



STRATEGIC ALLIANCES IN THE HOUSING SECTOR

10 June 2021

SPEAKERS



Gemma Bell, Partner



@Gemma_A_Bell



Gemma Bell

Gemma_A.Bell@penningtonslaw.com



Sharon Thandi, Associate



@SharonThandi07



Sharon Thandi

Sharon.Thandi@penningtonslaw.com

The Spectrum

Joint procurement Out sourcing Shared services Cost sharing group Partnership Joint venture Merger



Trends in the Sector

Mergers and consolidations

Simplification of structures

Partnerships

Joint Ventures

Diversification

Strategic disposals programmes



VFM Standard

- Strategic objectives
- Strategy for delivering homes that meet a range of needs
- Optimal benefit from resources and assets
- Rigorous appraisal of options for improving performance
- Regular consideration of potential VFM gains
- Alternative structures
- Non-social housing return vs risk
- VFM metrics



The Whys and Wherefores

- Does this fit with our strategic objectives?
- What are we trying to achieve by doing this?
- What are the risks associated with this?
- How do they weigh against the benefit?
- Who are the best people to help us achieve this?
- What makes this a compelling offer?



The Whys and Wherefores

"This merger has <u>successfully joined two organisations</u> with the <u>same</u> <u>values</u> and <u>ambitions</u> for expanding and enhancing locally-focused services to customers.

"We now have the <u>scale and capacity</u> to build hundreds more new homes each year, and <u>to increase available resource for investment</u> in our existing homes. We will also be able to <u>widen our overall offer</u> to customers by increasing the breadth of our services such as care and support, building for sale, community—led housing and modern methods of construction.

"It is a <u>merger of equal</u>s that has created a stronger and <u>more resilient</u> <u>organisation</u> that's more <u>'future-proof'</u> and ready to deal with future challenges."

Ruth Cooke, Chief Executive of GreenSquareAccord

Joint Procurement

- What are you trying to achieve? Are there common objectives?
- Price vs quality?
- Control of procurement process
- Costs
- Where it works well... and not so well...
- Framework or contract?

Shared Services and Outsourcing

Outsourcing =

The allocation of specific business processes to a specialist external service provider

Shared Services =

A collaborative strategy in which a set of functions are concentrated into a semi-autonomous business unit

Shared Services and Outsourcing

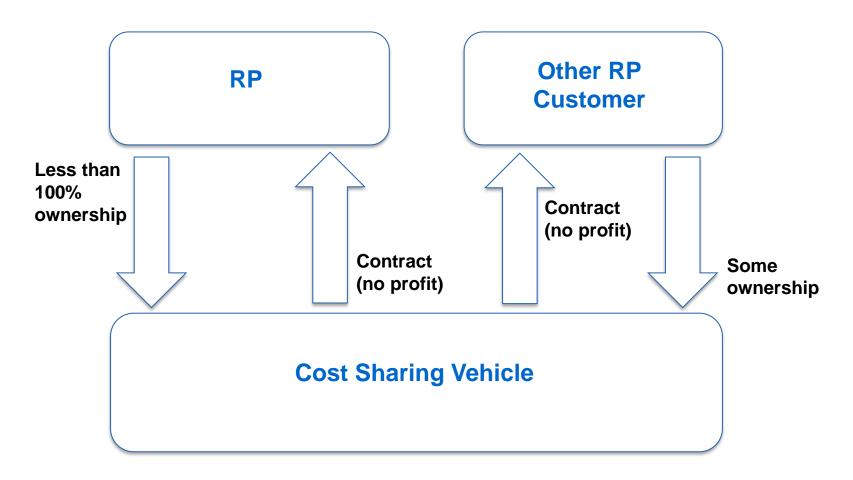
- Are there cost savings to be made?
- Are there wider opportunities?
- Constraints:
 - VAT
 - Need for flexibility and control
 - Procurement requirements
 - Effective contract management

Cost Sharing Groups

- Shared services/works arrangements
- Recovery of input VAT
- Key feature "exact reimbursement" of the costs of providing those services
- Not a vehicle to make profit



Cost Sharing Group – Typical structure – Shared Services



Cost Sharing Groups

Key features:

- CSV must be a separate company
- All members of CSG must have over 5% VAT exempt/nonbusiness supplies (e.g. provision of related housing)
- Works services provided must be "directly necessary" for the non-business activities of the CSF member
- Charges made by the CSV to the CSG members must be based on a fair apportionment of the actual costs incurred in working for each of the CSG members
- Arrangements must not involve any distortion of competition, and CSV must not be "operating in the market"

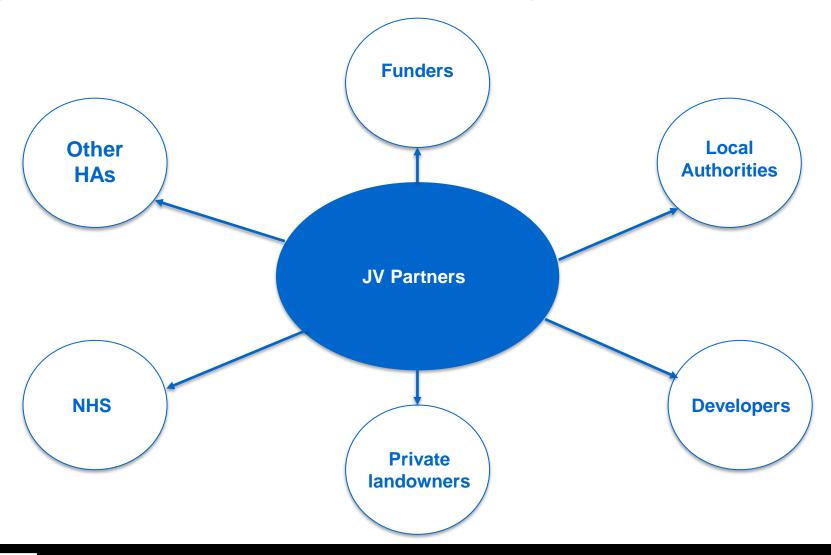
Cost Sharing Groups

Key issues:

- Due diligence
- Membership
- Governance
- Cost control
- Quality control
- Staffing
- Procurement
- Funding
- VAT grouping



Joint Ventures – Potential JV Partners



Joint Ventures – Additionality

- Shared costs/funding
- Shared risk
- Pooled skills and resources
- Access to land
- Facilitates greater ambition/development capacity
- Secures developer commitment



Joint Ventures - Risks

Complexity

Unequal sharing or risk/reward

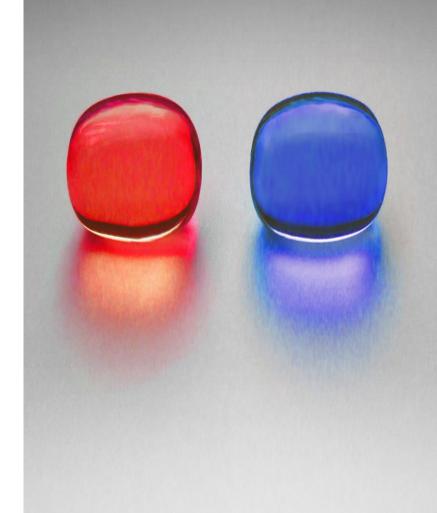
Exit strategy

Regulatory suspicion



Joint Ventures – Contractual JVs

- Suitable where the collaboration is confined to specific sites
- Fewer set up costs than an SPV
- Tax transparent
- Not very flexible to meet new circumstances/over a long period of time



Joint Ventures – Corporate JVs

- Separate legal vehicle (or more than one)
- Flexibility, where specific schemes have not yet been identified and over a long period of time
- Can outsource risk to the SPV
- Charity law compliance
- Can raise its own finance
- "on" v "off" balance sheet
- Set up and administrative costs



Summing Up

Are goals clear?

Are the risks and benefits understood?

Do we understand the hurdles?



