Wind-down Planning Guide

Chapter 3

The concept and process of wind-down planning

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

		3.3 Wind-down scenarios: what would make a firm no longer viable?
3.3.1	G	There are many reasons why a <i>firm</i> may wind down, including a strategic exit where the <i>firm</i> makes a business decision to exit one or more markets and the decision is not due to it being unviable.
3.3.2	G	However, our approach document focuses on dealing with scenarios in which a <i>firm</i> is no longer viable and is compelled to wind down its business. We refer to these as wind-down scenarios and these are typically used to inform a <i>firm's</i> wind-down plan. A <i>firm</i> will probably identify more than one wind- down scenario.
3.3.3	G	 To do this, <i>firms</i> may want to consider what events would be likely to make it no longer viable, which is often referred to as reverse stress-testing. A <i>firm</i> is not viable if it no longer has adequate financial or non-financial resources to carry on its <i>regulated activities</i>. This could happen for a variety of reasons, including: (1) significant financial losses with no signs of timely recovery; (2) loss of key <i>clients</i> without realistic prospect of their replacement in good time; or (3) loss of critical infrastructure (e.g. essential IT systems) with no signs of timely recovery.
3.3.4	G	 A firm may consider the following factors when formulating its wind-down scenarios: (1) business and operating models (business models show how a firm makes money, obtains funding and maintains healthy cash-flow while operating models look at the day-to-day operations of the business); (2) key revenue drivers, <i>clients</i> and functions in its operating model; and (3) vulnerable areas in its business and operating models.
3.3.5	G	Ideally, <i>firms</i> would consider various scenarios which may lead to winding down (including stressed scenarios) and associated potential recovery

options. When a *firm* envisages that its regulated business is no longer viable (e.g. no recovery options remain available), it would start a wind-down process and our guide encourages *firms* to act swiftly and not wait until breaching *threshold conditions* to initiate a wind-down procedure.