

Contingent Liabilities

March 2018

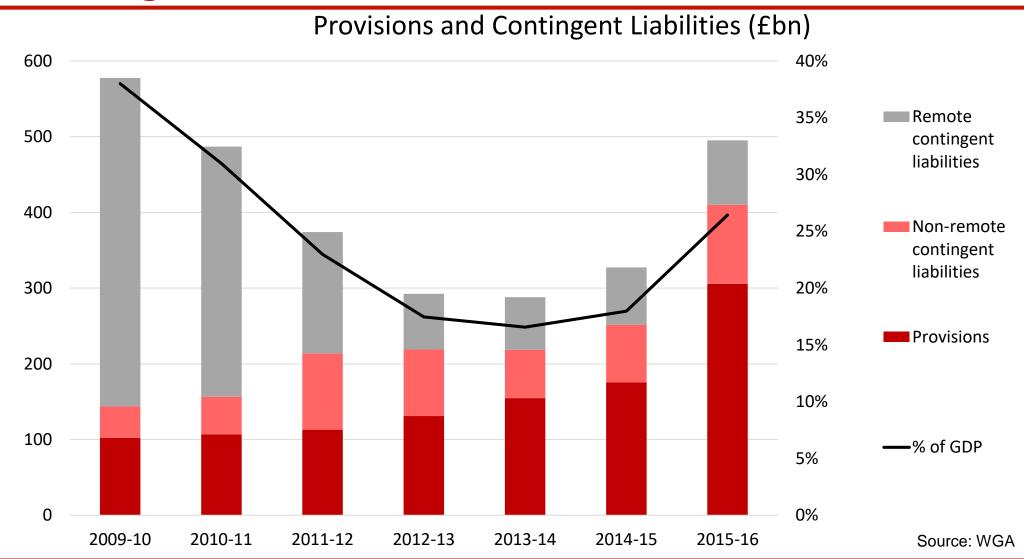
Outline

- 1. Overview of quantifiable contingent liabilities (CLs)
- 2. Approval and Monitoring of CLs
 - Old process vs. new process
 - The CL checklist
- 3. One year stocktake and year ahead
- 4. Annex

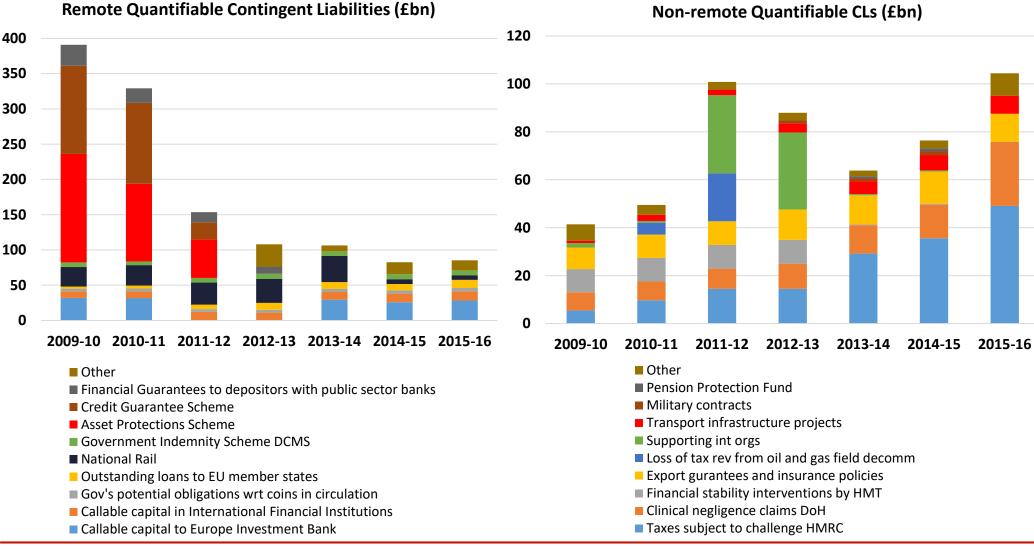


1. Overview of Quantifiable CLs

Growing fiscal risk?



Remote CLs have fallen due to the closure of financial stability schemes set up during the crisis while the non-remote have more than doubled over the last 7 years, from c.£40bn to over £100bn...

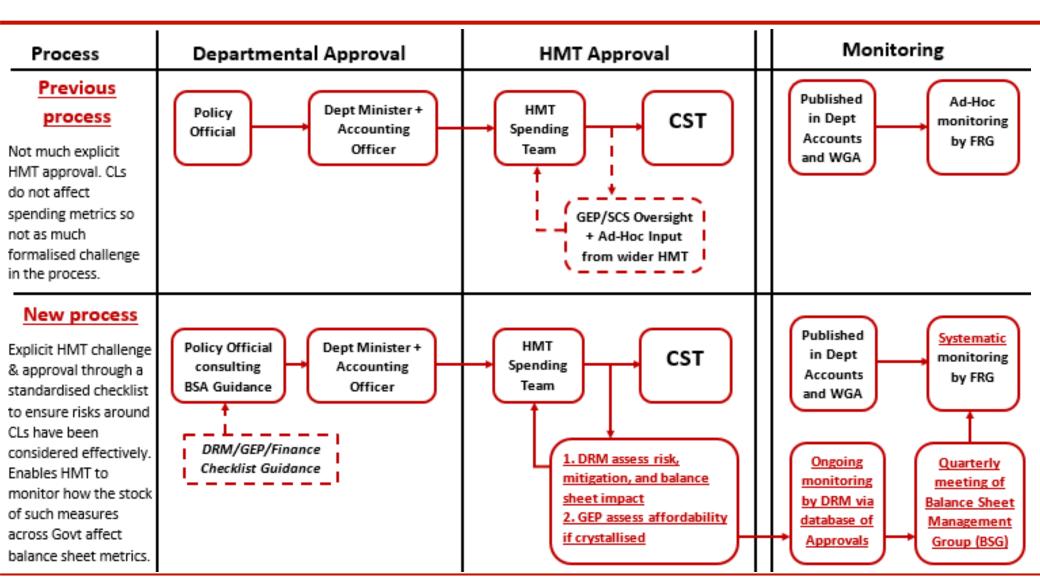






2. Approval and Monitoring of CLs

A more centralised and systematic approach to approving and monitoring CLs will help manage the growing fiscal risks...



Each new contingent liability will go through a checklist composed of 5 key elements

1.Rationale

- a) What is the problem that needs to be solved and why is Government intervention necessary?
- b) Why is incurring/modifying a CL necessary to address the market failure? Why is it better than increasing spending?
- What other alternatives have been explored? E.g., subsidies.

2.Exposure

- a) What is the maximum size of the CL, if any?
- b) Why is this size necessary?
- c) What is the maturity of the CL, if any?
- d) Why is this maturity necessary?
- e) Do we have an exit strategy?

3. Risk and Return

- a) What are the triggers for potential crystallisation of the CL?
- b) What is the likelihood of complete crystallisation over what timeframe?
- c) What is the expected loss associated with the CL?
- d) What is the distribution of possible losses over the life of the CL?
- e) How do the risks compare to the returns on the CL?

4. Risk Management and Mitigation

- a) Who will manage the risks associated with the CL and what is the governance process around the management of these risks?
- b) What risk mitigation tools have been explored? E.g., partial guarantees, collateral, controls on risk-taking behaviour, reinsurance, etc.
- c) Is the Exchequer being adequately compensated for bearing the risk associated with the CL? E.g., guarantee fees, contingent claims, profitsharing, etc.
- d) How should the Exchequer guard against the residual risk? E.g., contingency fund, setting aside financial assets, hedging, etc.

5.Affordability

- a) If the CL crystallised, to what extent would it be possible to meet the required payment out of the department's budget?
- b) What is the ratio of the CL's expected loss to the department's available resources?
- c) If the CL crystallised, how would it affect PSNB and PSND?





3. One year stocktake

Guidance Published and CST Letter July 2017



Contingent liability approval framework:

guidance

OFFICIAL SENSITIVE



HM Treasury, 1 Horse Guards Road, London, SW1A 2HQ

Alex Chisholm
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
3 Whitehall Place
London
SW1A 2AW

July 2017

NEW CONTIGENT LIABILITY APPROVAL PROCESS AND GUIDANCE

1. I am writing to inform you of the government's new framework for approval and monitoring of contingent liabilities. I would appreciate your help to



Received over 40 requests for approval which we have compiled into a new <u>centralised database</u>

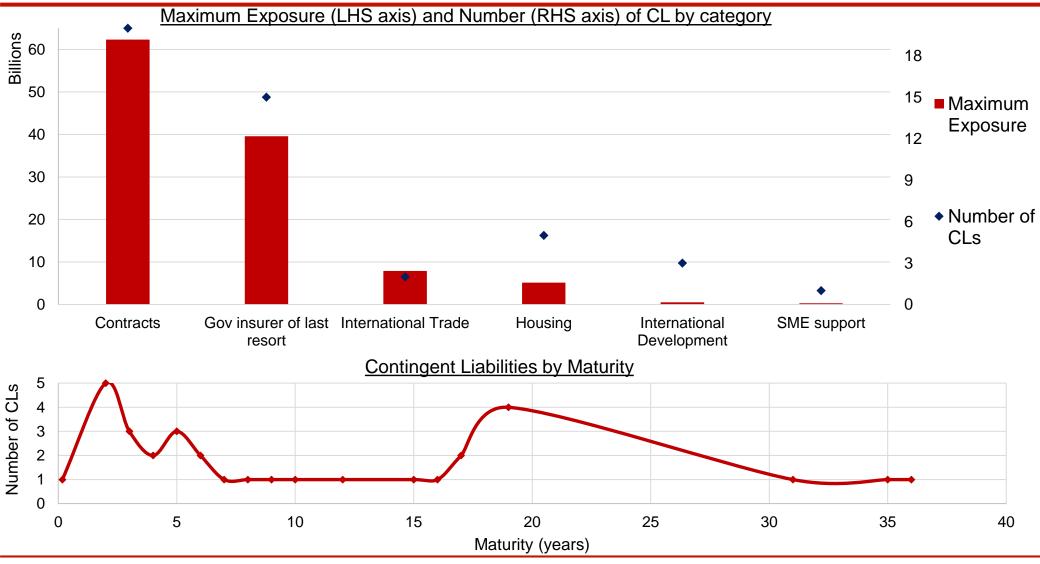
- Centralised database for monitoring portfolio of CLs
- 40+ new CLs gone through CL process

Section of checklist	Rationale	Exposure	Risk vs Return	Risk Mgt	Affordability
Where have we seen most improvement	✓	✓	X	✓	X



More than half have no credible estimate of expected loss

The database allows for analysis by category of 'trigger' as well as maturity



Challenges and further questions

- How to further embed the process to shape policies that give rise to CLs at the earliest instance?
- How to ensure robust analysis (for example, credible estimates of expected loss)?
- How to balance fiscal risk management with policy priorities?
- How to limit overall CL exposure?

Annex: Understanding Provisions and Contingent Liabilities in WGA

