

THFC Investor Update Presentation

July 2017



THFC

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THFC and Issuer Overview

Financial Performance

Portfolio Summary

Risk Management

Sector Outlook

Proposed Transaction

Established franchise — 30 years; stable executive team with depth in support

Specialist profit for purpose finance company for Housing Associations

Strong platform

- A (stable) rating from S&P; c.170 underlying RP borrowers (in 150 RP Groups)

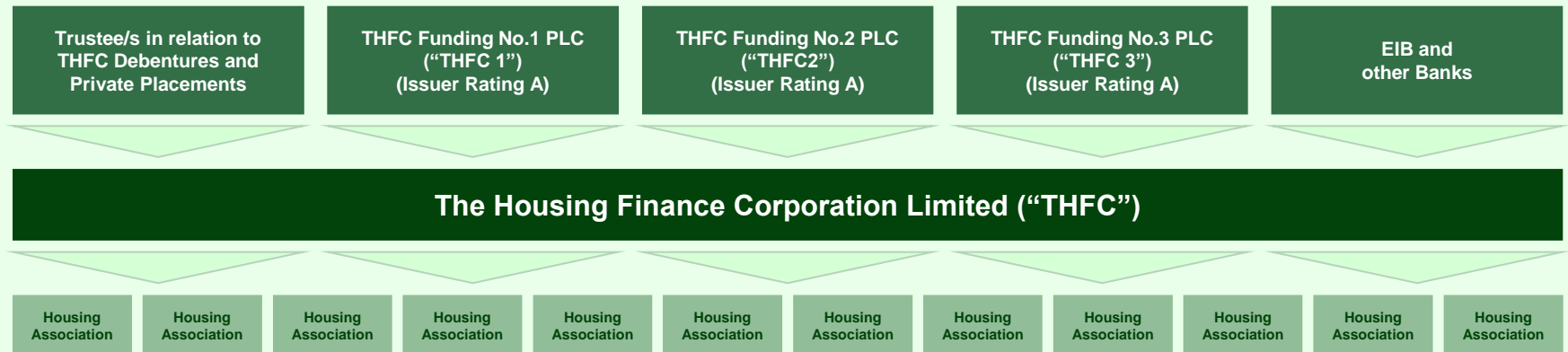
Frequent bond issuer in the sector

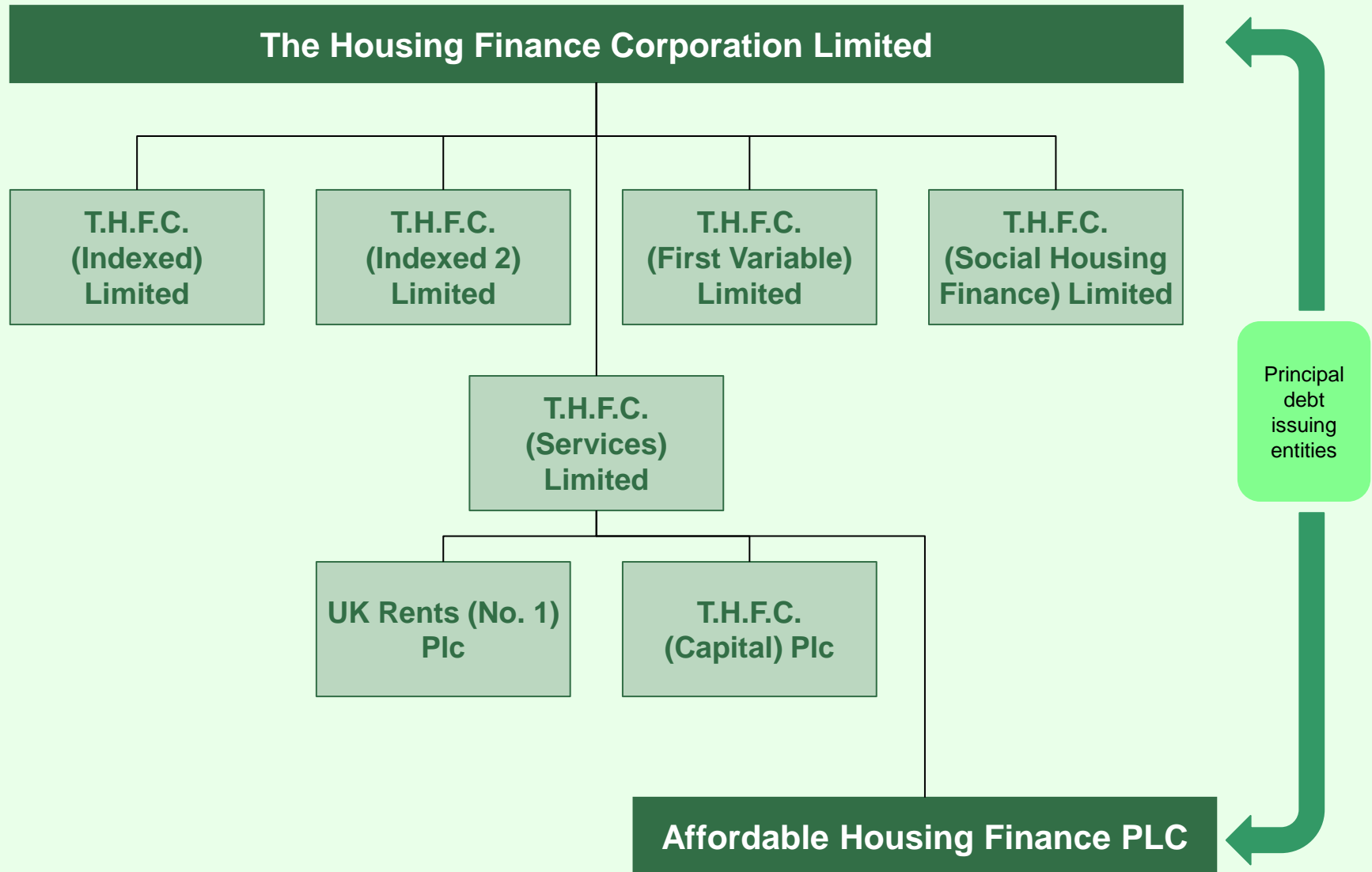
- £1.23 billion rated bonds outstanding and long relationships with majority of UK institutional accounts

Stewardship by NHF and the Regulator throughout the last 30 years

Simple structure with strong creditor protections

- Governing Deed of Priority, Interest and Asset Cover covenants and liquidity buffers



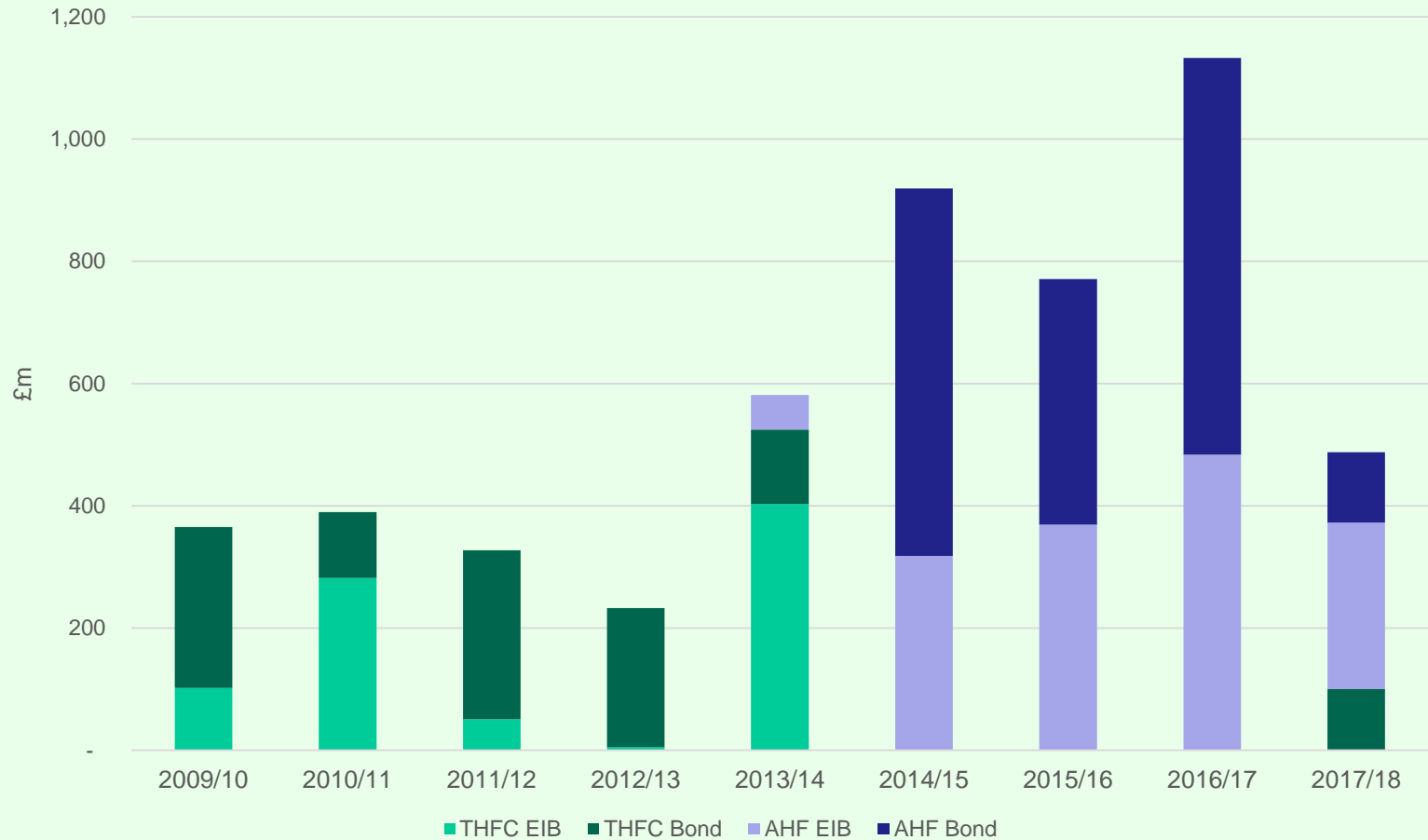


THFC/AHF Business Volumes

(including estimated remaining AHF pipeline)

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Note: 2017/2018 figures assume transaction contemplated herein

Five Year Financial Record

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| £000's | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 (unaudited) |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| Total Revenues | 4,195 | 8,316 | 8,344 | 8,422 | 10,289 |
| Total Costs | 2,341 | 3,662 | 3,201 | 4,301 | 4,176 |
| Surplus after tax | 1,410 | 3,572 | 4,062 | 3,289 | 4,898 |
| Group Accum. Reserves | 12,993 | 16,565 | 20,627 | 23,916 | 28,814 |
| Group Loans Outstanding | 3,124m | 3,368m | 4,155m | 5,087m | 5,885m |
| THFC Limited Reserves | 8,861 | 12,248 | 14,238 | 14,986 | 17,671 |

Note: Please see THFC Annual Reports and Accounts for full details (www.thfcorp.com/_uploads/downloads/THFC2016.pdf)

- Demand building up for both incremental long term funding and refinancing presents opportunities for selective new lending
 - HAs are forecast to repay at least £2bn of debt per year for the next 10 years. The annual repayment in the early years has increased as banks have shortened their maturities.
 - HA debt raising is expected to be at least £3bn per year
 - Bank lending accounted for 60% of the new funding in Q3 of 16/17 (the latest data available); capital markets, including private placements and aggregated bond finance, contributed the remaining 40%
- Funding via THFC (Funding No 3) and THFC Limited provides quick route to market
- Investor familiarity with THFC and what differentiates investing in THFC versus a portfolio of own name bonds and private placements delivers competitive pricing

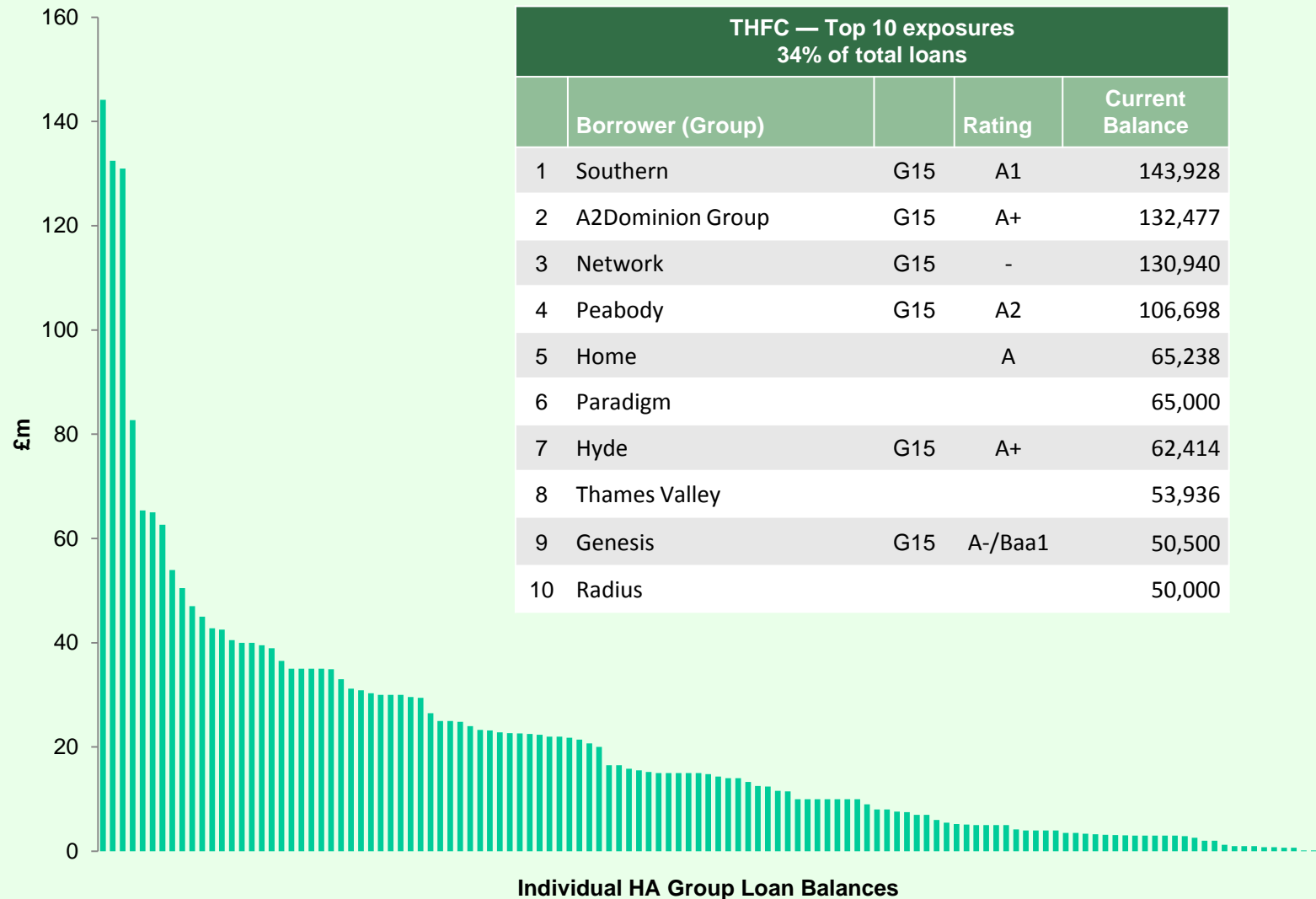


THFC Limited – Loan Portfolio

Exposure Balances by HA Group

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Notes: As at 30th June 2017
Ratings as at 20th July 2017, Source: Bloomberg

- THFC loan covenants
- Over-collateralisation
- Available liquid resources
- Proactive management of bullet maturities

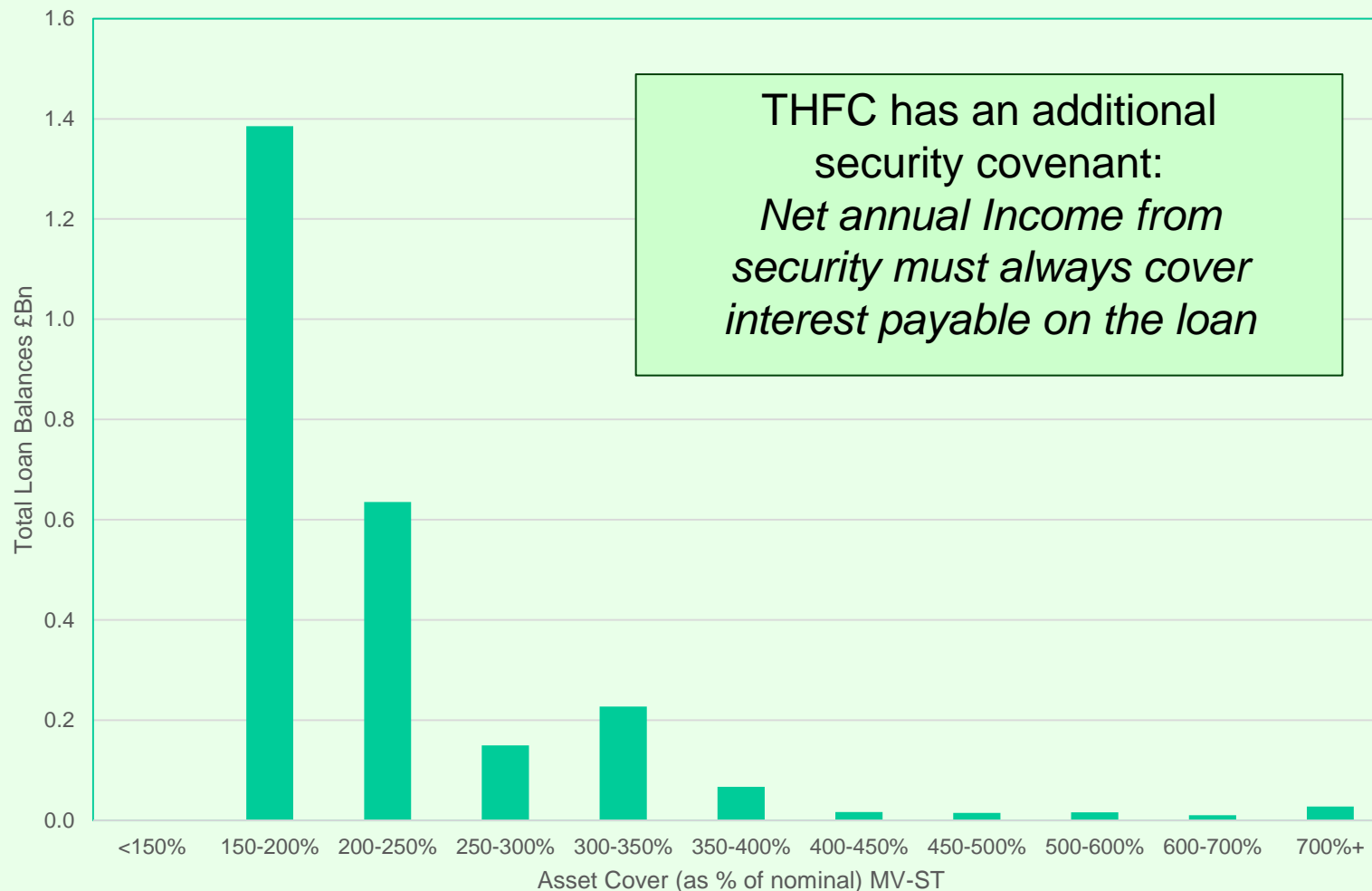
| THFC loan covenants | Typical own-name HA bond |
|--|---|
| Asset cover – minimum 150% of loan nominal on MV-ST basis | Asset cover – minimum 115% MV-ST |
| Withdrawal threshold – 200% of loan nominal Any uplift in security value is trapped – delivers improved over-collateralisation over time | No withdrawal threshold. Security above minimum can be released |
| Net annual income from the charged security must be sufficient to pay interest on the loan (This will size the security pool for high coupon loans) | No net annual income cover covenant |
| Security charged directly to THFC (Land Registry evidence) | Security charged indirectly to bondholders via Security Trustee |
| Consent requirements for mergers, restrictions on support to commercial entities in the RP group | No consent requirements for mergers and no restrictions on support to commercial entities |


Strong Over-Collateralisation

THFC — Fixed Charge Asset Cover

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Liquidity Resources in Stress Scenario (underlying borrower default)

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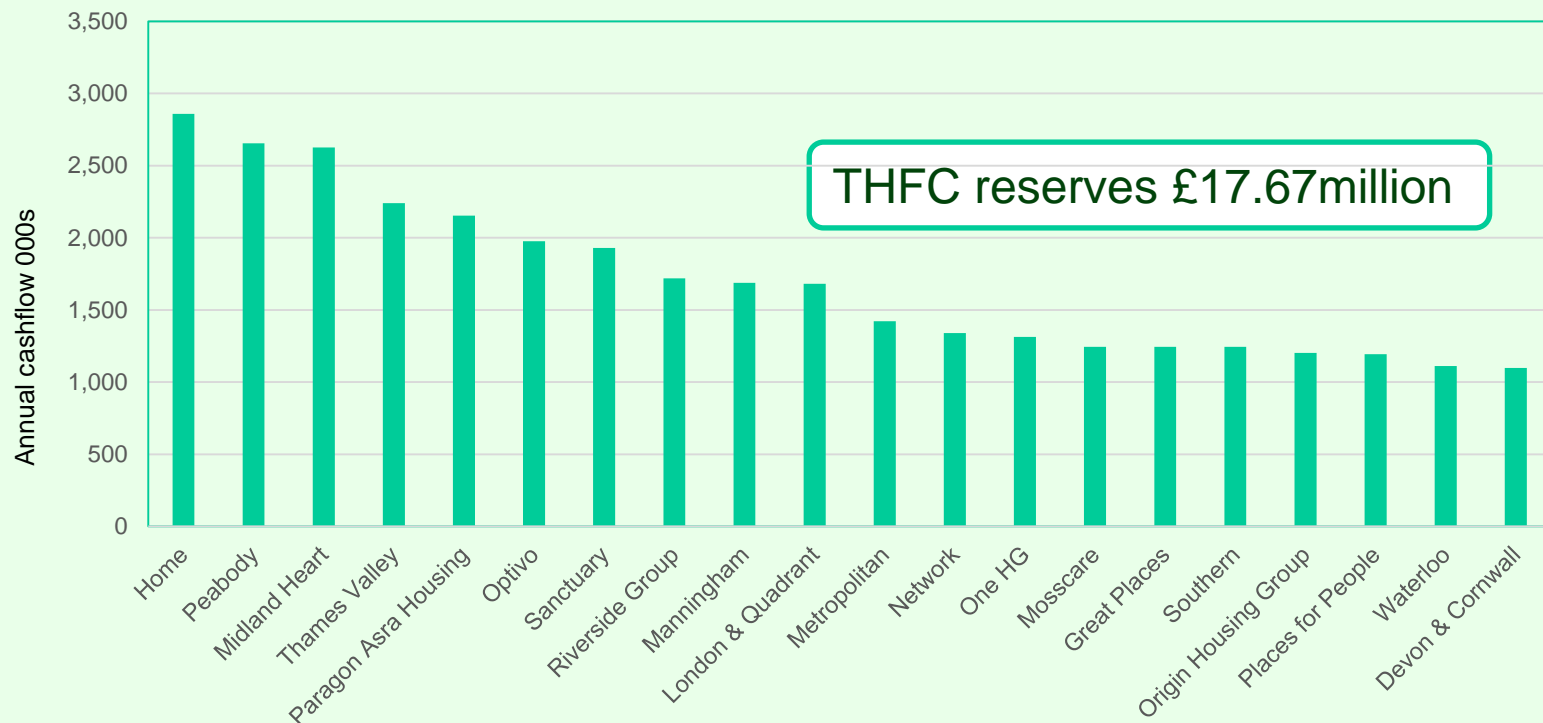
Loans with bespoke liquidity resources.

- THFC (Funding No 1) plc has the benefit of access to a liquidity facility provided by RBS (drawn in full and held as cash) which can be utilised to cover any cash flow shortfall at the issuer level (i.e. not just in the event of non-payment by an underlying borrower)
- In THFC (Funding No 2) plc and THFC (Funding No 3) plc, underlying loans each have a debt service reserve which can be used by THFC to service its loan to Funding No 2 or Funding No 3 in the event of non-payment of interest by an underlying borrower under the terms of specific loan agreement
- Other loans may have a requirement for an interest service reserve on a case by case basis

Loan funded by rated bonds plus any additional loans with liquidity resources

| | Nominal outstanding £m | Annual interest £m | Debt Service and/or Liquidity Reserves £m | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------|
| THFC (Funding No 1) | 235.21 | 12.05 | 24 months | 24.12 |
| THFC (Funding No 2) | 370.85 | 23.55 | 12 months | 23.55 |
| THFC (Funding No 3) | 625.30 | 32.52 | 12 months | 32.52 |
| Other loans | 30.00 | 1.57 | 12 months | 1.57 |
| | 1,261.36 | | | 81.76 |

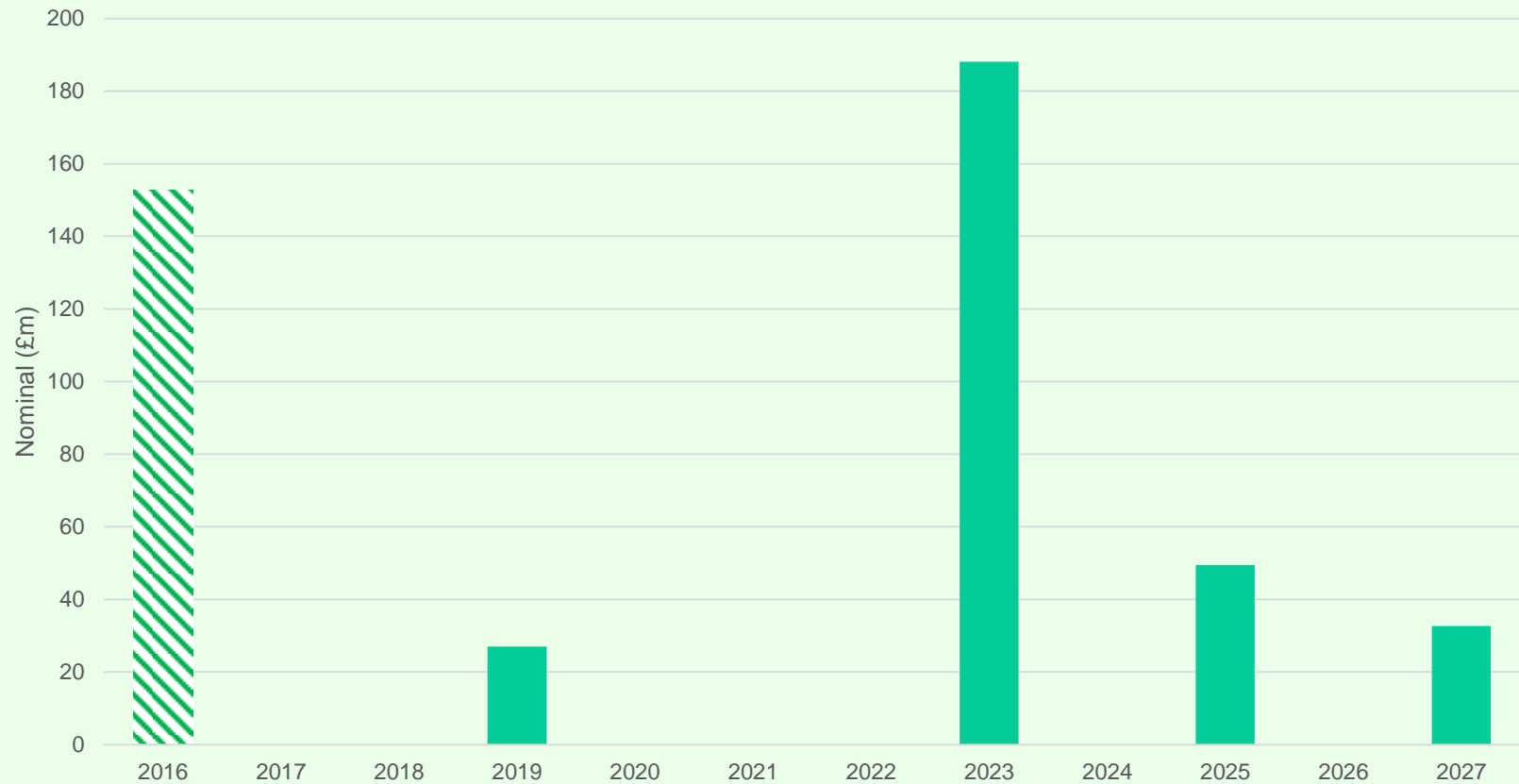
- Loans funded by Debenture Stocks and bank loans
- THFC can utilise its own reserves to temporarily cover cash-flow shortfalls while enforcing security in relation to the defaulted loan and realising proceeds of sale
- Key metric for each borrower – total annual cashflow due, with no liquidity risk mitigation
- Top 20 borrowers below – includes capital repayments for amortising loans but bullet maturities monitored separately



Bullet Repayment Debt Maturity Profile — Debenture Stocks

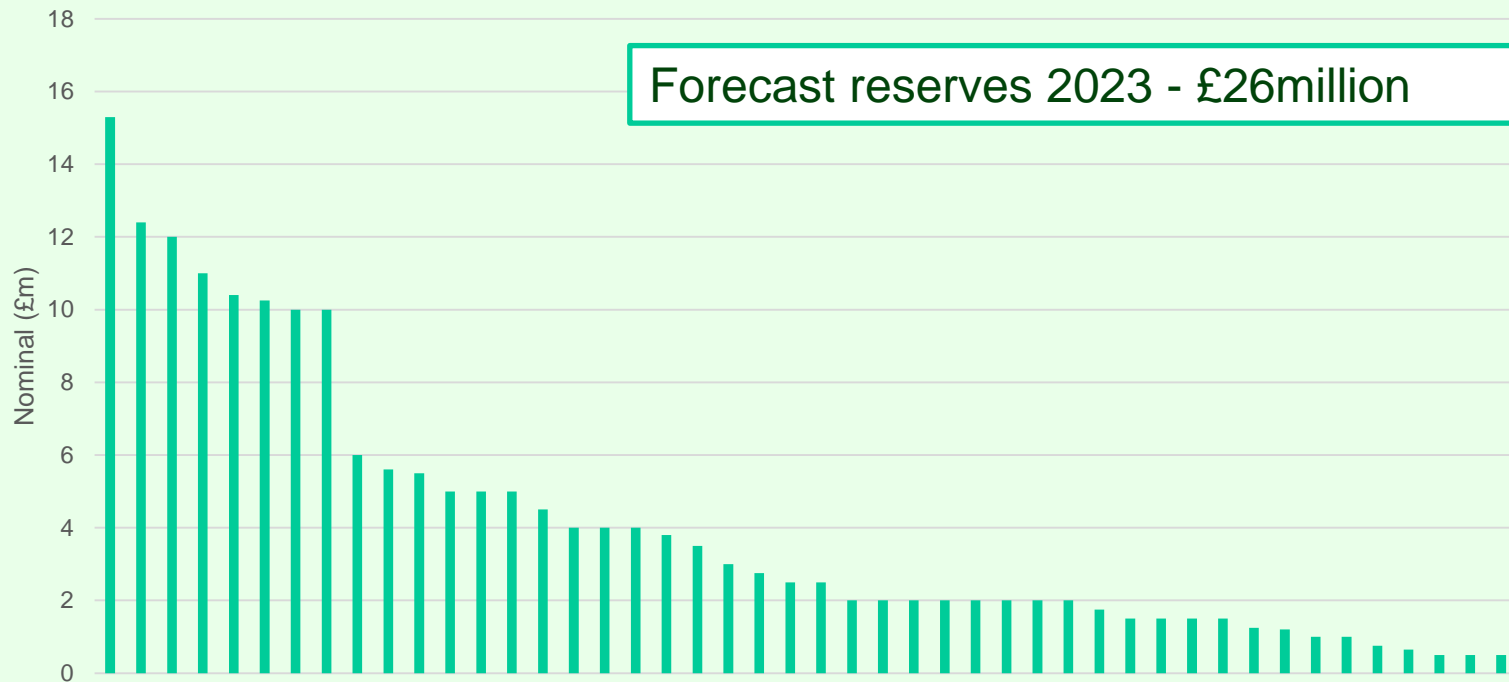
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2016 Debenture stocks fully repaid

- After 2016 the next key maturity is October/November 2023 when £189m of debenture stock matures
- Spread across 46 borrower groups
- THFC reserves as at 31 March 2017 – forecast £17.671million



Investors and lenders to THFC can benefit from THFC's position in the market.

- Uniquely placed to assess HA credit in depth across the sector in all parts of the UK
- Highly skilled and experienced teams in relationship management, credit and risk and security charging functions – focussing solely on the HA sector
- Access to data and to management teams and boards of HAs allows much more in depth analysis than bondholders are able to perform and the latter enables THFC to make informed judgements about governance and culture

Risk Management

| Financials | Non-financials |
|---|---|
| Financial track record, audited accounts & management figures | Strength and composition of senior management team |
| Financial plan and 30 year forecasts | Strength and composition of Board, and Governance |
| Financial plan stress testing | Development programme, track record and capability |
| Treasury policy and liquidity | Sales monitoring & control |
| Financial Covenants. | Stock condition, associated asset management programme and investment needs |
| Hedging policy and exposure to interest rate volatility | Exposure to “Welfare Reform”. |

- These include;
 - a) Operating margins, sales margins & net result.
 - b) Leverage (multiples of debt/turnover and debt/EBITDA)
 - c) Interest coverage on EBITDA MRI basis i.e. after deducting any capitalised spend on major repairs
 - d) Debt Service coverage on EBITDA MRI basis

Why *also* use EBITDA MRI debt service coverage as key measure?

- Operating cash-flow (for which we use EBITDA as proxy) ought to be sufficient to cover:
 - The ongoing investment needs of the stock to maintain it in good condition.
 - Cash interest costs as they fall due, and leave something over to pay-down debt over time.

- Part of financial assessment – will require sight of Board supported multi-variate stress testing scenarios.
- Expect scenarios to include:
 - Rent variants outside of the current formula.
 - High inflation / high interest rate situations.
 - Hair cuts and delays to sales proceeds where an association has shared ownership or outright sales schemes planned.
 - Adverse Welfare Reform impacts.
- THFC reviews impact of stress scenarios on covenants and level of debt required vs. available liquidity.

- Management accounts and key regulatory returns are reviewed on a quarterly basis
- Statutory accounts and key financial metrics are reviewed annually
- Financial plan and 30 year forecasts, and stress testing are reviewed annually – or when otherwise necessary (eg merger)
- Where there are causes for concern (financial or otherwise) a borrower is added to a watchlist for more intensive monitoring and reporting to credit committee

- At origination all borrowers are assigned a credit grade based on THFC's bespoke grading model
- All borrowers' grades are reviewed annually
- Credit grades enable THFC to risk rank the portfolio and are a tool in new lending decisions
- Grading model is based on the business plan submitted to the regulator and asks a number of questions, the answers to which are given different weights to calculate an overall score
- Questions and weights are reviewed regularly by THFC Credit Committee to ensure key risks are captured

- Team led by qualified solicitor
- Full title review by retained law firms with expertise in social housing
 - Title risks highlighted and other risks considered (concentration, property type etc)
 - Properties rejected if risks are viewed as unacceptable
- Valuation based on MVT – taking into account all title restrictions
- 5 yearly revaluation – but more frequently if required
- Specific review of portfolio impact following sector-wide issues eg rent reductions, tower blocks and fire safety issues.



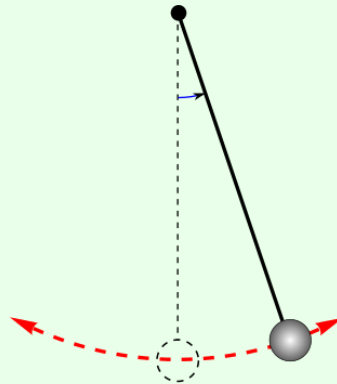
- Initial information gathering
 - DCLG requirements
 - THFC specific information
- Additional information requested
- Status of responses
- Actions taken
- Overall impact

Sector Outlook — Policy Environment and Risks

The Policy Pendulum Swings from: Home-Ownership to Address All Tenures

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| 2015 Policy | 2017 Policy |
|---|---|
| Home ownership for everyone | Wider choices of tenure reflecting affordability |
| £4.7Bn grant primarily for home-ownership (back-loaded) | £4.7Bn +£1.4Bn grant for broader mix of tenures (pulled forward in AFS) |
| Voluntary RTB for HAs | Pilots...but unaffordable? |
| 4 x 1% Rent Cuts to 2019 | Post 2020? |
| Re-classification | De-classification – achieved by de-regulation |
| Welfare expenditure control | Welfare expenditure control? |



- Significant variation in approach in response to rent cuts.
- LHA indexing freeze and potential capping from 2019 could have a material impact: particularly in areas of limited demand and for supported housing
- To date DWP seem to be holding firm on Welfare cuts
- Significant uncertainty over Supported Housing until Green Paper publication.



Homes &
Communities
Agency

- *Core regulation tools remain:*
 - Setting standards
 - Enforcement toolset for non-compliance
- *Features of Deregulation:*
 - Removal of consents for constitutional change
 - Removal of consents for disposals
 - Introduction of regulator notification of constitutional changes, restructures and disposals
 - Removal of disposals proceeds fund
- *Efficiency: Social Housing Cost per Unit*
- *Housing Administration*

* indicates a top 20 THFC exposure - ie >£35m

Development activities share of total turnover

| | Housing Association | Turnover (£m) | First Tranche Sales (£m) | Non Social Housing Development Sales (£m) | Total Development related activity (£m) | 2015/16 | 2014/15 | Δ |
|----|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|---|---------|---------|-----|
| 1 | Clarion | 825 | 57 | 50 | 106 | 13% | 18% | -5% |
| 2 | L&Q | 720 | 58 | 211 | 269 | 37% | 36% | 1% |
| 3 | Sanctuary | 669 | 28 | 0 | 28 | 4% | 3% | 1% |
| 4 | Places For People | 617 | 3 | 99 | 102 | 16% | 8% | 8% |
| 5 | Guinness | 426 | 20 | 83 | 103 | 24% | 15% | 9% |
| 6 | Notting Hill | 415 | 76 | 73 | 148 | 36% | 36% | 0% |
| 7 | Genesis * | 406 | 19 | 58 | 77 | 19% | 10% | 9% |
| 8 | A2D * | 378 | 26 | 114 | 140 | 37% | 28% | 9% |
| 9 | Anchor | 367 | 0 | 56 | 56 | 15% | 0% | 15% |
| 10 | Riverside * | 366 | 4 | 25 | 29 | 8% | 8% | 0% |

Source: Social Housing Magazine

- Historic accounts focus on London-centric sales
- Forward looking sales show a more national picture and rapid growth of individual programmes
- More nuanced analysis would look at timing, clustering, expertise as well as liquidity



- The sector has seen a number of mergers of “equals” in terms of size – not necessarily financial strength
- Rationale is about delivering development capacity through generating efficiencies as a larger organisation.
- Geographic fit is often an enabler
- Cultural fit essential for success of a merger of equals

- THFC consent to mergers is required in almost all THFC loans
- No significant concentration issues to date but considered as part of consent process

Ozmo: Big Fish Eat Small Fish. Cargo, Shoreditch (After Bruegel the Elder and Ingris)

- The first half of 2017/18 is a transition period for THFC
 - Completion of the AHF underwriting with a portfolio of over £3billion with c.65 borrowers
 - Review of new lending opportunities
- Our underwriting and portfolio management expertise gives us a detailed knowledge of how HAs are responding to a variety of market challenges
- We will use this knowledge to underwrite selective incremental credit – first in THFC Limited

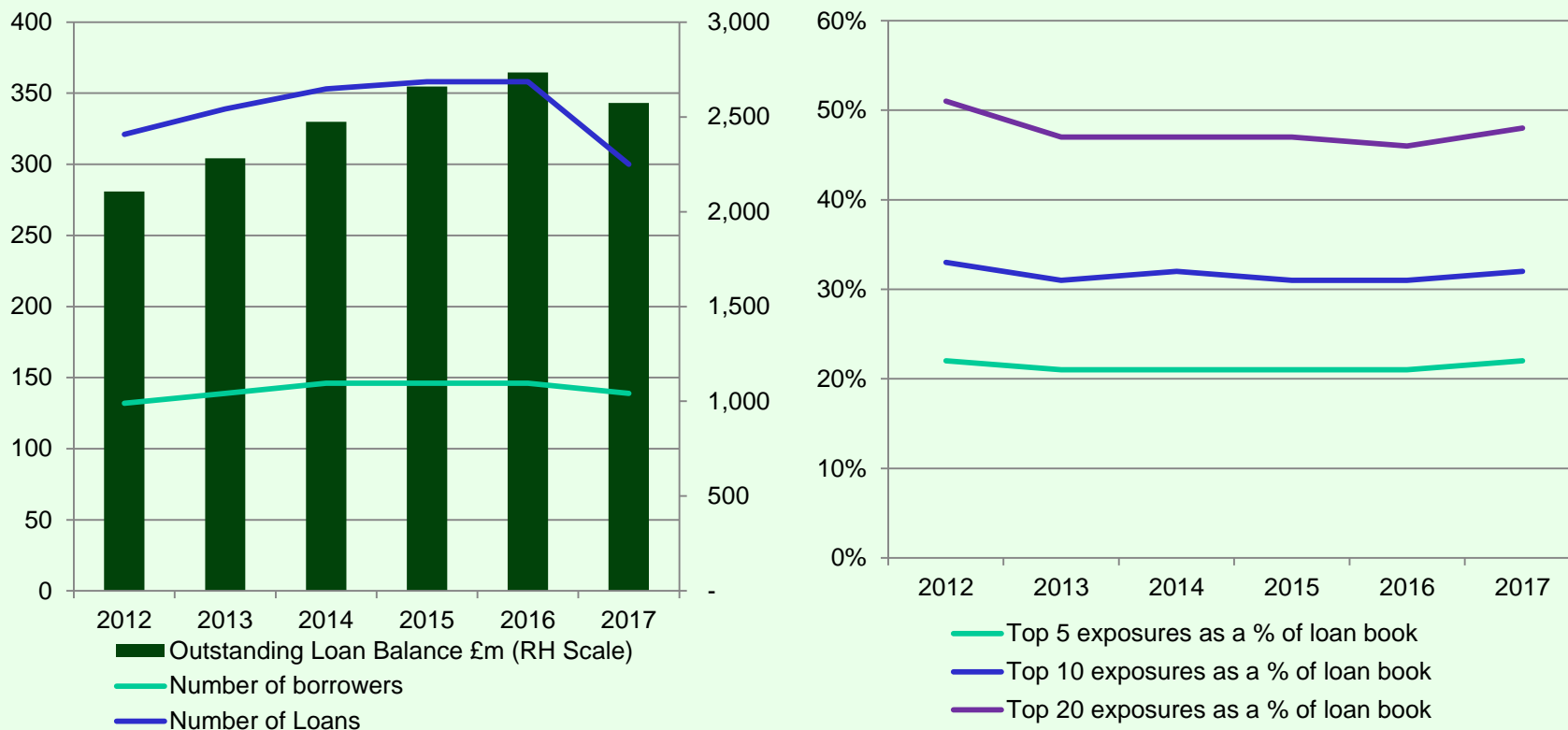
| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Issuer | T.H.F.C. (Funding No. 3) PLC |
| Ratings | A (S&P) |
| Format | Senior, Secured, Reg S Bearer |
| Size | £[]m including []m retained |
| New Total | £[]m |
| Coupon | 5.200% |
| Maturity | Expected maturity: 11 Oct 2043 Legal maturity: 11 Oct 2045 |
| Security | Floating charge over assets of THFC |
| Use of Proceeds | <p>The proceeds are to be lent to authorised borrowers on the following security terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset Cover of 150% (on an MV-ST basis) • Net Annual Income Interest Cover of 100% |
| Denominations | £100k x £1k |
| Listing | London – Professional Securities Market |
| Governing Law | English |
| Bookrunners | HSBC, RBC Capital Markets |



Appendix

| Bond | Rating (S&P) | Outstanding £k | Index Constituent |
|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| THFC (Funding No.1) 5.125% 2035/37 | A | 235,205 | iBoxx |
| THFC (Funding No. 2) 6.35% 2039/41 | A | 370,850 | iBoxx |
| THFC (Funding No.3) 5.20% 2043/45 | A | 625,300 | iBoxx |

THFC Ltd Loan Portfolio as at 31 Mar 17

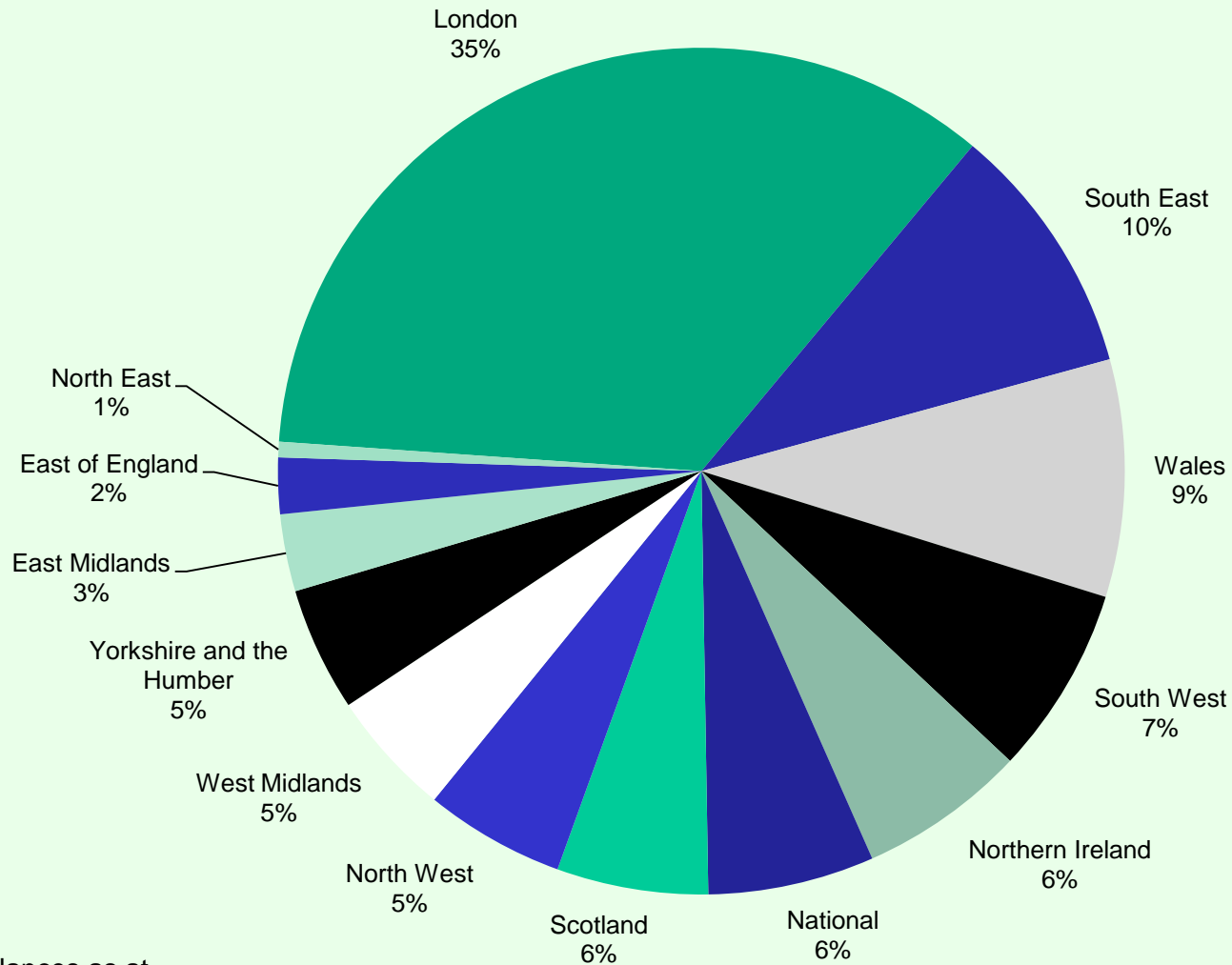




Geographical Portfolio Spread by Current Balance

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Loan balances as at
30 June 2017

THFC: Standard & Poor's Rating

Major Rating Factors

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Strengths

- Relatively strong franchise value
- Strong support from the UK Government, which underpins borrower creditworthiness
- Robust collateralisation of loan book
- Match-funded approach minimizes asset-liability risk

Weaknesses

- Modest liquid financial resources and low capital levels
- Exposure to single sector, with borrower-concentration risk
- Potential for conflicts of interest could arise from board composition and responsibilities
- Vulnerable to operational risk stemming from small staff numbers and key personnel risk

THFC's S&P Rating was lowered one 'notch' to A Stable following the UK Sovereign downgrade in July 2016.

Prior to this, THFC's rating had remained unchanged at A+/Stable/A-1 since first obtained in 2004

Now classified as a Finance Company along with other companies whose primary focus is lending to the public sector or lending to government-supported borrowers

Rating potentially includes one notch 'Government Related Entity' uplift from SACP



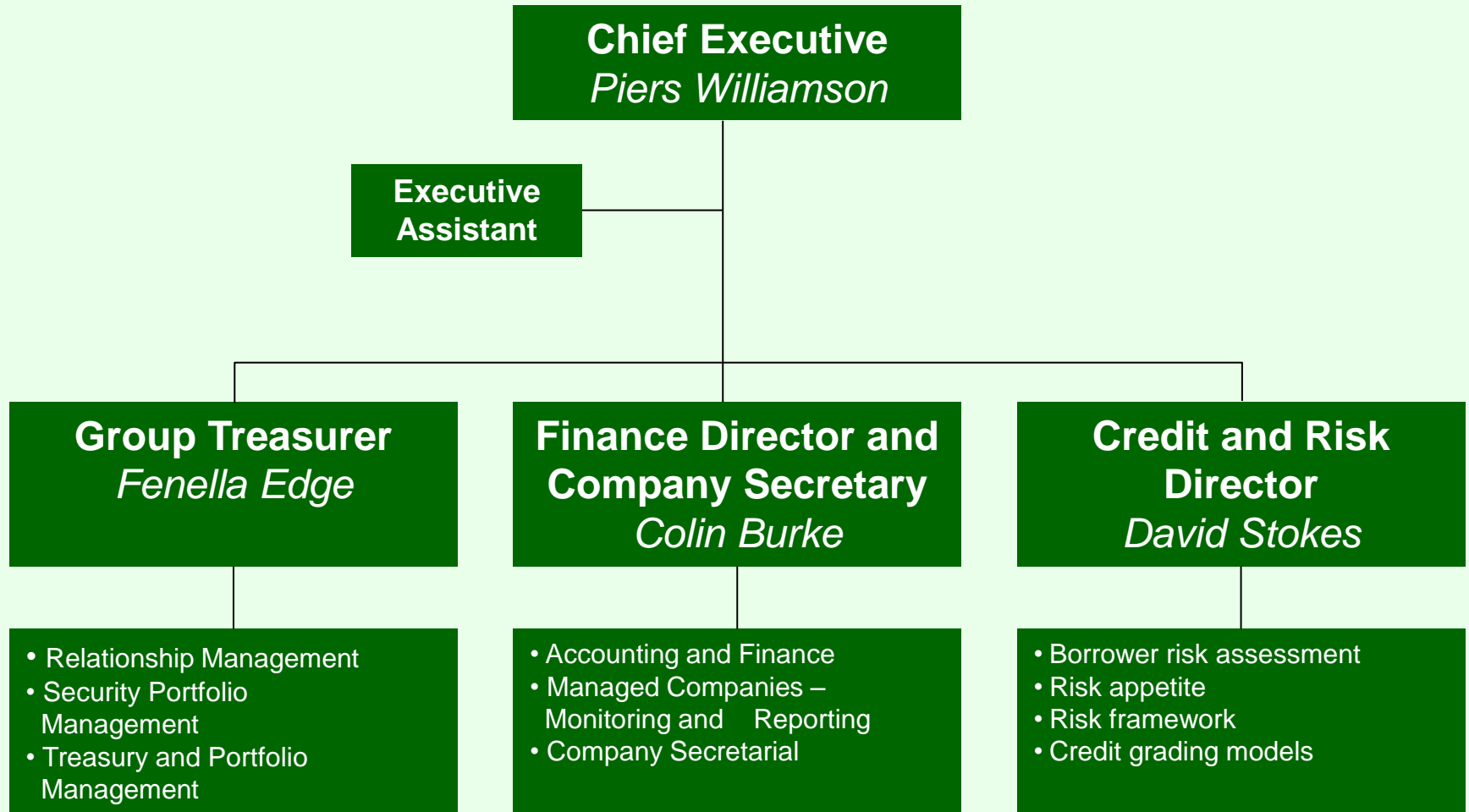


- Domestically focussed industry
- Demand/housing need remains high
- Skills shortage: the Farmer Review: exposed to differential inflation
- Uncertain investment environment
- Progressively more freedoms from Government?

- Potential for the super-prime London correction to filter down
- Risk to free cash-flow
- Lender covenants
- Drive for efficiency
- Differential inflation
- Skills shortages
- Lack of consistent policy
- Lack of development sites

BUT

- BREXIT could drive domestic investment
- Relaxation of elimination of structural deficit
- Lowest long term interest rates....ever!
- Chronic shortage of affordable housing



| | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| Ian Peacock * | Non Executive Chairman Ex-Investment and merchant banker. | Appointed 2013 |
| Will Perry | Assistant Director of Commercial and new Entrants Homes and Communities Agency | Appointed 2014 |
| Gill Payne * | Executive Director of Public Impact National Housing Federation | Appointed 2014 |
| Keith Exford CBE | Group Chief Executive Clarion Housing Group | Appointed 2011 |
| John Parker * | Chartered Accountant, Vice Chairman Newbury Building Society, former building society Chief Executive and Chairman Building Societies Association | Appointed 2010 |
| Deborah Shackleton CBE * | Former Chief Executive Riverside Housing Group, Chair Grainger Trust | Appointed 2011 |
| Charlie Arbuthnot ** | Ex-investment banker: Warburgs, Hambros & RBC Capital Markets. Now independent consultant | Appointed 2008 |

* Member of THFC Credit Committee

** Chair of THFC Credit Committee