managing development programme
- Diversification
- Housing market sales exposure
- Existing stock
- Counter party risks
- Liquidity
- New / existing debt
- Hedging / Mark to Market risk
- Service delivery risks
- Accounting issues – FRS 102
- Asset & Liability Register
- ONS Classification



Risk Based Approach

- WG will prioritise risks in terms of:
 - The **likelihood** a risk will materialise
 - The **impact** - scale and significance - if it did
 - The **ability** of the housing association **to manage** and deal with the risk



Risk Based Approach

Views on the ability of a Housing Association to manage and deal with risks will be informed by:

- The Association's track record in managing change and improvement, handling challenging issues and making difficult decisions.
- Confidence in the Board and the senior management team.
- The Association's track record in dealing with other issues that have been raised as a result of previous contact.



Welsh Government Regulatory Judgements

Summary of published judgements as at the end of February 2017:

Financial Viability		
	June 2016	February 2017
Pass	32	32
Pass with closer regulatory monitoring	4	4
Percentage pass with closer regulatory monitoring	11%	11%

HCA Regulatory Judgements

Summary of published judgements as at the Mid-February 2017 (compared to end of March 2016)

Governance			Viability		
	March 2016	February 2017		March 2016	February 2017
G1	209	202	V1	198	200
G2	26	27	V2	40	36
G3	3	8	V3	1	1
G4	1	1	V4	0	0
% G2	11%	11%	% V2	17%	15%

2. Stress Testing

Stress Testing Process

To identify the Financial Risk tolerances

- Develop base plan
- Test individual plan sensitivities
- Model combined (multivariate sensitivities)
- *Look at what will break the plan*

Possible Stress Testing Issues

Housing market	Outright sale & shared ownership	Rent increase assumptions
Security valued at EUV	Security valued at MV-T	Costs of working capital
Interest rates	Stand-alone swaps	Cross-default
Funding market disruption	Counterparty failure	Contract performance
Loss of major contract	Joint venture failure	Welfare reform
Welfare cap	Volatility of cashflows	Costs / income inflation
Values & volumes	Wages and costs	Low inflation
Pensions	Impairment including Investments	Housing Finance Grant and security

Current Treasury Risks

- The effect of falls in Gilt rates, particularly for those with Mark-to-Market exposure.
- Further cuts to the UK's credit rating which could affect the rate at which associations can borrow
- Possible differential income / cost inflation
- Rising pension deficits which are linked to Gilt rates
- Temptation to borrow speculatively – ensure that the cost of holding cash is considered
- The possibility of labour shortages post Brexit, increases in the cost of materials, restricted access to European Union markets
- Care and support - labour costs and availability
- House prices / volumes falling post Brexit across open market and shared equity
- UK GAAP /FRS102 covenant issues

Breaking the Plan – “The Perfect Storm”

- Individually, **NONE** of these result in a breach
- However, **IN COMBINATION**, these movements together result in:



How would the Plan “Get Broken”?

What do we mean by broken?

- Reduction in Surplus?
- Out of Cash?
- Breaching loan covenants?



Breach Implications

- Lenders could call in debt and seize assets
- Most likely implication would be an increase in costs
- There would be reputational implications for future borrowing requirements.
- Further pressure on the business plan?
- Long term viability?
- Regulatory action / takeover?





3. Risk Framework

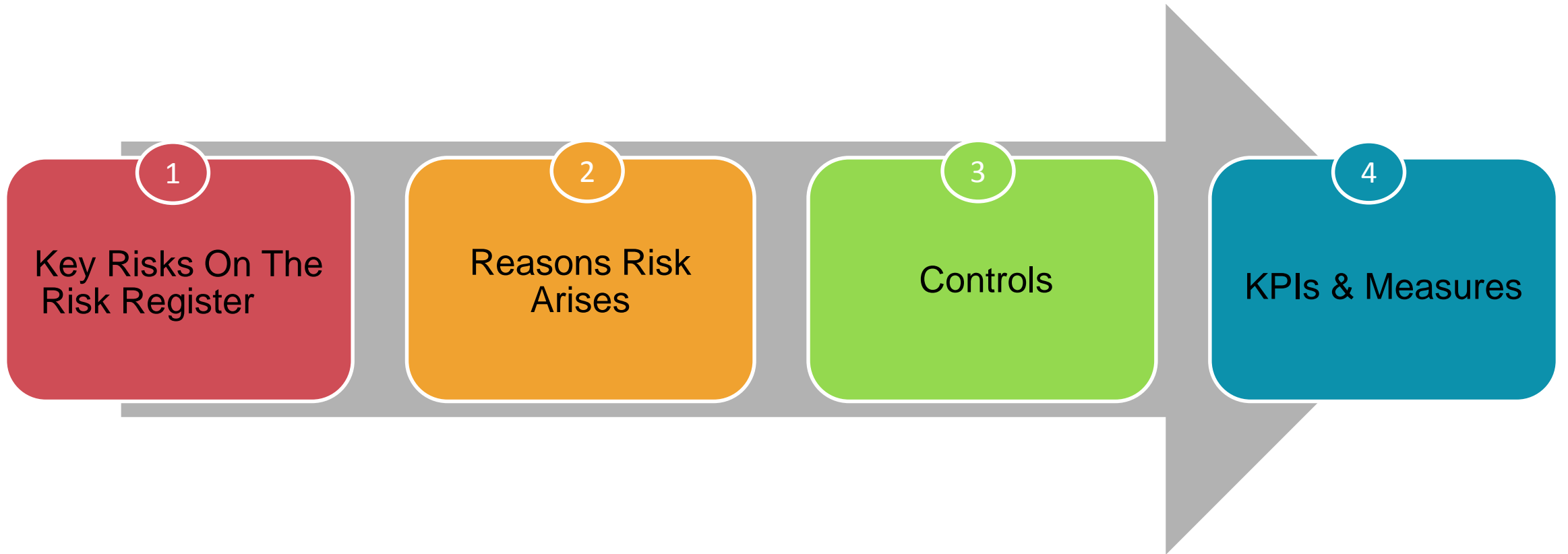
How do you use the outputs?

You have done your stress testing.

You have identified the key risks for the business.

What are they?

What are you doing differently as a result?



Key Areas of Risk



Risks That Can Lead to Failure

- 1 Financial Risk – Material Unplanned Fall in Income
- 2 Financial Risk – Material Unplanned Increase In Costs
- 3 Financial Risk - Running Out Of Cash
- 4 Serious Health & Safety Breach
- 5 Business Continuity issue
- 6 Regulatory Intervention

Risks That Can Lead to Failure

1

Financial Risk – Material Unplanned Fall in Income

Main Reasons:

- Changes in benefit rules
- Changes to rent setting
- Development delays
- Property market fluctuations

Controls:

- Regulatory update and horizon scanning
- Stress testing of scenarios
- Regular reporting on developments
- Managed exposure to sales risk

KPI's:

- Interest cover
- Sales KPIs
- Schemes with negative NPV
- Management accounts variance analysis

2

Financial Risk – Material Unplanned Increase In Costs

Main Reasons:

- Changes in legislation impacting capital spend
- Increase in development cost of labour and raw materials
- Impairment of housing properties
- Fraud

Controls:

- Active property team in place
- Fixed price design & build
- Managed exposure to development risk

KPI's:

- Interest cover
- Capital spend variances to budget
- Development variances to budget
- Suspected frauds

Financial Risk – Running Out Of Cash

Main Reasons:

- Poor record keeping
- Poor cash flow forecasting
- Poor communication between development and finance

Controls:

- Revolving credit facilities in place
- Agreed level of cash headroom in place
- Security in place for additional borrowing

KPI's:

- Liquidity/quick ratio
- Debtor/creditor days
- Uncharged properties
- Capital spend against budget

4

Serious Health & Safety Breach

Main Reasons:

- Gas
- Fire
- Care/Support failures
- Legionella, solid fuel, employer H&S

Controls:

- Zero tolerance on all H&S legal duties
- Monitoring of mandatory training on care/ support
- No HSE investigations

KPI's:

- % gas services / FRA's complete
- % of mandatory training in care/support
- Number of safeguarding cases

5

Business Continuity Issue

Main Reasons:

- Damage to housing due to fire or flood.
- Loss of key services at head office due to a disaster
- Major system failure or IT security breach

Controls:

- Business continuity plans in place.
- Insurance in place.
- Penetration testing and up to date anti-virus software

KPI's:

- BCP audits
- System downtime
- Number of successful security breaches

6

Regulatory Intervention

Main Reasons:

- Complaints
- Poor quality or late data submissions
- Financial viability concerns
- Serious detriment

Controls:

- Governance & monitoring framework
- Zero complaints unresolved at Stage 3
- Checking and sign off of returns

KPI's:

- Complaints satisfaction %
- Number of active stage 3 complaints
- 100% accuracy in regulatory returns

Altair

This Session

4. Staying Afloat

Early Warnings



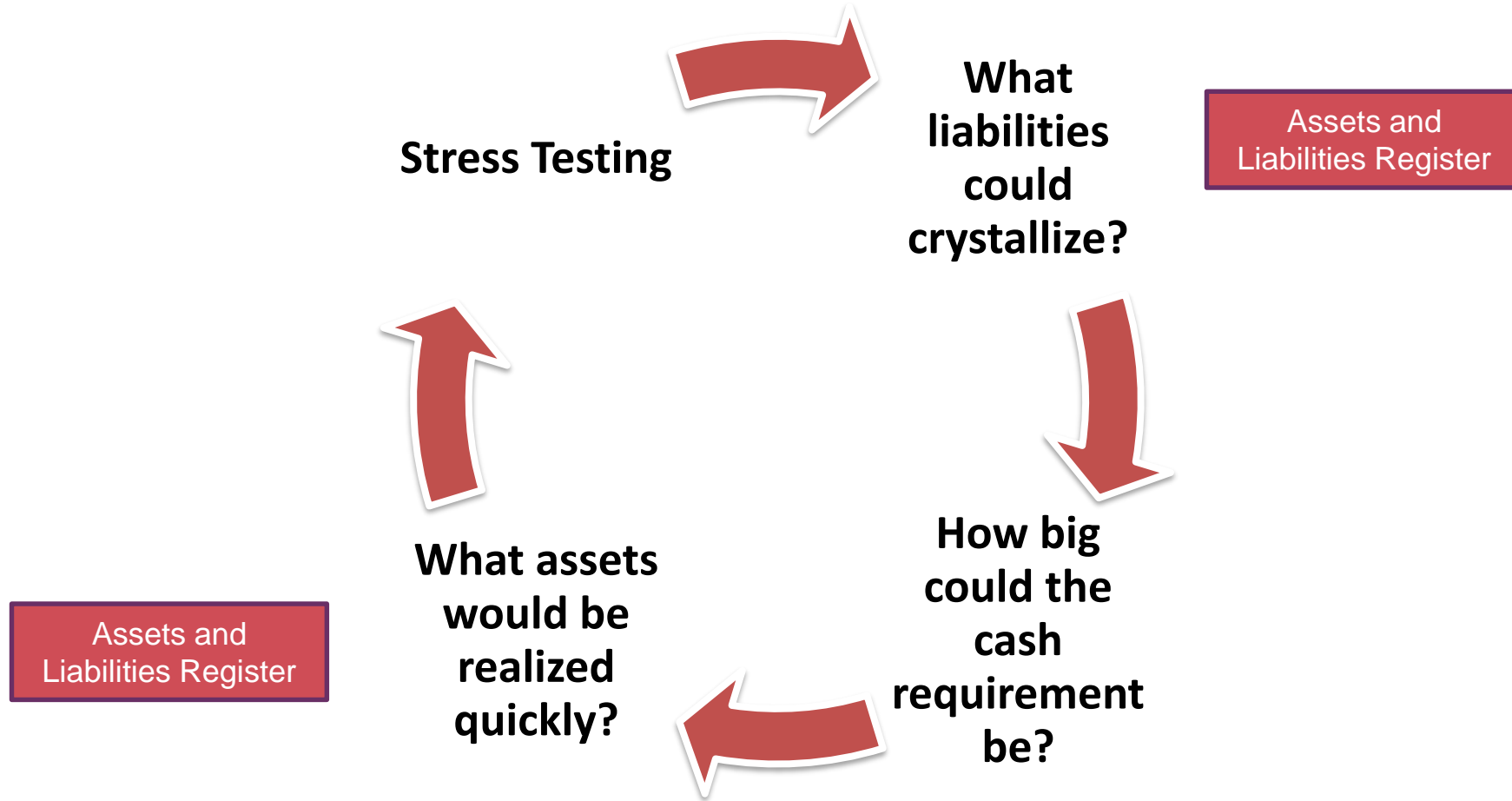
- KPIs are the triggers / early warnings that let you know the worst case scenario is coming
- How are you measuring these triggers?
- When do you pull the plug?
- Who has the authority to make the decisions?

What can you do?

- Suspend uncommitted development
- Stop discretionary spending
- Delay major repairs and maintenance
- Close down loss making subsidiaries
- Sell assets



Asset & Liability Integrated Approach



How can you prepare?

- Keep the Asset & Liability register up to date
- Know which assets are un-securitized
- Keep property valuations up to date
- Be aware of contingent liabilities



In Summary – Be Prepared

- Understand risks and impacts
- Agree KPIs and thresholds
- Build into decision-making processes
- Investment return and exit strategies
- Worst case scenario - options
- Revise delegations & check urgency powers



Altair

COMMENTS & QUESTIONS



Good luck!

Jim Lashmar & Gill Powell
Altair Ltd

Jim.Lashmar@altairltd.co.uk

Gill.Powell@altairltd.co.uk

- Strategy & Governance
- Finance
- Property
- People