Wind-down Planning Guide

Chapter 3

The concept and process of wind-down planning

WDPG 3 : The concept and process of wind-down planning

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3.2.1	G	This section explains the time horizon (including the likely starting point and end point of the wind-down period), and some of the associated activities and costs <i>firms</i> may want to take into account during the wind-down planning process.				
3.2.2	G	The starting point of the wind-down period is when the <i>firm's</i> governing body (e.g. the Board of <i>Directors</i> of a company) makes the formal decision to wind down its regulated business.				
3.2.3	G	The end point of the wind-down period is when the FCA cancels the firm's Part 4A permission.				
3.2.4	G	However, wind-down planning is not just about the events during the wind- down period (i.e. between the start point and end point as described above). It also includes what precedes the actual wind-down process. In particular, as wind-down can be triggered by a range of scenarios, <i>firms</i> that proactively identify and monitor key management information, relevant metrics and early warning indicators are likely to be better prepared. It can also support more effective decision making and, where appropriate, timely initiation of the wind-down plan if needed.				
		Illustration of the time horizon				
		Considerations during Business as Usual		Wind-down period		
			Start point	During wind- down period	End point	
		 Consider a range of wind- down scenarios and possible mitigants Identify relev- ant manage- ment informa- tion to be monitored 	A firm's gov- erning body makes a decision to wind down	A firm wants to close down its regulated busi- ness in an or- derly fashion and needs suffi- cient financial and non-finan- cial resources to do so. In parallel a firm may try to	Cancellation of permission	

•Governance process and <i>in-</i> <i>ternal controls</i> are in place	recover and/or pursue other mitigating ac- tions (e.g. find a potential investor).
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G Given the significance of wind-down planning, the *governing body* of a *firm* is most likely to be accountable for it, with appropriate engagement of relevant experts across the *firm* and, if required, externally. Senior individuals typically manage the wind-down process, ideally under the leadership of a designated representative, and are accountable to the *governing body*. The following table illustrates how different individuals or business areas could be involved in wind-down planning.

Illustration of who could be involved in wind-down planning

Governing body (e.g. Board of Directors)	Senior management	Front line busi- ness and support areas	Relevant ex- ternal experts / third parties						
The firm's gov- erning body con- siders and ap- proves the wind- down plan. This may include chal- lenge from non- executive dir- ectors if relevant.	The planning pro- cess is likely to be most effective if it is led by an ap- propriate ac- countable per- son(s) reporting to the <i>governing</i> <i>body</i> . For a very large <i>firm</i> or <i>group</i> of <i>firms</i> , a further working group may be created to help coordinate and deliver the process.	Front line busi- ness and support areas are en- gaged to under- stand and mitig- ate potential op- erational issues and challenges from the wind- down process, e.g. redundan- cies, IT systems, access to third- party services, etc.	<i>Firms</i> may find it useful to consult external experts (e.g. an insolv- ency practi- tioner) and other relevant third parties to improve their understanding and manage- ment of key wind-down issues/scenarios.						
	Senior manage- ment, e.g. the CEO, CFO, CRO, COO, provide valuable input to the review, validation and challenge, be- fore the plan is presented to the governing body for deliberation.								
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[Note: The above table is an illustration, rather than a definitive list. *Firms* may need to analyse their organisational structure, business model and operating model to decide on the appropriate participants, bearing in mind that if a wind-down is actually triggered some of the original participants may no longer be present.]