



HBCF Eligibility Manual

1 March 2021

This document has been prepared by icare
HBCF:

Insurance and Care NSW (icare) provides
services in the administration of the **Home
Building Compensation Fund** for the NSW Self
Insurance Corporation.

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Document control

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1. Preamble

Insurance and Care NSW (icare) provides services in the administration of the Home Building Compensation Fund (HBCF) for the NSW Self Insurance Corporation (SICorp). In this Underwriting Procedures Manual, a reference to HBCF includes a reference to SICorp and icare. HBCF issues this version 10 as part of meeting its Eligibility model submission requirements to SIRA for 2021.

2. Objectives of icare HBCF's Eligibility Model

The objectives of HBCF's Eligibility model are to:

- Provide insurance that satisfies the requirements for a licensed insurer under Part 6 of the Home Building Act 1989 and complies with all SIRA guidelines.
- Ensure that builders can take on a level of work (and have access to insurance cover) commensurate with their capacity to do so.
- Minimise unnecessary disruption to the NSW residential construction industry and ensure a consistent approach to the underwriting of insurance without consideration of market influences and to support a strong and viable residential building industry.
- Deliver services on a financially prudent basis to manage the risk of loss.
- Take an even-handed and consistent approach to underwriting and to minimise the risk of events (such as builder insolvency) which are grounds for a claim. As HBCF assumes liabilities that extend for six years (or sometimes beyond) from completion of building works it is fundamental to its objectives that businesses trade without financial stress and with the capacity to absorb external shocks.

3. Scope of this Manual

The material in this document is to provide guidance to icare distributors, builders, and builder advisors as a key reference source for applying for and maintaining eligibility under the Home Building Compensation Fund (HBCF). HBCF trades as icare HBCF with functions managed by Insurance and Care NSW (icare) on behalf of the NSW Self Insurance Corporation (SICorp). A glossary has been provided at the end of the document to assist in readability.

HBCF is administered by Insurance and Care NSW (icare) on behalf of the NSW Self Insurance Corporation (SICorp) and together they are known as icare HBCF.

In this Manual:

- A reference to HBCF includes a reference to SICorp and icare.
- Where referring to both the Claims Manager and the ERM this document uses the collective term of "Scheme Agents" otherwise the terms Claims Manager and ERM are used.
- terms variously used are "builder", "contractor", "person" (per Interpretations Act 1987) etc, and all are intended to simply reflect a person who is required to be licensed under the Home Building Act 1989 to undertake residential building work in NSW.

4. Supporting References

Table 1 contains supporting reference materials relevant for icare HBCF's Eligibility model.

Table 1 Supporting reference materials for Eligibility model

Provider	Reference material	Location
HBCF	HBCF Eligibility Manual	Published by icare HBCF and available on its website at www.icare.nsw.gov.au
HBCF	HBCF Underwriting Procedures Manual	Made available to the ERM by HBCF
HBCF	HBCF Complaint and Dispute Handling Procedures	Published by icare HBCF and available on its website at www.icare.nsw.gov.au

Provider	Reference material	Location
NSW Fair Trading	Guide to Standards & Tolerances Consumer Building Guide	Published by NSW Fair Trading and available on its website at www.fairtrading.nsw.gov.au
Law and Justice	NSW Government's Model Litigant Policy	Published by the NSW Department of Justice and available on its website at www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au
State Insurance Regulatory Authority (SIRA)	Home building compensation (claims handling) insurance guidelines Home building compensation (eligibility) insurance guidelines Home building compensation (premium) insurance guidelines Home building compensation (prudential) insurance guidelines HBC standard licence conditions for insurers NSW Self Insurance Corporation conditions – Home building compensation regulation Customer Service Conduct Principles	Published by SIRA and available on its website at www.sira.nsw.gov.au

5. Contractor Licensing

Builders and contractors entering into residential building contracts requiring HBCF cover must hold a current contractor licence issued under the **Home Building Act 1989** (i.e. the name appearing on the builder's/contractor's licence).

The person or entity seeking and holding HBCF Eligibility must be the person or entity holding the licence (i.e. the name of the builder/contractor appearing on the contract, licence and HBCF Eligibility and insurance certificates should be the same).

If a builder operates their business as a sole trader, then the builder's own name should appear on the contractor licence. If the licence is issued to a company (corporation) or a partnership, the name of the company or the names of every member of the partnership will be shown on the licence.

Contractor licences are not issued to Trusts. Neither are licences issued in the name of 'The Trustee for ...' nor 'ABC Pty Ltd as Trustee for ...'. Contracts to undertake residential building work must be entered in the same name as is displayed on the contractor licence and entity holding a COE. If the licence has been issued to a company

or partnership, the contract must be in this name. Similarly, if the licence has been issued to an individual, the contract must be in that person's name.

In the case of a company or a partnership, a director of the company, member of the partnership or a genuine full-time employee must be nominated as the supervisor responsible for the work contracted by the company or partnership.

This supervisor is also required to hold a supervisor certificate under the Home Building Act.

It is not the role of HBCF to determine whether insurance is required under Part 6 of the Home Building Act for a project. This is the role of the Principal Certifying Authority (PCA) engaged for the project under the **Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979** and/or Fair Trading or SIRA, which administer the Home Building Act.

6. Builder Eligibility Overview

'Eligibility' is the term used to describe the approval to enable a builder to obtain a COI for specific projects and under what conditions. A licensed contractor must hold active Eligibility prior to purchasing a COI for a specific project that requires a HBCF cover. The ERM undertakes an underwriting/risk management assessment for each builder upon receipt of an Eligibility application/submission.

Builder Eligibility assessments take account each of the following criteria including financial and non-financial requirements:

- Builder's financial performance;
- Builder's financial position including ANTA exposed to the building operations;
- Builder's history and management structure;
- Builder's technical qualifications and business capabilities; and
- Existing Eligibility and conditions imposed by other licence holders (if any).
- All Eligibility approvals provide the builders with an COE including:
- The value and number of individual jobs permitted under construction at any time (referred to as OJL), and
- The maximum contract price for individual Construction Types for which the builder is approved.

The OJL utilised by certificates of insurance are replenished upon completion of each project. A builder's Eligibility may also include ongoing conditions on the business or conditions for specific projects.

The Eligibility approval is not a standing entitlement or contract of insurance and may be revised, suspended or cancelled at any time provided the process set out in this manual is followed.

The Eligibility approval conditions explained in detail throughout this manual could include:

Security from the director(s), adult beneficiary trustee guarantee and/or related entities;

- A GTA;
- Maintaining capital levels;
- Utilising a BCRP service provider;
- Monitoring of job completion times and close out margin reporting;
- Increased frequency of financial reporting;

- JSD; or
- Controlled reductions or increases in OJL.

'Eligibility' may be subject to review. The ERM upon completion of each underwriting assessment will determine the frequency of reviews (subject to requirements for a builder to be reviewed contained in this manual). HBCF may amend the next review date, scope or requirement for review from time to time at its sole discretion and provide at least 40 business days notification for a Programmed Eligibility Review (PER) at a specified due date.

Note: The paragraph immediately below will only apply if a second or subsequent HBC insurance/ alternative indemnity provider is licensed by SIRA and offers cover in the market

HBCF's Eligibility Assessments are predicated on managing the risk associated with the total number and value of jobs which a contractor has underway at any given time, regardless of whether those jobs are covered by HBCF or another provider. As such, despite anything else in this Eligibility Manual, where a contractor holds Eligibility with more than one home building compensation insurer or provider, any unexhausted HBCF OJL will be automatically reduced by an amount reflecting the number and value of other work underway at time of sale with the other insurance or provider.

6.1. Form of insurance cover offered

HBCF offers a 'project specific' form of insurance cover whereby each insurable residential building contract (or dwelling) proposed to be undertaken by a builder requires an individual policy (contract of insurance under Part 6 of the Home Building Act 1989), as evidenced by a COI issued by Insurance and Care NSW on behalf of the insurer, the NSW Self Insurance Corporation.

Application for cover for an individual project is made by an eligible builder using the appropriate application method:

- Project Application form – All Work (Excluding Multiple Dwelling Projects).
- Project Application form – Multiple Dwelling Projects (i.e. for projects involving two (2) or more dwellings on one site).
- Lodgement via the icare HBCF Builder Self-Service Portal (BSSP).

Distributors, on approval from HBCF, may provide a digital solution to collecting the equivalent of the above forms.

Applications for individual projects may be rejected or have specific conditions applied if they do not satisfy underwriting criteria.

7. Distribution and Advocacy

7.1. Distributors

All distributors appointed to the icare HBCF distribution panel must have executed a Distribution Deed of the form specified by HBCF following selection to the icare distribution panel following the successful evaluation under Distribution Tenders from time to time.

7.2. Role of authorised representatives

Authorised Representatives of distributors are NOT permitted to act as HBCF distributors.

7.3. Distributor functions

The objectives of consistency and procedural fairness provide a right for all distributors to advocate on behalf of builders.

The principal role of a distributor (subject to the requirements under the Distribution Deed entered with icare HBCF and subject to the procedures set out in this manual) is to:

- Transact through the HBCF IT Transaction Systems (CIMS and BEAT);
- Manage the builder's requirements for making new applications for Eligibility;
- Manage the builder's responsibilities for Eligibility Assessment;
- Ensure that the builder meets all conditions of Eligibility; and
- Advocate on behalf of builder clients.

7.4. Policy issuance

Distributors are to submit and bind all policy applications received from builders through access to CIMS or bind cover submitted by builders through the BSSP within:

- The agreed service standards;
- A builder's conditions of Eligibility;
- COI issuance policy of this manual; and
- CIMS User Guide.

7.5. Distributor advocacy

Appropriate advocacy will assist in an informed decision by the ERM based on a complete submission as required under this manual. The distributor must disclose all matters material to the Eligibility Assessment in their possession and knowledge. This includes seeking approval for an Eligibility Profile that will represent the builder's insurance requirements for the next two (2) months (not for a lesser amount, which will knowingly require an increase within the following twelve (12) months).

7.6. Distributor communications with builders

The distributor is required to communicate clearly and in a timely manner HBCF's requirements and decisions as well as assist in obtaining information that is necessary for the ERM to conduct risk assessments and to monitor and manage ongoing risks.

The distributor is to help minimise unnecessary disruption to projects due for commencement and identify such concerns to the ERM as appropriate.

In providing communication to builder clients including any requests for further information, the distributor should always ensure they have a clear understanding of the reasons behind the requirements to allow effective communication.

To carry out this function effectively and efficiently, a distributor is to be very familiar with the current versions of the following as published on the icare HBCF website:

- HBCF current published Eligibility Manual.
- The requirements for new eligibilities, including documentation requirements and the minimum financial benchmarks.
- The requirements for PERs, including frequency cycles and documentation requirements
- Communications and directions made by the ERM or HBCF
- Processes and requirements for issuing Certificates of Insurance.

During the actual assessment process, the ERM is encouraged by HBCF to deal directly with builders where clarity or further particulars are required. The intent of direct communication is to ensure:

- Decisions are made on the most contemporary information.
- Time delays are minimised.
- Builders are given direct access to ERM staff completing the assessment.

As a courtesy, the ERM should provide a copy to the distributor of communications between the Agent and builders.

7.7. Distribution reserving policy

Reserving is the term given when, if approached to insure the same business by two (2) or more different distributors; an insurer selects to provide a quotation to one of those distributors exclusively. In those circumstances, the insurer has “Reserved” for the distributor to whom it elects exclusively to quote.

The ERM is not to reserve terms and must provide terms to the distributor who is holding a current and valid Letter of Appointment or authority to seek terms from their builder client.

7.8. Premium credit terms and payment of premiums

The distributor is to comply with the credit terms agreed in HBCF Distribution Deed and CIMS User Guide.

Distributors are held responsible for any premium payments (other than payment dishonours, which were initially collected in good faith). The distributor is to actively pursue builder payment dishonours, resubmit payment to HBCF and immediately advise icare HBCF of potential credit concerns.

7.9. Change of distributor protocol

A Letter of Appointment resulting in a change of distributor should be submitted by the new distributor to icare HBCF within 24 hours.

This allows the builder’s record in the Builder Eligibility Assessment Tool (BEAT) to be updated.

BEAT access will provide the new distributor with the builder COE, conditions of Eligibility approval and any outstanding review requirements. The previous distributor is to be advised of the new appointment in writing.

A builder is not able to change to a new distributor if an Eligibility Assessment has been commenced by the ERM and is yet to be finalised (i.e. the ERM has not finalised the Eligibility Assessment in BEAT).

7.10. Representation of multiple builders with Eligibility covered in the same GTA

Where more than one builder with Eligibility is covered by the same GTA (see section 16.6 Group entities & Group Trading Agreements (GTA)) all these builders are to be represented by the same distributor. This ensures that Eligibility Assessments for all the builders in a GTA with Eligibility occur at the same time with the assessments being undertaken on a group basis.

8. Builders Eligibility Application and Assessment Procedure

8.1. Eligibility decision-making framework

Whilst cover provides an indemnity to the homeowner and their successors in title, the risk to the insurer arises from the death, disappearance or insolvency of the builder or contractor who purchases the insurance. As a result, the Eligibility to purchase insurance is an assessment of the builder’s business strength and capability in the first instance.

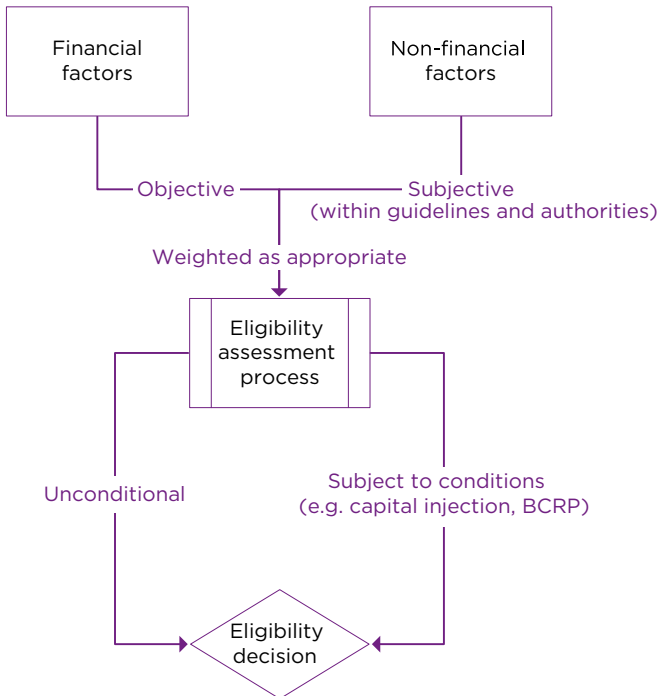
To achieve an appropriate level of consistency while recognising that judgment may be an individual consideration, a decision framework exists.

Builders must meet HBCF’s financial and non-financial assessment criteria (as assessed by the ERM through the application of their professional judgement in accordance with this Manual, BEAT and instructions, guidelines or written directions given from time to time by HBCF) or where outside the preferred parameters, demonstrate to the ERM or HBCF, sufficient mitigation to comprise an acceptable risk.

Opportunities exist for complaints and disputes regarding Eligibility decisions as outlined in the CDHP available on icare’s website at www.icare.nsw.gov.au. Any escalation of the application decision is to be in accordance with the CDHP.

Requests for any review that require modification to the guidelines set out in this manual are not for consideration under the CDHP.

Figure 1 Eligibility Assessment program



The Eligibility decision framework consists of two (2) aspects:

- A financial assessment (objective review) utilising the respective financial elements.
- A non-financial assessment (subjective review) of other relevant factors within these guidelines or the professional judgement of the assessing underwriter (e.g. management structure, contractor qualifications, business capacity, supervision of building work, quality assurance, trading history, existing exposure and other licence holder Eligibility and imposed conditions).

8.2. Builder Eligibility Assessment Tool (BEAT)

HBCF has developed an internet-based tool for managing builder Eligibility and Eligibility Assessments. As well serving as an assessment tool BEAT provides vital data to other core IT transaction systems and the pricing calculator.

BEAT provides the following functions for HBCF, the ERM, and distributors:

- The analysis of a builder’s financial reports and calculation of accounting ratios (e.g. turnover, net profit, net tangible assets and other industry specific indicators).
- Holds all COEs, conditions of Eligibility and applicable risk-based pricing factors.
- Financial outputs and risk warnings for Eligibility decisions affecting builders.
- The day to day management of Eligibility Assessments.
- An output report setting out the results of the analysis and conditions of Eligibility including the applicable risk-based pricing factors, and
- The storage of financial reports and supporting documents submitted for an Eligibility Assessment.

8.3. External advisors

HBCF may appoint an appropriately skilled and experienced external advisor to assist in the financial assessment of any builders or classes of builder that may be referred to HBCF from time to time including any related entities where appropriate.

The external advisor to be used will not be made known to the builder or distributor and the recommendations provided to HBCF is not available to distributors and builders.

Where direct contact is needed by the external advisor with the builder to complete its report HBCF and the distributor will be advised.

8.4. Risk mitigating conditions

It is vital that, where conditions apply to a builder’s Eligibility to remedy weaknesses, the weaknesses and compliance with conditions within each subsequent Eligibility Assessment are re-evaluated. The objective of Eligibility conditions is to reduce risks over time through changed builder behaviour.

8.5. Construction types

Table 2 sets out the way different Construction Types are identified by HBCF for premium setting, policy application requirements, and Construction Profile approval:

Table 2 Construction Types

Construction Code	Construction Type
C01	New single dwelling construction - Includes Granny Flats when an addition to an existing dwelling.
C02	Multi dwelling alterations/additions (i.e. majority of work is structural) where a strata, company or community title exists over any number of storeys and including terraces, villas, townhouses or multi dwelling units
C03*	New multi dwelling construction (three (3) storeys or less) - (e.g. blocks of units, flats etc.) where a strata, company or community title exists or is proposed
C04	Single dwelling alterations/additions where most of the work is structural work including water proofing membranes
C05	Swimming pools as stand-alone building contracts
C06**	Renovations (where most of the work is minor - Non-Structural) to single dwellings including specialist contractors and single trade projects (where majority of work is minor works) and including**: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the erection of prefabricated patios, garages and sheds • bathroom and kitchen renovations that may include projects involving window replacement • replacement of roof coverings without alteration to roof structure • timber decks (including timber slatted balconies) and pergolas • landscaping - where retaining walls do not exceed 25% of the contract price • solar panels • driveways and other paving.
C07	Other works - projects not included in other definitions due to unusual circumstances (distributors should contact HBCF for clarification before processing an application as C07).
C08	Renovations (where most of the work is minor - Non-Structural) to where a strata, company or community title exists over any number of storeys and including terraces, villas, townhouses or multi dwelling units
C09***	New Construction of a Duplex, Dual Occupancy, Triplex &/or Terrace (Attached) (including a new single dwelling with a Granny Flat with certificates issued for each dwelling/occupancy)

* The C03 category DOES NOT include the construction of free-standing dwellings on individual sites without any shared services or structural components (e.g. common walls, roofing etc.) and which will not be subject to strata title or community title on occupation.

** Included in this category for pricing purposes. This does not impact on cover provided by the policy.

*** Terraces (attached) can be included as C09 where individual building contracts are entered for each dwelling or that the terraces are not subject to strata or community title as per council approval. Where the terrace (attached) is subject to strata, company or community title as per council approval; terrace projects are to be issued as a C03 construction type.

Note: Where a full unrestricted builder's licence is not held by the contractor and subject to a cost benefit analysis and SIRA approval HBCF intends to exactly align Construction Types on COIs and COEs to the licence class held by the contractor so that homeowners are better informed as to the work the contractor is legally able to contract/undertake.

9. Builder's Eligibility Assessment

There are different approaches to builder Eligibility Assessment based on the complexity of a builder's corporate structure, market segments and scale of operations.

9.1. Fatal scenarios

Note: This section identifies considerations for businesses that either pose an either greater than normal reputational risk to HBCF or where homeowners, insurers, or creditors have suffered losses due to mismanagement.

Some factors are deemed to make a builder ineligible for insurance (both new applications and reviews) and should have an over-riding impact on any Eligibility decision. The below factors are an overriding impediment for Eligibility and must be supported by objective facts capable of external review:

1. Business financial measures indicate a high probability of current insolvent trading unless supported by a "unqualified going concern" statement by an auditor.
2. Losses to creditors arising from Business Closures or unpaid Building Claim Orders involving the directors or key managers in the last 5 years.
3. HBCF or its equivalent:
 - a. having paying claims arising from Business Closures or unpaid Building Claim Orders involving the directors or key managers in the past 5 years;
 - b. significant new claims under investigation involving the directors or key managers; and/or
4. NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NCAT) orders in favour of a homeowner arising from business closures or insolvencies involving the directors or key managers in the last 5 years.
5. Fair Trading contractor licence suspensions for non-compliance with an NCAT order or successful prosecution involving the directors or key managers in the last 5 years.
6. Businesses trading because of a DOCA within the meaning of the Corporations Act or Debt agreement or PIA within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act.
7. A business suspected of applying for Eligibility in order to provide funding to a business that is subject to a DOCA within the meaning of the Corporations Act or other compromise arrangement with creditors.
8. Adverse creditor payment history other than arising from commercial transactions in dispute involving the directors or key managers in the last 5 years.
9. Insufficient ANTA available.
10. Current winding-up petitions by creditors.
 - c. having paid claims arising from Business Closures or unpaid Building Claim Orders, involving the directors or key managers of the builder, with one or more policies of the builder subject to the Business Closures or unpaid Building Claim Orders still being within the maximum time limit for claims (unless a DFB has been provided by the builder / director / key manager (as applicable)).

11. A key manager, director or principal of the builder business was a director or key manager of a previous business within the immediate 9 months prior to a Business Closure. When calculating the immediate 9 months prior to a business closure:

- a. **Directorship:** The 9-month period is assessed to have commenced from the date a notice was lodged with ASIC confirming the director has resigned their directorship (i.e. the date of lodgement and not the 'effective' date of the notice).
- b. **Nominated supervisor:** The 9-month period is assessed to have commenced from the 'END' date recorded on Fair Trading's Tradesperson and contractor licence check.
- c. **All other positions:** The 9-month period is assessed to have commenced from the date the person confirmed in writing their resignation from the former business.

12. Suspected of providing false or misleading information in connection with Eligibility and/or certificates of insurance without reasonable explanation.

Business financial measures in this section include:

- Sufficient current working capital (i.e. assets able to be converted to cash in next 30 days to meet all current liabilities).
- Trading losses over any of the past 9 months.

A creditor in this section includes all the following (without limitation):

- Suppliers of materials and services.
- Government instrumentalities, including the ATO.
- Workers Compensation insurer.
- Bank, Finance or credit provider and utility companies.
- Employees with outstanding entitlements.
- Subcontractors and contractors, and
- Homeowners.

When calculating the start date for 'last 5 years' in this section of the Eligibility Manual:

- **Building Claim Order:** The date the order was issued.

- **Business Closure:** The date the external administrator / trustee was appointed or builder's licence was suspended (as applicable) (note: if a key manager, director or principal of the builder is still subject to bankruptcy, a debt agreement or PIA within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act more than 5 years after the trustee was appointed it will be considered fatal for Eligibility until the bankruptcy, debt agreement or PIA is finalised).
- **NCAT order:** The date the order was issued.
- **HBCF claim:** The loss date recorded in CIMS for the COI.

9.2. Assessment of the principals and key managers

Due to the nature of cover, the ERM must consider the history of all directors, major shareholders and other key managers defined below including details of any related entities, former business associations and former key manager roles.

For Medium and Major Builders an assessment of succession planning in the organisation is to be undertaken. This assessment is to ensure continuation of the business in the event of key personnel changes and an assessment of the capabilities and depth of the builder's management team and its structure.

9.2.1. Directors, principals, and key managers

A key factor in the success of a company is the past performance and experience of its principals and key managers. Checks to identify possible previous adverse associations are to be undertaken through:

- ASIC.
- Fair Trading licensing register.
- abr.business.gov.au.
- Mercantile Agency or equivalent, including a full director's history extract on each director and nominated supervisor will enable the ERM to verify the personal information of each director, partner or business proprietor and identify any adverse features.

Any identified characteristics that may affect risk – such as director disqualifications, financial relationships that may lead to conflicts of interests – should be fully investigated and where necessary, lead to a rejection of the application unless rectified. These and any other irregularities are to be pursued with the builder's distributor.

Disqualifications of non-directors who become the direct or indirect source of finance, executive control or other support to the builder are to be assessed as if it were the disqualification of a director, partner or principal of the builder.

9.2.2. Key managers

A key manager includes anyone who directs the critical decision making of the builder business, or is likely to exert influence, based on essential experience they hold, on the business.

The key managers include, but are not limited to:

- Directors or principals.
- Material shareholders (including parent entities and key managers of parent entities).
- Nominated licensed building supervisors.
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and operations managers.
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and finance managers.
- Senior Managers including construction managers and senior project managers.
- Sales and Marketing Managers.

Builders will need to demonstrate they have the necessary experience amongst its key managers.

Note: Where a principal of a small builder can demonstrate a strong background and experience, checks do not extend to key managers.

The experience considered to undertake the project limits sought includes:

- Industry Association and Professional Institution Membership are to be considered for training, compliance, development and technical building standards.
- Building history experience to support requested Eligibility Profile, including the three (3) largest residential construction or other building projects the builder has been involved in, with professional technical references provided.
- Tertiary qualifications or specific training in the areas of accounting, business management, and building related degrees (including civil/ structural engineering, project management or architecture).

Deficiencies should be addressed by one or more of the following:

- Denying Eligibility.
- Denying an OJL and/or Construction Type maximum contract value increase in Eligibility.

- Requiring the builder to enter the BCRP for contracts of \$50,000 and over.

Where it appears that a person who is not a director or principal of a builder business but, as a key manager, may direct the critical decision making or is likely to exert influence on other key managers then the role of that person including any adverse history must be considered as part of the Eligibility Assessment.

In determining whether a person or entity is a key manager of a business, guidance can also be sought by reference to the definition of a **close associate** contained in the Home Building Act 1989, which provides:

A person is a close associate of a builder for, or holder of, a contractor licence or of a builder for the renewal or restoration of such a licence if the person:

- Is a partner of the builder or holder, or
- Is an employee or agent of the builder or holder, or
- Is a corporation, or a member of a corporation, partnership, syndicate or joint venture, in which the builder or holder or a person referred to above has a beneficial interest, or
- Bears a 'prescribed relationship' to the builder or holder, or
- Is a corporation that is a subsidiary (within the meaning of the Corporations Act of the Commonwealth) of the builder or holder, or
- Holds or is entitled to exercise, in respect of the builder or holder or the business of the builder or holder, any other 'relevant financial interest', 'relevant position' or 'relevant power'.

A person bears a 'prescribed relationship' to a builder or holder of a licence if the relationship is that of:

- A spouse, or
- An existing or former de facto partner, or
- A child, grandchild, sibling, parent or grandparent, whether derived through the above circumstances or otherwise.

Note: "De facto partner" is defined in section 21C of the Interpretation Act 1987.

Relevant financial interest means:

- Any share in the capital of the business, or
- Any entitlement to receive any income, other than salary, derived from the business, whether the entitlement arises at law or in equity or otherwise.

Relevant position means the position of director, manager, and other executive positions and secretary; however, those positions are designated.

Relevant power means any power, whether exercisable by voting or otherwise and whether exercisable alone or in association with others:

- To participate in any directorial, managerial or executive decision, or
- To elect or appoint any person to any relevant position.

9.2.3. Common directorships with eligible entities and group structures

If there are related entities that are licensed in NSW or are recorded on BEAT, then the application cannot proceed until the following is implemented.

- A group assessment must be conducted; and
- The builder entity must indemnify the first entity, as a condition of any terms offered to the new builder entity.

9.3. Assessment of Open Job Limits (OJL) and assumed turnover

The approved OJL are the limits governing access to HBCF policies of insurance for NSW residential projects over \$20,000. Eligibility Assessments test the assumed annual turnover to identify ANTA and working capital sufficiency.

The assumed turnover is the total turnover likely to be generated:

- If the builder was trading at the maximum volumes permitted by the OJL; plus
- Any non-HBCF activity (e.g. commercial construction works); and
- Utilisation of equivalent interstate Eligibility approvals.

It takes account of the builder's current average completion time from purchasing cover to completion as well as the past 12 months average contract values. BEAT uses the assumed turnover to test ANTA and other BEAT ratios.

When determining the assumed turnover of a builder an underwriter is to consider:

- The assumed turnover that will be generated by HBCF OJL.
- The additional business turnover of related entities under the same management control or ownership.
- The business turnover of entities under the control of the same parent entity.
- All turnover producing activity including residential work undertaken outside of NSW including non-residential construction.
- Budgeted construction costs for jobs under project management agreements.

Note: The definition of 'related entity' and 'control' is to be interpreted to cover all businesses with common director or shareholder interest or control to the building operations being assessed.

In assessing assumed turnover for Eligibility purposes an Underwriter should work with the assumed turnover calculation automatically generated by BEAT based on the builder's requested Eligibility Profile in first instance. If, in the opinion of the Underwriter, the assumed turnover generated by BEAT appears materially higher or lower to their own estimate they may change the figure in BEAT and provide sufficient commentary in BEAT for doing so.

Note: An example of builders where the assumed turnover automatically generated in BEAT may require amendment by an underwriter are pool builders with a 'sleeper pool' (i.e. pool job that has commenced but is awaiting the completion of unrelated building work on site before the pool job can be completed) aspect to their utilised OJN.

In these situations, the appropriate construction cycle to use for the builder, in determining an appropriate assumed turnover, may be longer than the construction cycle determined by BEAT.

Table 3 Example of assumed turnover calculation

Assumed turnover factor	Calculation
Requested OJV (A)	\$1,000,000
Construction cycle (in years) (B)	0.5
Assumed turnover requiring HBCF insurance (A ÷ B = C) (C)	\$2,000,000
HBCF equivalent insurance work in other states (e.g. QLD, VIC) (D)	\$200,000
Residential building work not requiring HBCF insurance (e.g. NSW residential projects less than \$20,000) (E)	\$200,000
Commercial / Industrial / Civil construction work (F)	\$500,000
Other income (G)	\$100,000
Assumed turnover used to determine minimum ANTA requirements for Eligibility (= C + D + E + F + G)	\$3,000,000

9.3.1. Assumed turnover and OJL growth

The assumed turnover of the builder is to be compared with previous financial years to identify any abnormal growth expectations.

BEAT will calculate the assumed turnover from the trading history and OJL.

Changes to the category and type of construction activity can have major implications on the business, its sustainability and overall profitability e.g. residential v commercial or contract v speculative.

Builders who seek to increase their OJL significantly will need to demonstrate their financial and technical ability to undertake these jobs.

The following factors need evaluation when assessing OJL:

- Technical ability and experience.
- Number and size of current projects.
- Gross margins.
- Capital available to fund overhead growth.
- Geographic spread to enable span of control to be exercised.
- Complexity of contracts.
- Confirmation of financing abilities and sources.

- Ability to source qualified and competent subcontractors.
- Day-to-day management of subcontractors.

9.3.2. Determining Open Job Number (OJN) and Open Job Value (OJV)

Assessment of appropriate OJL must consider:

- Contracts currently under construction including non HBCF activity or interstate activity.
- Demonstrated construction times.
- Estimated contracts to be commenced in the next 12-month period.
- ANTA.
- Length of time the business has been operating.
- Industry, construction and contractual experience.
- Benchmark comparisons for peer builders.

The financial strength of the business, personal financial position of the directors/partners together with the building expertise of the principals will determine the level of the approved OJL.

9.3.3. Previous jobs' time over-runs

In applying for a COI, if there is evidence of the builder running overtime with his insured residential construction work, this should be a potential trigger for the ERM to investigate the builder's financial position if the circumstances appear to be significant (see section 19.2 Special Eligibility Review (SER)).

9.3.4. OJL growth

Growth requires capital until increased cash flow and profits cover the increased overheads associated with the growth.

Growth in OJL is considered by BEAT in the balanced scorecard approach to risk.

Growth in OJL increases overhead cost (staff, systems, plant and machinery, vehicles, offices). Until the extra projects generate sufficient profit to fund the additional costs, these additional costs must be funded placing pressures on working capital.

Funding growth from retained earnings assists to mitigate this risk. In time the extra profit can be used to assist covering additional overhead costs.

The entity must have the management experience to manage the requested level of growth in OJL including:

- Managing a greater geographic spread of projects.
- Managing jobs of varying complexity.
- Managing a higher number of project managers or supervisors, as with a higher number of projects, day to day management of each project becomes increasingly devolved.
- Sourcing and managing a higher number of subcontractors.
- Co-ordinating the cash flow in relation to a higher number of jobs at different stages.

The source of the increased sales projections must be understood.

- If growth is being driven by a relationship with a marketing entity:
 - what the fee structure to the marketing agent is, and how it will affect builder margins.
 - to what extent the builder can control job scheduling, and whether there is a risk that the builder will not be able to effectively control the level of concurrent jobs.

- A heightened risk exists where the growth request is seeking to address cash flow shortages, through deposit collection or through a disproportionate number of contracts in early stages. Financial assessment, appropriate questions and a review of the work in progress (including a check that there is a suitable mix across work stages) may assist to gauge this risk type.

An increase in construction values driving an OJV increase is more about technical competence. An increase in the volume of work may be about the strength of the business management and financial capacity, as well as the way in which these sales are generated and costed.

9.3.5. OJL increase declinature

Where an underwriter declines an application for a limit increase, they must clearly explain the reasons and invite a submission from the builder addressing the concerns.

9.3.6. Construction Type limit increase

This is not the same as a change in approved OJL. As such, a full financial underwriting assessment is not required by sole reason of a request for a Construction Type limit increase unless there is an outstanding Eligibility Assessment requirement.

The Construction Type limit increase, where OJL do not exceed the approved level, is to be assessed based on experience and satisfactory technical references, utilising the BCRP where an experience deficiency is identified and undertaken as a BPC in BEAT (unless incorporated in a PER) (see section 19.3 Builder Profile Change (BPC)).

9.3.7. Temporary OJL increases

A temporary OJL increase (via a project referral to an underwriter in CIMS) may be considered even where it exceeds the OJL outside the underwriting criteria. This should be referred to an appropriately authorised ERM underwriter for approval.

Consideration would be given where:

- there is a positive track record of job completions over the previous 6 months;
- the increase is temporary; and
- the utilised OJN will not exceed the approved OJN by more than one (1).

10. Builder Size Classification

10.1. Builder size classification

HBCF has in place some customised Eligibility rules targeted at various segments of the residential construction industry. Builders are classified based on the OJL requested and approved. Builders are classified as either:

- New Builders.
- System Reviewed Builders.
- Small Builders.
- Medium Builders.
- Major Non-Project Home Builders.
- Major Project Home Builders.

The current builder size classifications are as set out in Table 4.

Table 4 Builder Size Classification

Primary HBCF Builder segment	Open Job Value Approved	Open Job Number Approved	Builder Size
New Homes (new single dwelling construction, granny flats, new construction of a duplex, dual occupancy, triplex &/or terrace (attached))	< \$3M	1 to 7	System Reviewed Builder
New Homes (new single dwelling construction, granny flats, new construction of a duplex, dual occupancy, triplex &/or terrace (attached))	\$3M to < \$5M	8 to 14	Small Builder
New Homes (new single dwelling construction, granny flats, new construction of a duplex, dual occupancy, triplex &/or terrace (attached))	\$5M to < \$10M	15 to 29	Medium Builder
New Homes (new single dwelling construction, granny flats, new construction of a duplex, dual occupancy, triplex &/or terrace (attached))	≥ \$10M	≥ 30	Major Builder
Alterations and Additions (Structural) – Single dwellings	< \$3M	1 to 7	System Reviewed Builder
Alterations and Additions (Structural) – Single dwellings	\$3M to < \$5M	8 to 9	Small Builder
Alterations and Additions (Structural) – Single dwellings	\$5M to < \$10M	10 to 19	Medium Builder
Alterations and Additions (Structural) – Single dwellings	≥ \$10M	≥ 20	Major Builder

Primary HBCF Builder segment	Open Job Value Approved	Open Job Number Approved	Builder Size
Renovations (Non-structural) – Single dwellings	< \$3M	1 to 19	System Reviewed Builder
Renovations (Non-structural) – Single dwellings	\$3M to < \$10M	20 to 49	Medium Builder
Renovations (Non-structural) – Single dwellings	≥ \$10M	≥ 50	Major Builder
New Multi-unit (low rise)	N/A	N/A	System Reviewed Builder
New Multi-unit (low rise)	< \$5M	1	Small Builder
New Multi-unit (low rise)	\$5M to < \$30M	2 to 4	Medium Builder
New Multi-unit (low rise)	≥ \$30M	≥ 5	Major Builder
Alterations and Additions (Structural) – Multi- units	< \$1.5M	1	System Reviewed Builder
Alterations and Additions (Structural) – Multi- units	\$1.5M to < \$5M	2 to 3	Small Builder
Alterations and Additions (Structural) – Multi- units	> \$5M to < \$10M	4	Medium Builder
Alterations and Additions (Structural) – Multi- units	≥ \$10M	≥ 5	Major Builder
Renovations (Non-structural) – Multi-units	< \$1.5M	1	System Reviewed Builder
Renovations (Non-structural) – Multi-units	\$1.5M to < \$3M	2 to 19	Small Builder
Renovations (Non-structural) – Multi-units	\$3M to < \$10M	20 to 49	Medium Builder
Renovations (Non-structural) – Multi-units	≥ \$10M	≥ 50	Major Builder
Swimming Pools (Pool specialists only)	< \$1M	1 to 19	System Reviewed Builder
Swimming Pools	\$1M to < \$2M	20 to 49	Small Builder
Swimming Pools	\$2M to < \$5M	50 to 99	Medium Builder
Swimming Pools	≥ \$5M	≥ 100	Major Builder

All builders are to be allocated a single combined OJL in recognition of the variety of projects they anticipate commencing.

Where a builder's approved OJV and approved OJN indicate different builder sizes, the lower of the two builder sizes prevails.

For example: A builder with:

Primary HBCF Builder segment: New Homes
 Approved OJV: \$15M (i.e. builder size is Major Builder)
 Approved OJN: 20 (i.e. builder size is Medium Builder)
 The builder's size is Medium Builder.

10.2. Determining a builder's Primary HBCF Builder segment

A builder's Primary HBCF Builder segment is inferred with reference to either:

- the primary builder segment selected by the builder when they apply for Eligibility; or

- historical purchasing of certificates of insurance in the last three years, cross-referencing matrix contained in Table 5 based on the predominant construction type purchased (where historical purchasing of certificates of insurance is available).

Table 5 Referencing construction codes to Primary HBCF Builder Segment

Construction code (Reference: Table 2 Construction Types)	Primary HBCF Builder segment (Reference: Table 4 Builder Size Classification)
C01	New Homes (new single dwelling construction, granny flats)
C02	Alterations and Additions (Structural) Multi Units
C03	New Multi-unit (low rise)
C04	Alterations and Additions (Structural) - Single dwellings
C05	Swimming Pools
C06	Renovations (Non-structural) - Single dwellings
C07	N/A
C08	Renovations (Non-structural) - Multi-units
C09	New Homes (new construction of a duplex, dual occupancy, triplex &/or terrace (attached))

10.3. Standard Construction Profile limits

Table 6 shows standard construction values by builder and construction type - applications for Construction Profile limits that exceed these values are to be tested by underwriters for demonstrated experience.

Table 6 Standard construction values by builder and construction type

Building Construction type	Dwelling code	New Builder	System Reviewed Builder	Small Builder	Medium Builder	Major Builders
New single construction	C01	\$400K	\$400K	\$600K	\$600K	\$1M
New multi-unit (4 or more units)	C03	No	No	(on application)	(on application)	(on application)
Multi-Unit Rectification	C02	No	No	(on application)	(on application)	(on application)
New multi-unit, duplex or villa (3 or less units per site)	C09	\$300K	\$300K	\$500K	\$500K	\$500K

Building Construction type	Dwelling code	New Builder	System Reviewed Builder	Small Builder	Medium Builder	Major Builders
Structural alterations & additions (non-multi-unit)	C04	\$350K	\$350K	\$500K	\$500K	\$1M
Swimming pools	C05	\$50K (for pool specialist only)	\$50K (for pool specialist only)	\$75K	\$100K	\$100K
Renovations (non-multi-unit)	C06	\$50K	\$50K	\$150K	\$200K	\$200K
Multi-Unit Alterations and Renovations	C08	No	No	(on application)	(on application)	(on application)
New terrace construction (attached)	C09	No	No	\$500k per dwelling	\$500k per dwelling	\$500k per dwelling

Note: These construction amounts are the standard generally allowable for the category concerned but may be adjusted up or down by the ERM based on the builder's construction history and experience. Builders are free to apply for more or less than the standard.

- Builders will be granted an Eligibility Profile consistent with their history, skills, licence conditions (refer to Fair Trading website for more information) and experience and need not be granted Eligibility for all Construction Types.
- Where builders are seeking higher than the standard limit, applications must be supported by an appropriate construction history and experience demonstrated through references from a structural engineer, architect or similar. References are to detail the address of the work, construction value, date completed, scope of work, licensed builder's role and the principals and key management personnel involved. The ERM is to be satisfied that the references support the builder's competence within the proposed work/limit.
- The experience required for a New Builder to gain immediate Small Builder status includes three years' experience as a manager or project manager for a previous builder employer relevant to the building construction type sought or other suitable and relevant experience.
- The builder must demonstrate previous experience in:
 - managing contracts with homeowners
 - engaging and supervising a wide range of subcontractors
 - satisfying the specifications and building codes on projects
 - completion of projects on time and to budget.

11. Eligibility Assessment Information Requirements

The information requirements for an Eligibility Assessment are summarised in Table 7. The information review requirements should be read in conjunction with section 19 Type of Eligibility Assessments.

In relation to Eligibility Assessments:

- HBCF reserves the right to contact the builder, either directly or through the ERM, to resolve any identified concerns once an assessment has commenced. The broker will be made aware of the reasons the direct contact is needed.
- HBCF reserves the right as part of its review to engage external advisors without notifying the builder or the broker. Where HBCF deems it necessary to perform a more intensive review requiring further information from a builder, the broker will first be advised and HBCF or its external advisors will make direct contact with the builder.
- Financial accounts provided for an annual Eligibility Assessment (i.e. PER need to be externally prepared and signed by the builder. Internally prepared management accounts are sufficient for other Eligibility Assessments (subject to section 15 Financial Statements Inconsistency).

Table 7 Eligibility Assessment information requirements

Information required	New Builders ¹	System Reviewed Builders ²	Small Builders ³	Medium Builders ⁴	Major Non-Project Home Builders ⁵	Major Project Home Builders ⁶
Completed Builder Eligibility & Profile Change Application	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Details of home building compensation Eligibility held ⁷	✓	✓	✓	✓	See Business Plan	See Business Plan
Details of corporate structure including details of related parties and ownership structure ⁸	If applicable	If applicable	If applicable	If applicable	If applicable	If applicable
Trust deed for applicants operating as a trustee (if not previously provided)	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
A project pipeline forecast for the next 12 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	See Business Plan	See Business Plan
Business Plan ⁹	—	—	—	—	✓	✓
Details of any franchise arrangements, brand licensing or group buying schemes and any external marketing operations ¹⁰	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Current Statement of Personal Assets and Liabilities (“SPAL”) ¹¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	If applicable	If applicable

Information required	New Builders ¹	System Reviewed Builders ²	Small Builders ³	Medium Builders ⁴	Major Non-Project Home Builders ⁵	Major Project Home Builders ⁶
<p>Details of any:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builder licence cancellations / refusals • Insurance declinatures • Tribunal or court orders resulting in orders for rectification work for, or payments to, homeowners and other parties • Current or historical external administrations, receiverships and/or bankruptcies (see section 9.1 Fatal scenarios) if applicable • Name and licence number of other builders that close associates have been insured under by HBCF in the last five years (including claims history if applicable) • Claims paid by HBCF, interstate HBCF equivalents and predecessor insurers in the last ten years <p>in relation to the builder and relevant persons of the builder</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tax returns or externally prepared financial accounts (as applicable for building entity type) ^{12,13}	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—
Externally prepared financial statements ¹³	—	—	—	—	✓	✓

Information required	New Builders ¹	System Reviewed Builders ²	Small Builders ³	Medium Builders ⁴	Major Non-Project Home Builders ⁵	Major Project Home Builders ⁶
Bank statements (if financial statements not audited)	If applicable	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Aged debtors listing as at the balance date of the most recent financial statements subject to review	If applicable	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Work in progress summary ¹⁴	If applicable	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
Work in progress schedule ¹⁵	—	—	—	—	—	✓
Contract Work in Progress Valuation Statement ¹⁶	—	—	—	—	—	✓
Standard residential progress payment schedule in building contracts	—	—	—	—	✓	✓
Land holding and display home information ¹⁷	—	—	—	—	—	✓
Aged creditors listing as at the balance date of the most recent financial statements subject to review	If applicable	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ATO integrated client account statements ¹⁸	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
A detailed breakdown of related party loan balances and related transactions ¹⁹	—	—	—	—	✓	✓
External funding facilities ²⁰	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Internal controls statement ²¹	—	—	—	—	—	✓

Notes in relation to Table 7:

1. See section 11.1 Eligibility Assessment for New Builders for further information.
2. See section 11.2 Eligibility Assessment for System Reviewed Builders for further information.
3. See section 11.3 Eligibility Assessment for Small Builders for further information.
4. See section 11.4 Eligibility Assessment for Medium Builders for further information.

5. See section 11.5 Eligibility Assessment for Major Non-Project Home Builders for further information.
6. See section 11.6 Eligibility Assessment for Major Project Home Builders for further information.
7. Details provided are to include:
 - a. Home building compensation Eligibility held with other home building compensation insurers for residential building work undertaken in NSW.
 - b. Residential building work being undertaken outside of NSW.
8. A corporate tree showing all related parties and ownership structures (directors and shareholders) may be requested by the ERM or HBCF.
9. A Business Plan is required setting out the following:
 - a. Current and anticipated total sales turnover.
 - b. Proposed HBCF OJL and Construction Type requirements for the next 12 months.
 - c. Details of home building compensation Eligibility held:
 - i. with other home building compensation insurers for residential building work undertaken in NSW, and
 - ii. for residential building work being undertaken outside of NSW.
 - d. Market segments and geographical regions targeted.
 - e. Current gross margin targets on new sales.
 - f. Staff organisational chart.
 - g. CV's for all key managers, and
 - h. Group corporate tree with shareholder details.

For Major Project Home Builders this will also include:

- i. Concise history of the group for up to 5 prior years and a comprehensive Business Plan.
 - j. The building and business history of directors, key managers including licence holders, and shareholders (with more than a 25% shareholding).
10. See section 12.5 Franchise, marketing or buying group participation for further information.
 11. Information requirements for the SPAL are contained in the **Builder Eligibility & Profile Change Application** form. Supporting evidence for assets and liabilities recorded for the SPAL are outlined in section 14.1.2 Additional asset or liability evidence.
 12. Trading evidence is required for the past 3 years or the maximum trading history available if 3 years immediate prior trading does not exist.

If providing tax returns, Tax Assessment notices are not acceptable. Tax returns held by distributors and submitted to HBCF or the ERM are to have the Tax File number adequately masked to be unreadable.
 13. The currency of the annual financial reports is a significant factor in determining the reliability of the assessment that can result from the rating tools.

The latest annual financial reports are required for the past 3 years (or all years of trading if, less than three years). Where a previous entity traded, the total of 3 years' annual financial reports can include the previous trading entity (i.e. 2 years trading as a sole trader and one year as a company would satisfy the 3-year requirements).

Where accounts have been previously provided in support of a previous assessment there is no requirement to resubmit them.

The latest annual reports relied upon for an assessment are to be no older than 9 months. Where an application is relying on accounts that are older than 9 months, interim management accounts no more than three months old are required in addition to the annual accounts.

For group structures, the same requirements for financial reporting will apply to all related entities that have balance sheet related loans with the builder that affect the ANTA or current ratio of the builder and where group treasury arrangements are in place. In this instance a group is to be considered in the broadest context where control can be considered common to the building entity.

For publicly listed entities or groups, the publicly available ASIC and ASX reports will be utilised.

14. This summary should contain all projects under construction including projects in NSW not requiring home building compensation cover or interstate projects
15. This schedule should show for the financial period end reported all current construction jobs detailing:
 - a. contract price
 - b. site commencement date
 - c. stage of progress
 - d. cost to complete
 - e. undrawn contract value, and
 - f. indication each project as either NSW residential, other State residential or commercial.
16. A Work in Progress Valuation Statement is to be provided by the external accountants or auditors in which:
 - a. The AASB111 (or AASB15 as applicable) accounting standard has been applied to the work in progress and unearned turnover values in the balance sheet
 - b. Land and buildings for resale or speculative construction WIP is based on the directors' best estimate of realisable value or at cost whichever is the lesser amount, and
 - c. All amounts shown as WIP are current assets.
17. Land holding and display home information to be provided includes, for each holding and display home:
 - a. ownership/leasehold/contract terms
 - b. address
 - c. stage of development
 - d. estimated current market value, and
 - e. method of valuation (directors' or independent market or sworn valuation).
18. ATO tax portal statement for the last 12 months and details of any repayment plans.
19. Information should include a detailed breakdown of related party loan balances (both assets and liabilities) and related transactions (such as turnover, management fees, rent, hire fees etc.) at the balance date for each financial period, together with the purposes and repayment agreements.
20. Information regarding external funding facilities is to include:
 - a. The purpose of external funding
 - b. Confirmation from financial institutions of facilities in place including limits, when facilities mature or are due for renewal and details of any loan covenants together with any breach of covenant and what actions were taken.

21. An Internal Controls Statement is a director's declaration on the builder's letterhead, capable of external testing, that:
- a. Sales margins that are less than the company gross margin targets are authorised by the business principal or a manager authorised by the principal before tenders or building quotes are submitted
 - b. Movement to forecast gross profit margin are monitored for individual projects by the management team:
 - i. at contract signing
 - ii. prior to commencement of construction following confirmed orders to major suppliers and supply and install contractors
 - iii. during construction monthly, and
 - iv. at practical completion
 - c. There is a control to address systemic margin erosion by amending estimating procedures, master pricing files and standard model pricing as appropriate
 - d. Estimating master pricing files have a forward pricing contingency based on forecast market conditions
 - e. Management monthly review of:
 - i. dynamic cash flow forecast for current year and with a minimum of 6 months into the future
 - ii. profit and loss results against the initial budget set and against current forecast with ongoing changes to the profit and loss forecast as required, and
 - iii. YTD balance sheet, aged debtors and aged creditors reports.
 - f. All projects undergo a close out review of gross margin and construction defects at 90 days from handover and controls exist to adjust gross margin targets on future sales estimates.

11.1. Eligibility Assessment for New Builders

The application for 'New Builder Eligibility' is for residential contractors/builders who fall within the following criteria:

- Have not previously contracted direct with homeowners.
- Have not previously operated their own building business (including being a Director/Key Manager of a building company).

Note: Trust corporate structures will not be approved for New Builders.

Note: A full financial assessment is not required other than complying with ANTA requirements.

Conditions to apply to Eligibility, except in exceptional circumstances where the New Builder can demonstrate to the ERM

a reasonable justification to exceed the standard condition limits, should be:

- The builder must utilise the services of a BCRP service provider for all contracts of \$50,000 and more.
- Eligibility Profiles permitting the construction of new dwellings should be limited to maximum of 3 concurrent dwellings with each job to be confirmed and signed-off by the homeowner or certified by the BCRP service provider.
- Maximum OJV of \$2 million and maximum OJN of 3.
- The following 'Types of Construction' are not generally available to New Builders:
 - Architect/Designer tendered and managed projects
 - Multiple-dwelling developments other than duplex or triplex
 - High-rise multi-unit rectification
 - Developer owned projects.

The ERM will take into consideration the Eligibility Profile of any associated builders with Eligibility when assessing a new Eligibility application.

11.2. Eligibility Assessment for System Reviewed Builders

Builders in this segment of Eligibility will have their approved OJL restricted to the maximum OJV and OJN as set out in Table 4.

During the period of Eligibility, contained in the COE, a builder in this segment may be subject to the following types of reviews:

- Special Eligibility Reviews (see section 19.2 Special Eligibility Review (SER)) triggered for a variety of reasons including risk alerts monitored by the ERM. The
- result of these reviews may result in a builder's Eligibility being either:
 - unchanged;
 - modified;
 - restricted;
 - suspended; or
 - cancelled

in accordance with the relevant provisions and notice periods of this manual.

- A full financial assessment when seeking a change in approved OJL (see section 19.3 Builder Profile Change (BPC)) which may result in the builder being re-classified into another builder size (i.e. Small Builder, Medium Builder or Major Builder). It should be noted that the result of a BPC review may be to suspend/cancel a builder's Eligibility.

Notwithstanding the above, HBCF reserves the right to add a System Reviewed Builder to the PER and intensive monitoring review schedule (see section 19 Type of Eligibility Assessments).

11.3. Eligibility Assessment for Small Builders

Builders in this segment of Eligibility will have their approved OJL restricted to the maximum OJV and OJN as set out in Table 4.

Publicly listed companies, trust, and groups will be reviewed on publicly available financial reports and ASX announcements.

11.4. Eligibility Assessment for Medium Builders

Builders in this segment of Eligibility will have their approved OJL restricted to the maximum OJV and OJN as set out in **Table 4**.

The principal(s) and/or key management personnel of a Medium Builder need to be able to demonstrate that they have:

- Traded as a licensed builder for at least 2 years in the Medium or Small Builder category and have adequate financial performance, or
- More than 3 years' experience as a manager or project manager with other small and medium licensed builders in the building construction type sought or at least equivalent other suitable and relevant experience.

Publicly listed companies, trusts and groups will be reviewed on publicly available financial reports and ASX announcements.

11.5. Eligibility Assessment for Major Non-Project Home Builders

A Major Non-Project Builder meets the Major Builder criteria as set out in Table 4 plus the following:

- A Major Builder deemed not to be a Major Project Home Builder; and
- The principal(s) and/or key management personnel of a Major Non-Project Builder need to be able to demonstrate that they have either:
 - traded as a licensed builder in the small and medium category for at least 5 years,
 - adequate financial performance over a 3-year period, or more than 5 years' experience as
 - a manager or supervisor with other medium and major licensed builders in the building construction type sought, or
 - at least equivalent other suitable and relevant experience.

Note: The definition of 'related entity' and 'control' is to be interpreted in the broadest context to cover all building activity, assets, equity and/or liabilities.

Note: Assumed turnover covers residential and non-residential work undertaken in and outside of New South Wales and includes:

- *the business turnover of related entities under the same management control or ownership;*
 - *the business turnover of entities under the control of the same parent entity; and*
 - *budgeted construction costs for jobs under project management agreements.*
-

The builder, via their broker, can request a meeting to discuss the outcome with HBCF and/or the ERM following HBCF's Eligibility decision.

Publicly listed companies, trusts and groups will be reviewed on publicly available financial reports and ASX announcements.

11.6. Eligibility Assessment for Major Project Home Builders

A Major Project Home Builder meets the Major builder criteria as set out in Table 4 and predominantly generate sales through display homes.

The risk management strategy of HBCF for major builders requires that a comprehensive annual review be undertaken of the financial position of the builder.

The builder, via their broker, can request a meeting to discuss the outcome with HBCF and/or the ERM following HBCF's Eligibility decision.

Publicly listed companies, trusts and groups will be reviewed on publicly available financial reports and ASX announcements.

12. Consideration of Other Non-Financial Requirements

12.1. Previous business history and capacity

History can reasonably be viewed as a sound indicator of the potential for the future and is thus to be thoroughly considered in terms of risk.

There is also an expectation that builders not be permitted to engage in phoenix corporate activity (i.e. using the corporate veil to start up new operations where previous homeowners, home building compensation insurers or creditors have suffered a loss through a prior associated business).

However, it should also be noted that the past may have been a learning process and builders may be able to demonstrate that they have redeemed a previous position. The onus should be on the builder to justify new Eligibility being granted.

Consideration of the past *insolvency* of any direct or related entity should consider the circumstances of the insolvency.

The following questions may identify whether the history is adverse:

- Are there previous insolvencies where the builder principals or key managers had an association or related group entities?
- Is the latest insolvent event under 5 years old?
- Is there evidence of avoidance of trade creditors, building disputes or tax liabilities?
- Is there a history of building disputes?
- Was there evidence that the principals had withdrawn funds prior to an external administration or deregistration?
- Were such persons prosecuted for any offences in connection with the insolvency or found personally liable for the debts of the failed enterprise?

In considering a new application where adverse history is applicable, the following can be considered as a mitigant:

- Evidence is clearly provided that the substantial causes of the insolvency were not because of mismanagement.
- The history in the immediate past 5 years has no repeats of any adverse activity.
- At least 5 years has past and there are no HBCF claims and trade creditors were not impacted by the history event.

There should be an expectation of at least 10% ANTA or (DOI and at least 5% entity ANTA) if such a builder is to be favourably considered for future Eligibility unless 5 years have passed since the adverse history.

12.2. Claims notifications, NCAT/ court orders and builders licence incident record

Where a previous entity association is identified the ERM is to investigate/assess the materiality and relevance of any past claims history whether emanating from the 'first resort' period or arising from a prior business failure under the 'last resort' scheme.

The ERM must always investigate previous business associations, possible related entities, claims and claims notifications held on BEAT and CIMS.

The ERM should access the public register maintained by Fair Trading for previous claims and details including the insurer's name can be obtained by contacting Fair Trading (if required HBCF can co-ordinate contact with Fair Trading).

If an adverse claims history exists, judgment will need to be made with the available information and the contemporary position of the builder as to the current risk presented by the builder. HBCF Claims Manager can be contacted for assistance in dealing with insurers and claims against the insurers operating in the private market from 2002 to 2010.

Similarly, orders against the builder (or an associated entity) made by a court or the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NCAT), especially if the order has not been complied with, must also be considered. The number of matters being referred to the Tribunal may be an indication of a builder being in difficulty. Reports on these can be accessed through Fair Trading via HBCF.

Where the ERM becomes aware of a non-complied Tribunal or Court order, it should seek an explanation as to its relative significance (e.g. not a minor oversight from or action against a major volume builder) and if judged sufficiently serious, consider suspending Eligibility (after issue of required notice) until the issue is rectified. It may also require the initiation of an Eligibility review.

In most building entities, particularly small builders, the nominated supervisor should be deemed a key manager of the business. As such, any adverse track record of the nominated supervisor is to be investigated and appropriately mitigated, prior to the application proceeding.

There are exceptions to this rule where the directors are sufficiently experienced.

It is the policy and practice of icare HBCF to bring to the attention of Fair Trading, and where applicable SIRA, instances of possible breaches of the Home Building Act 1989 (or other relevant legislation) of which it becomes aware.

As examples, icare HBCF may notify the relevant authority of contractors:

- undertaking work beyond the scope of their category of licence; or
- starting work or taking money before obtaining HBCF insurance.

12.3. Unpaid contract variations

It is a condition of a builder's Eligibility that they pay an additional premium where, for any project covered by a policy, the building contract is subject to a variation (or cumulative variations) exceeding 20% of the previous contract price. The additional premium will be calculated on a pro rata basis for the difference to the previous contract price.

Non-reporting and payment of premium variations will be considered an adverse event in assessing a builder's 'adverse history' for premium pricing purposes and a loading to future premiums applied.

An opportunity will be provided for the builder to pay the outstanding premium (be calculated on a pro rata basis for the difference to the previous contract price) prior to the loading being applied.

12.4. Work in Progress (WIP) reports

WIP information can assist to understand the impact of the current construction activity on the future cash flow of a builder:

12.4.1. Delays in completion

Is the builder having difficulty sourcing material and/or subcontractors or having significant disputes?

A builder completing earlier contract stages, with front-end loaded progress payments, but not progressing sufficiently through subsequent stages, will have cash flow constraints in the future with pre-earned income.

12.4.2. Stages of construction

Ideally, there is a proportionate spread of projects by stage of completion, a high proportion of projects at any particular stage/s of completion may be indicative of current or future issues.

- If there is a disproportionate number of contracts in the early stages of construction this could indicate the builder is seeking to address a cash flow problem through taking a major number of deposits or performing front-end loaded work stages only.
- A detailed assessment could extend to considering the progress payments schedule when compared against the construction stages (footings, frame, fit-out, lock up etc.). If the progress payments are front-end loaded (i.e. the progress payment received is significantly greater than cost of construction for stage) this means the latter progress payments will not cover the higher construction costs.
- The Progress Payments schedule is likely, for many home builders, to be conducive to an unearned turnover liability. That is, progress payments received will exceed the cost of work completed plus margin.

A Work in Progress Report (WIP) sets out the following:

- Name of homeowner (prepopulated).
- Site address (prepopulated).
- Commencement date (builder populated).
- Current stage of works (builder populated).
- Estimated completion date (builder populated).
- Contract value (builder populated).
- Balance of progress payments outstanding (builder populated).
- Building costs to date (builder populated).
- Estimated building cost to complete (builder populated).

The ERM is required to review the work in progress information provided to determine whether the treatment of WIP in the financial statements is reasonably reliable and make supporting notes on BEAT.

Major Project Home Builders are required to support all financial Eligibility Assessments with an accountant's declaration that the balance sheet treatment of WIP valuation complies with the relevant Australian Accounting Standard.

12.5. Franchise, marketing or buying group participation

HBCF policy is to assess each franchisee or buying group participant as independent businesses.

Subject to confidentiality arrangements between the parties, the group heads of agreement should be obtained and assessed by the Eligibility Risk Manager to understand the nature of the relationship.

This category of builder presents potential additional risk as additional contractual obligations and requirements may apply within the relationship:

- Upfront participation costs.
- Immediate opportunities for unsustainable growth.
- Payments or royalties payable to the group from operating turnover.
- Is the builder permitted to source material, labour or other inputs outside of the group arrangements?

13. Financial Assessment Scope

Financial assessment of Eligibility Assessments should be conducted as follows:

- For sole traders and partnerships (between individuals), the personal assets of the individual should be assessed.
- For partnerships, by aggregating the financial information of the partners of the business, however the financial circumstances of the individual partners should also be considered separately, as this may indicate that one partner is higher risk, which leads to the partnership being higher risk.
- For partnerships (between entities, or trusts), the assets of the entities and the trusts should be assessed separately.
- Groups of building companies under common control or shareholding may be deemed a Group as detailed in this manual and applying the criteria to the consolidated accounts of all entities with building operations. In any event all building entities within a group are to be reviewed concurrently by the same ERM.
- For trust structures, the financial statements of the trading entity (Trust or Trustee) should be assessed. Often the best test of which entity trades is the ABN used by the business.
- For franchise businesses, the criteria are to be applied to each individual franchise business and the franchisor (if required) as separate entities. It is important to have knowledge of the franchisee, franchisor, the agreement and respective obligations and guarantees for and to each other – that is, what if a problem arises, how the franchisor will react and what their obligations are. If the franchisee is a multiple franchisee, the builder's individual franchise business and a consolidation of all the franchisee's businesses should be assessed.

The extent that the ERM would be required to go beyond one arm's length will depend upon the apparent risk of intercompany transactions, rights and obligations.

14. Eligibility Financial Measures

14.1. Adjusted Net Tangible Assets (ANTA)

ANTA is intended to represent the net 'fire sale' position of assets less third-party liabilities.

ANTA is viewed as a "buffer", available to the builder business for successful withstanding of normal business disruptions or "shocks", such as:

- A dispute with a homeowner over a progress payment.
- Seasonal issues, such as a building industry shut down.
- Periods of extended inclement weather.
- Other difficulties encountered that result in not being able to progress sites or collect progress payments.
- Errors & unbudgeted unfavourable variances in pricing.
- Errors & unbudgeted unfavourable variances in direct costs.
- Errors & unbudgeted unfavourable variances in overhead expenses.
- Abnormal & extraordinary expenses (such as inventory write – downs).

14.1.1. How is ANTA calculated?

Assumed turnover is used by icare in assessing the ANTA for Eligibility (see section 9.3 Assessment of Open Job Limits (OJL) and assumed turnover).

A builder's OJL is converted to the assumed turnover as if that limit was fully utilised during a full year. The average construction time and average contract values are used to forecast assumed turnover.

There may also be additional activity added to the assumed turnover for assessing whether sufficient ANTA exists. This includes non-residential activity, residential activity that does not require HBCF and interstate activity. The aggregate is used as the turnover to test the ANTA percentage.

Where interstate or non-residential building activity is included in the assumed turnover, the ERM should ensure that it understands the total turnover and undertake the assessment based on total activity. The building entity must meet HBCF criteria for the total turnover and not just the NSW limits sought. A copy of the equivalent interstate insurance Eligibility approval must be obtained.

A minimum threshold of 3% is required to meet Eligibility requirements. Builders are encouraged to retain ANTA in the actual building entity or related group of companies, secured by a GTA (see section 16.6 Group entities & Group Trading Agreements (GTA)), through a premium discount.

When arriving at the final ANTA calculation, the past two financial year-end ANTA figures are considered. The final ANTA figure will be the lesser of:

- The most recent financial year end; and
- The average of last 2 financial year-ends.

If a builder is subject to intensive monitoring, and the ANTA position in an intensive monitoring submission is substantially worse than the last financial year end assessment (e.g. ANTA is negative), the final ANTA figure will be the ANTA position in the intensive monitoring submission.

This approach determines the ANTA for all assessment types, including requests to release DOIs (not JSDs). Assets located outside of Australia are not included in the calculation of ANTA.

ANTA will adjust the value taken up for certain assets and liabilities. For example, the value of real estate assets is taken at 85% of valuation to allow for market variations and selling costs. The book value of real estate assets in the company balance sheet is deemed to be the valuation.

HBCF must ensure that the assets considered in meeting the ANTA requirements allow for either security or can be easily converted to cash through sale.

Table 8 sets out HBCF discounting policy in respect to the most common assets and liabilities in arriving at the ANTA calculation.

Table 8 ANTA Discounting Policy

Assets	Weighting	Liabilities	Weighting
Cash (current assets)	100%	Current Liabilities (excluding related party loans)	100%
Cash (encumbered) (e.g. cash is held in a term deposit to support a bank guarantee facility)	0%	Non-Current Liabilities (excluding related party loans)	100%
Debtors (current assets) excluding debtors over 30 days	100%	Current Related Party Loans accepted by the ERM as non-payable	0%
Debtors (current assets) aged more than 30 days (subject to result of ERM review)	0%	Non-Current Related Party Loans accepted by the ERM as non-payable	0%
Retention payments (where no track record of collection or level of dependency on recovery of retention payments is available) (see section 14.2 Working capital requirements and assessment for further information)	0%		
Retention payments (where track record of collection and level of dependency on recovery of retention payments has been undertaken and considered acceptable) (see section 14.2 Working capital requirements and assessment for further information)	100%		
WIP /land/speculative building	85%		
Net Contract WIP	0% (refer to note below)		
Prepayment (current assets)	50%		
Land and Buildings (non-current assets)	85%		
Intangible assets (i.e. good will)	0%		
Plant and Equipment (non-current assets)	50%		
Right of Use assets (under AASB16)	100%		
Motor Vehicles (non-current assets)	50%		
Other Investments (Related Entities)	0%		
Listed Companies equity	75%		
Other Investments (Not Related Entities)	50%		
Other non-current Assets	0%		

Assets	Weighting	Liabilities	Weighting
Related Party Loans	0%		
Any debt owing to a Builder under dispute or subject to legal proceedings	0% (refer to note below)		

Note: Unless proven as a tangible value and accepted by the ERM, WIP arising from building contract activity is assumed to be a nil contributor to ANTA.

Note: If a debt owing to a builder is under dispute, or subject to legal proceedings, the value will not be included in the calculation of ANTA or working capital ratios unless the ERM accepts that recovery of the debt is virtually certain.

14.1.2. Additional asset or liability evidence

This information is not generally requested from the builder at the time of lodging a new application or review submission, but the ERM looking for additional evidence arising from the assessment should refer to Table 9 as a guideline. The ERM may seek additional asset or liability evidence on a “post balance date” basis (e.g. during an Eligibility Assessment utilising balance sheet information at 30 June, seeking cash at bank evidence for periods after 30 June).

Table 9 Additional evidence to support asset declarations

Item	Acceptable Evidence (if detailed review is required)
Assets	
Cash at bank	Bank account statements over previous six (6) months
Residential Property	Council Rates notice or proof of purchase
Motor vehicles	Make and registration number
Inventory (land and buildings)	Council rates notice or proof or purchase
Other investments (exclude any investments in unlisted companies)	Share script etc. details of valuation methodology
Plant and tools	Copy of asset register or declared insurance values
Trade debtors	Copy of accounts receivables listing; copies of invoices for major receivables
Work in Progress	Details of all incomplete projects: Name of the homeowner Site address Commencement date, Current stage of works, Estimated completion date, Contract value, Progress payments outstanding Estimated cost to complete
Liabilities	
Mortgages/Secured property loans	Copy of Bank Facility letter
Overdraft	Copy of Bank Facility letter
Vehicle finance	Copy of Finance Facility letter
Unsecured loans	Copy of Bank Facility letter

Item	Acceptable Evidence (if detailed review is required)
Credit cards	Credit Card Statements
Trade creditors	Copy of accounts payable listing; copies of invoices for major supplies, ATO tax portal statement

14.2. Working capital requirements and assessment

Working capital is a measure of a company's liquidity, operational efficiency and its short-term financial health. If a builder has substantial positive working capital, then it should have the potential to invest and grow. If a builder's current assets do not exceed its current liabilities, then it may have trouble growing or paying its' creditors, or even become insolvent.

It is the experience of HBCF that businesses that do not fundamentally address adverse working capital trends early require more drastic remediation later.

Builders exhibiting signs of working capital deficiency are required to submit a current snapshot of their working capital position (no more than 30 days old) in addition to the financial statements. This schedule will list the Current Assets and Current Liabilities of the business and used by the ERM to confirm the builder's liquidity, ongoing viability and ability to undertake and complete projects.

14.2.1. Adjusted Current Ratio (ACR)

HBCF has developed an "Adjusted Current Ratio" to assess the working capital adequacy of builders (assets located outside of Australia are not considered in assessing working capital).

HBCF considers the benchmark for the ACR to be ≥ 1 .

14.2.2. How is ACR calculated?

HBCF calculates ACR as:

$$(A - B - C + D) \div (E - F - G)$$

Where:

A = All current assets

B = All current assets assigned an ANTA weighting of 0% (see section 14.1.1 How is ANTA calculated?)

C = Speculative WIP not accepted by the ERM to contribute to working capital (see section 14.2.3.1 Turnover of inventory (speculative WIP) for further information)

D = Undrawn portion of an overdraft or similar debt facility (if applicable)

E = All current liabilities

F = Progress payments received in advance (applicable if the ERM has not included WIP in ANTA calculations)

G = Related liabilities treated as quasi working capital (see section 14.2.3.2 Related liabilities as quasi working capital)

Where a builder has an ACR < 1, the ERM may calculate the dollar value required to mitigate the ACR to 1 as a condition of Eligibility. The ERM should consider the key factors in section (see section 14 Eligibility Financial Measures and its sub-sections) when requiring working capital mitigation as a condition of Eligibility.

14.2.3. Additional working capital considerations

Fundamental to a consideration of working capital is the emerging trend. Weakening trends require explanation other than ANTA or security as mitigation.

Other key factors considered include:

Overdraft balance and available limit: Have Bank statements and loan documents been supplied to confirm limits and availability? Are the facilities secured Off balance and not part of a DOI or GTA requirement?

Taxation and GST liabilities: Have these been paid post balance day and confirmed via ATO statements? If so, consideration may be given to making an allowance for this in ACR calculations.

Work in progress (WIP) levels: Are WIP levels consistent with previous years or has it spiked substantially? Make up of WIP, how long before invoices issued and WIP turned into Debtors? Has speculative WIP been tested for inclusion in ACR (see section 14.2.3.1 Turnover of inventory (speculative WIP) for further information)?

Agreed terms for suppliers and subcontract labour: Are these agreed terms greater than the Benchmarks used in BEAT? What do the trends in BEAT show? Are they consistent? Longer terms shown will improve working capital.

Directors' loans: How are these balances recorded on the balance sheet (current/non-current)? Can consideration be given to treat these balances as non-current loans (see section 14.2.3.2 Related liabilities as quasi working capital)?

Aged list of creditors and debtors: Do schedules at balance date and post-balance date show movement in debtors >30 days which may be evidence of their payment and allow for inclusion in ANTA and ACR calculations?

Bank facilities letter and letter from bankers confirming banking covenants have been met: Have these been provided as part of the Eligibility Assessment for review?

Other considerations for determination of working capital is the turnover of speculative WIP and treating related party liabilities as a working capital mitigant.

14.2.3.1. Turnover of inventory (speculative WIP)

Where there is evidence of working capital investments that may be readily convertible to cash (either as security for borrowing or sale of in the next 12 months) the cost invested in the inventory can be accepted as a mitigant for an ACR deficiency.

Such assets are included as speculative WIP in BEAT and will contribute to ANTA.

To realise this asset as working capital the ERM is to examine the:

- Builder's track record of realising inventory sales within expected time frames and values.
- The basis of the balance valuation (contract of sale in place, pending settlements within current period, cost assumptions).

Where there is a high degree of dependence on the inventory for short-term liabilities this mitigation is to be questioned.

Such inventory mitigation must have the appropriate comment and explanations included in the BEAT assessment notes.

14.2.3.2. Related liabilities as quasi working capital

Where there is evidence of a current related liability that has not changed over the prior 2 years' financial statements, the current related liabilities can be considered as non-current. The exercise of this mitigant must have the appropriate comment and explanations included in the BEAT assessment notes.

Where current related liabilities are to be treated as a non-current liability mitigant of working capital weaknesses a loan agreement is required confirming non-repayment in the next 12 months. The exercise of this mitigant must have the appropriate comment and explanations included in the BEAT assessment notes.

The BEAT data input is to contain the actual financial data as contained in the financial statements.

14.2.3.3. Gearing ratio and undrawn lines of credit

A gearing ratio is the percentage of total third-party debt compared to total discounted assets. The target gearing ratio recognised by HBCF as appropriate will be an aggregate gearing ratio of less than 70%. The aggregate calculation applies the group rules as set out in this manual.

Gearing of more than 70% may indicate that:

- The builder will have difficulty in accessing additional working capital through external funding,
- The off-balance sheet activities of the builder could be in financial distress and place significant adverse strain on the builder, over and above the requirement to service the liability in question.
- A source of working capital available to a building entity could come from funding (such as an overdraft, loan) which the lender has secured on an asset which is not held in the balance sheet of the builder. Quite often, the secured asset holder is a director or a related entity.

The underlying assumption is that a successful building entity is generating consistent positive net wealth. This wealth may be:

- Retained in the builder's balance sheet (hence strong Builder ANTA position providing possible premium discounts),
- Diverted to the balance sheet of a related entity, or
- Held in the personal position of a director/ shareholder.

At no time is an undrawn line of credit acceptable as a mitigant for unprofitable trading without evidence that such adverse profit performance is fully mitigated by management responses and changes to the business strategy with demonstrated effectiveness or justified future business outcomes.

14.3. Balance sheet considerations

Cash: If cash is used to support an off-balance sheet obligation (e.g. a bank guarantee) it will not be included in ANTA calculations.

Trade Debtors: Where trade debtors are aged greater than 30 days it will not be included in ANTA calculations unless evidence is provided by the builder of their payment (e.g. remittance advice, post balance date debtor ageing).

Related party debtors / loans: These asset balances will only be considered as assets for ANTA calculations if the:

- Full value of the loan remains on the balance sheet of the related party holding a strong ANTA in its own right; and
- Related party is directly related to the builder.

Retentions: Retentions arise out of contractual obligations with previous customers are generally not included in ANTA as uncertainty often exists as to their collectability, depending on the specific underlying contract and the record of accomplishment of the builder in terms of previous retention releases.

Retentions can be included in ANTA if track record of collection and level of dependency on recovery of retention payments has been undertaken and considered acceptable.

Work in progress: Due to potential unreliability of WIP valuations the standard treatment in BEAT is for WIP not to be included in ANTA calculations.

The ERM is permitted to include WIP in ANTA calculations where one or more of the following is evidenced:

- The builder's financial accounts have been audited with WIP prepared in accordance with the relevant Australian Accounting Standard (currently AASB 15)
- An accountant, external to the builder, certifies that the financial accounts provided for Eligibility Assessment are compliant with the relevant Australian Accounting Standard for WIP (currently AASB 15)
- Where the balance sheet WIP value is validated with a robust builder WIP valuation methodology, then this WIP value can be added to the ANTA by registering this on BEAT (subject to the WIP testing provisions – see section 12.4 Work in Progress (WIP) reports).

BEAT allows for the WIP Contract Value to be included to the business assets, through the underwriter registering that the closing WIP value reported on the financial reports is satisfactory.

Intangible assets: Such assets including but not limited to goodwill, establishment costs, licence fees and franchise fees are not included in ANTA calculations.

Deferred tax assets: Deferred tax assets are only useful in reducing future tax liabilities and are not included in ANTA calculations and not available to fund working capital requirements.

Contingent liabilities: Unless supported by cash on the balance sheet, contingent liabilities are taken at face value in ANTA calculations. Any contingent liabilities are assessed for their likelihood and impact – by obtaining further information from the builder and distributor.

Deferred tax liabilities: Deferred tax liabilities are not included in ANTA calculations.

Liabilities secured off balance sheet: Such liabilities, not used to underpin DOIs or GTAs, may be discounted in ANTA calculations.

14.4. Gross margins

There are two ways of expressing gross margin. Most builders and BEAT will benchmark margin as a mark-up on the cost of sales (on-cost margin).

Financial advisors and accountants will express the margin as a percentage of sales turnover (on-sales margin). It is essential that the correct comparison and communication be made.

Inadequate gross margin is the primary cause of cash flow deficiency in the industry. Where there is a demonstrated weakness in the gross margin due to under-pricing the BCRP is an appropriate Eligibility condition for small builders.

When assessing the gross margins of the business, the amount of industrial/commercial turnover is considered. Traditionally the gross margins obtained from commercial and industrial projects are lower than those obtained from residential building; therefore, any change in Eligibility Profile will need to be considered against historical performance.

A consideration of the way overheads is accounted in the profit and loss report will affect gross margins. A builder who charges all direct overheads costs to a project will report a lower gross margin.

14.5. Cash flow projections and budgets

Cash Flow projections and budgets, if sustainable based on reasonable forecast assumptions, are an important part of the forward planning of a business. In some circumstances where growth is requested from a poor working capital position a cash flow statement can be useful to management.

Requesting this report can focus the builder on the need for cash flow control.

Where cash flow projections and budgets are requested to mitigate concerns over growth performance against forecast must be tested in subsequent assessments until the concerns are removed.

14.6. Mitigation of Eligibility Financial Measures

A builder may be requested to mitigate a deficiency in ANTA and/or working capital in order to either obtain or maintain Eligibility.

There are various ways in which ANTA and working capital conditions can be mitigated. Some methods can mitigate ANTA and working capital conditions of Eligibility at the same time (e.g. a company undertaking a capital injection) whereas other methods will only mitigate an ANTA condition of Eligibility (e.g. providing a DOI (see section 16.2 Deeds of Indemnity Agreement (DOIs) as security) or a working capital condition of Eligibility (e.g. obtaining a line of credit in the name of the builder (see section 14.2.4 Gearing ratio and undrawn lines of credit).

Builders are provided with sufficient time (see section 23 Customer Service) to mitigate these conditions of Eligibility. If mitigation is not undertaken it may result in suspension or modification of a builder's Eligibility (see sections 17.5 Modification of existing Eligibility Profile and terms and 17.6 Restrictive conditions).

14.6.1. Mitigating an ANTA deficiency

A builder is required to meet the minimum ANTA requirements to obtain/maintain Eligibility (see section 14.1 Adjusted Net Tangible Assets (ANTA)).

An ANTA deficiency, requiring mitigation, is generally generated by a builder where:

- The assumed turnover used for the Eligibility Assessment is too high and may require reconsideration by an underwriter
- The OJV sought by the builder is greater than what is needed based on their pipeline of work and/or historical OJL utilization and should be reduced
- A high proportion of the builder's retained earnings have been distributed (e.g. related party loans, dividends) to close associates and require repatriation to the builder to meet minimum ANTA requirements.

The most common methods available to mitigate an ANTA deficiency are:

Capital injection: Underwriters need to obtain evidence that a capital injection condition has been met, via:

- A post injection balance sheet, which reflects the effect of the capital injection or bank statement showing cash injection deposit.
- A copy of the minutes of the company's board meeting, resolving to receive the capital into the business and resolving to:
 - retain the capital in the business and not to loan these funds out of the business.
 - use these funds for the productive use by the business.
- Conducting a mercantile agency search as part of any future review to confirm that the injection has been registered with ASIC.

Conversion of related party loan(s) to equity:

Underwriters need to obtain evidence that a related party loan has been converted to equity, via:

- A post loan conversion balance sheet, which reflects the effect of the loan's conversion to equity.
- Written confirmation from the related party lender consenting to the loan being converted into equity in the builder.
- A copy of the minutes of the company's board meeting, resolving to issue new capital in the business to the related party lender and resolving to:
 - retain the loan capital in the business and not to loan these funds out of the business.
 - use these funds for the productive use by the business.
- A mercantile agency search is to be conducted as part of any future review to confirm that the injection has been registered with ASIC.

Executing a DOI: Instructions on how to execute and return a DOI to the ERM are contained in the Builder Eligibility Assessment Report issued at the end of the underwriting process for an Eligibility Assessment.

A DOI is not an appropriate form of ANTA deficiency mitigation in all circumstances.

For further information about utilizing this mitigation option see sections:

- 16.2 Deeds of Indemnity Agreement (DOIs) as security
- 16.3 Security sources
- 16.4 Determining value of DOIs

Executing a GTA: For further details about utilizing this mitigation option see section 16.6 Group entities & Group Trading Agreements (GTA).

14.6.2. Mitigating a working capital deficiency

A builder is generally required to have an ACR \geq 1, predominantly generated by having more near-term assets than liabilities.

A working capital deficiency cannot be mitigated by a builder seeking a reduction in their OJV (i.e. the deficiency will remain the same irrespective of OJV).

The most common methods available to mitigate a working capital deficiency are:

Capital injection: Underwriters need to obtain evidence that a capital injection condition has been met, via:

- A post injection balance sheet, which reflects the effect of the capital injection or bank statement showing cash injection deposit.
- A copy of the minutes of the company's board meeting, resolving to receive the capital into the business and resolving to:
 - retain the capital in the business and not to loan these funds out of the business.
 - use these funds for the productive use by the business.
- A mercantile agency search is to be conducted as part of any future review to confirm that the injection has been registered with ASIC.

Unused line of credit: The ACR factors in the portion of a line of credit (e.g. overdraft facility) which is not currently utilised by the builder.

Underwriters need to obtain evidence that a line of credit can mitigate the working capital deficiency via an up to date letter from the financial institution confirming the value of undrawn facilities.

The line of credit must be in the name of the builder entity. Multiple facilities may be aggregated.

15. Financial Statements Inconsistency

The ERM is to come to a view whether the accounts as presented, are a fair representation of the financial position of the builder and, if not, request from the builder:

- Amended accounts with explanations of their concerns; and/or
- Externally prepared financial statements.

16. Eligibility Conditions

16.1. Eligibility decisions

Following an Eligibility review the ERM will provide to the builder's distributor, in writing, the following information as a minimum:

- The builder's Eligibility outcome (e.g. approved, approved with conditions, decline);
- The construction types (see section 8.5 Construction types) for which the builder is eligible to obtain certificates of insurance (subject to section 20 Certificate of Insurance Underwriting Issues);
- The maximum project cost of an individual job they can undertake for a construction type (i.e. construction limits); and
- The maximum:
 - aggregate cost of jobs they can undertake at any point in time (i.e. OJV); and
 - number of projects they can undertake at any one time (i.e. OJN).

The ERM, when undertaking an Eligibility Assessment, will provide written reasons for:

- Requiring further information from the builder;
- Declining Eligibility, including on re-assessment;
- Not providing the OJL sought by the builder;
- Any special conditions the builder must comply with for Eligibility (e.g. obtaining a deed as detailed in this section); and
- Amending the terms and conditions of a builder's Eligibility or revoking Eligibility, including on re-assessment.

16.2. Deeds of Indemnity Agreement (DOIs) as security

A security may be requested, in some circumstances, to protect HBCF and expose assets outside of the eligible building company considered essential to meet ANTA thresholds.

A security can provide some reassurance, regarding issues identified through the Eligibility Assessment process, as to the risk that a builder may represent. A DOI for Eligibility is never mandatory and builders will always have a choice instead to simply comply with basic HBCF underwriting requirements (e.g. by undertaking a capital injection to meet minimum ANTA requirements).

A security can be required when assessing the risk presented by a project application for a COI.

The principle reason for obtaining a security is to ensure the support of the indemnifying parties if the building entity experiences a deficiency in working capital, ANTA or other business issue.

DOIs are not a panacea for addressing all deficiencies. DOIs effectively provide additional reserve capital to a business, which can address weaknesses in a builder's net assets or ANTA. DOIs, however, should not be used to remedy:

- Non-financial deficiencies for example the builder's history or experience.
- Deficiencies in working capital, gross margin or profitability.
- Perceived lack of financial capacity to support requested OJL.

Where a DOI is not an appropriate remedy (e.g. a listed company), alternative remedies should be sought that are more appropriate to addressing the identified deficiencies.

HBCF's preferred security instruments are DOIs. The expiry of DOIs will be 3 years after completion of construction on the last policy issued by HBCF.

In conjunction with annual Eligibility Assessments, where DOIs are a condition of Eligibility, the need and value of existing DOIs are to be tested and new DOIs executed.

DOI wording relinquishes prior DOIs with the execution of a later document so relinquishing prior DOIs is not required.

The original DOIs will be held by HBCF. It is the ERM's responsibility to ensure that the builder has provided the original DOI (correctly completed) to the distributor prior to issuing a COE. It is both the ERM's responsibility, and the distributor's responsibility, to ensure that the distributor provides the original DOI to the ERM in a timely fashion (see section 16.10 Provision of security documents to HBCF).

The DOI is also intended to help positively influence the behaviour of the indemnifiers over the financial management of the building business. The intention is that the business is run in such a way to as to ensure its long-term sustainability to avoid exposure to secured assets.

16.3. Security sources

The security sources in Table 10 are permissible and are required when there are doubts regarding (or as a supplement towards) the ANTA of the builder, where that party has the financial capacity to back the security. Assets located outside of Australia are to be excluded from consideration in determining the available support for a security.

Table 10 DOI security by builder structure types

Builder Structure	Possible Security
Individual - sole trader	Nil
Partnership	Nil
Trust	Adult Beneficiaries of the Trust or the Trustee provided a directorship exists with the eligible builder.
Standalone company	Directors
Company as part of a group	Nil (a GTA should be considered in this instance)
Minimum Mandatory DOI Value	\$50,000 (for all structure types)

DOIs are not acceptable from an 'unrelated' party, partner/spouse or family member or a party without management involvement in the building entity such as spouses who are not directors of the business.

Where a builder has a clean three (3) year trading history and an OJV of up to \$3 million, then the directors' personal position is accepted as ANTA without the need to obtain a DOI. BEAT will automatically add the SPAL position to the builder's ANTA. For the purposes of treating ANTA strength for Risk-based Pricing calculations, this same 3 year/\$3 million OJV rule also applies.

A sole trader with insufficient capital may consider forming a partnership with a suitable partner or set up an incorporated entity with sufficient ANTA.

Table 11 provides a guide for the "order of preference" in terms of a suitable associated party for the purposes of providing a DOI for Eligibility.

Table 11 Order of preference

Preference Order	Indemnifier	Comment
1	Related Companies	Other than related group entities securing a GTA This also includes developers, in the case of a multi dwelling project, where the builder building entity has a deficient level of ANTA, or where the ANTA within the builder entity cannot be determined.
2	Directors of the building entity	
3	Beneficiaries of a related trust	This is dependent on those beneficiaries having an interest in the building entity, through directorship and/or shareholding.
4	Related unit trust	This would depend on the trust deed allowing such an undertaking
5	Related discretionary trust	This is a last resort and is only to be used as a pro - active behaviour influencing mechanism. It is unlikely any financial benefit to HBCF would be derived from such a security. If provided, such a security would not be included in the financial assessment.

DOIs are not intended as the sole remedy for any parlous financial situations.

Where a builder with an existing Eligibility has their financial position deteriorate to such an extent that their ANTA becomes less than zero, the builder is to be subject to risk management (see section 18 Builder's Risk Mitigation on Eligibility Assessment) and while a DOI may form part of the risk management strategy it is expected that a DOI will not be the extent of that strategy.

The ANTA assessment of the provider of the indemnity should be documented in the builder's BEAT assessment file. The indemnity should only be accepted if the indemnifier has demonstrated sufficient financial strength and there is no evidence of poor past dealings or previous financial impairment of the indemnifier.

16.4. Determining value of DOIs

Assumed Turnover is used in assessing the ANTA and subsequent value required under a DOI.

The personal or related entity indemnifier's net asset value (i.e. gross asset values less gross liability values), determined after applying:

1. The relevant asset and liability weightings in Table 8; and
2. Discounting the net asset value, determined in Step 1 above, to 80%

needs to be sufficient to cover the ANTA deficiency. For example:

ANTA deficiency = \$200,000
net asset value (after applying the relevant weightings in Table 8) required
= \$200,000/0.8 = \$250,000 (Please note
\$200,000 x 120% = \$240,000)
DOI's amount is \$250,000.

HBCF requires a DOI value to have a 20% buffer.

Note: The minimum acceptable DOI value is \$50,000.

16.5. New eligibilities following dissolution of partnerships, trusts or companies

Where a new Eligibility is sought for a builder who was formerly a principal or shareholder of another licensed building company and where HBCF has issued Certificates of Insurance a DFB should be sought.

The DFB should cover exposure of HBCF to other past entity, in part as security for any issues that may have led to the dissolution of the former licensee.

16.6. Group entities & Group Trading Agreements (GTA)

Where the GTA tests set out below exist a corporate group can be submitted for assessment to allow a consolidated view to be taken of ANTA and working capital.

Where the ANTA and requirements of this manual can be satisfied by a DOI or capital injection, the need for a GTA should be waived. In this instance the wider current and non-current liabilities and external guarantees of the indemnifying party are to be tested.

Note: It is not intended for HBCF use of the term group or GTA group to align with the provisions in the Corporations Act including the definitions of subsidiary, connected entity, consolidated entity, holding company, related entities or related parties.

Note: It is HBCF's first choice to assess the individual builder and use an DOI to allow other group assets to support identified ANTA weaknesses.

Note: HBCF has a preference to limit entities comprising a group assessment to 10

The GTA:

- Allows the conduct of a group risk assessment across a group.
- Provides a level of assurance that corporate groups will meet the ongoing statutory warranty obligations of a builder entity, if the building entity is wound up or sold.
- Permits for building group deployment of capital for maximum returns.
- Allows a group treasury arrangement to exist for working capital and borrowing support.
- Where a consolidated assessment is undertaken a GTA will be a condition of Eligibility approval across all entities within the assessed group (except for listed companies).

Where a consolidated group assessment determines that the ANTA requirements of Eligibility as set out in this manual are met no other form of indemnity (other than the GTA) will be required.

Where the consolidated assessment identifies a deficiency in ANTA, additional form of security will be required to meet the Eligibility requirements as set out in this manual.

Any of the following properties identify the requirement for a consolidated assessment and subsequent GTA to be considered:

- Related loans activity (a group treasury function) moves funds between group members and there are fluctuations in current or non-current related loan balances from year to year
- The building entity/entities exchange management or licensing fees with other related entities at non-commercial rates
- There is evidence of internal cost recovery between related entities
- The assets in a non-building related entity provide security for an external loan facility in the building entity which would have a material impact on the building entities borrowing capacity
- There are collateral liabilities (third part borrowings in a related entity or cross guarantee) on a building entity

Note: The requirement to provide a GTA is to be waived where all relevant entities from the above analysis are subject to a deed of cross-guarantee (see ASIC Corporations (Wholly owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785)

The outcome of a group assessment should establish an aggregate OJL being offered to all builders in the group. A GTA allows the sharing of OJV and OJN for group entities within the aggregate approved OJL without further Eligibility Assessment.

16.7. Deed of Indemnity Agreement – Job Specific (JSD) and values

The use of remediation options should be considered to mitigate the risk associated with a high value or high-risk project.

Where a builder's financials are not strong and/or there are inadequate:

- Experience levels;
- Established history; and/or
- Contractual arrangements

project-specific remediation should be considered for the following types of projects:

- Multi-unit projects.
- Developer projects.

- Speculative developments.
- Architect or designer managed projects.
- High value projects.
- Related party projects (see section 20.8 Certificate Referral Requirements and Table 13).

A JSD may be appropriate where the financial strength of the builder is not strong, or where under the contract the control vest with a third party, e.g. a developer. A JSD from company/ies or principal(s) with a vested interest in the successful completion of the project (excluding the homeowner) and robust financial resources may assist in reducing risk.

The value of JSDs is required to be 10% of the Contract Value or 50% of the maximum loss available under the *Home Building Act 1989* for the project whichever is the lesser. The expiry of JSDs will be 6 years after completion of construction to align with the insurers liability under policies issued.

Where a JSD is obtained the ERM is to ensure the ANTA of those indemnifiers is greater than the value of the JSD.

16.8. Multiple indemnifiers

It is intended that indemnifiers be jointly and severally liable for any amount sought to be recovered under a DOI, GTA, JSD, DFB or ICD. Accordingly, where there are multiple indemnifiers for the one builder only one deed can be submitted on behalf of the builder.

It is not permitted for different indemnifiers to provide separate deeds (including separate amounts). Additionally, as the most recent deed would result in all prior deeds being terminated the use of separate deeds is not appropriate.

16.9. Review of deeds

The ERM must review and, if necessary, amend deed requirements attached to a builder's Eligibility each time the ERM completes an Eligibility Assessment.

If for any reason the deed provided by the builder becomes void, voidable, illegal, unenforceable, ineffective or insufficient, then the ERM is to seek an immediate satisfactory alternative (such as a permanent capital injection or a new deed for a revised amount, in which case a new deed for the revised amount should be obtained).

The provision of a new deed will automatically terminate any prior deeds of the same type (e.g. a new DOI will revoke any previous DOIs but not any JSDs or GTAs) provided on behalf of the builder (for the purposes of Eligibility). It will not be necessary for such prior deeds to be returned to the indemnifiers.

Changes in the amount of the DOI from the existing DOI require a new DOI to be obtained.

16.10. Provision of security documents to HBCF

The ERM is responsible for preparing any deeds that a builder needs to execute as a condition of their Eligibility.

On receipt of an executed deed the distributor should ensure the deed has been executed correctly. A copy of all executed original deeds should be forwarded to the ERM at the close of the week HBCF will deem the requirements of providing a deed have been met where:

- The Distributor confirms to the ERM they hold the original executed deed in their office;
- The Distributor has reviewed the deed to ensure it has been completed properly; and
- Provides the ERM with an electronic copy of the deed (e.g. via email).

Note: As the new deed terminates any prior deeds, it is not possible for two deeds to co-exist. A new deed for the total revised value is to be executed.

16.11. Release of securities

If the builder (and their distributor) consider the builder's financial position (or other circumstances) has improved, the builder may request an Eligibility Assessment. The builder is to provide all the relevant information to enable a full Eligibility Assessment to be completed. Builders are not entitled to seek such a review more frequently than annually.

The decision on whether to release a deed is driven by whether the minimum ANTA conditions have been satisfied (see section 14.1 Adjusted Net Tangible Assets (ANTA) for how this is determined for all assessment types, including requests to release DOIs (not JSDs) and see section 16.2 Deeds of Indemnity Agreement (DOIs) as security for exemptions from needing to provide an DOI).

If the ERM is satisfied, following the Eligibility Assessment, that the security is no longer required the ERM is to request HBCF to write to the builder to confirm the security has been released.

Note: The provisions of security documents allow HBCF to release indemnifiers from a security without needing to physically return the document to them

16.12. Irregular Contract Arrangements Deed of Indemnity (ICD)

There may be scenarios where custom deeds are required. For example, HBCF must be notified of a situation where:

- A project is a multi-unit project (i.e. 4 or more houses or apartments); and
- The party or parties entering into the building contract with the builder is/are not the owners of the land but some other person or company (such as a company created by the landowners).

In such circumstances the ERM will provide an ICD for completion by the relevant parties to the construction contract.

17. Declinature, Cancellations, Suspensions, and Modifications of Eligibility

17.1. General

Builders, including any director, principal or key manager of the builder entity, who pose an adverse risk may have Eligibility declined, cancelled, suspended, restricted or have conditions imposed, based on any of the following:

- The outcome of an Eligibility Assessment.
- Currently insolvent.
- Does not have a current builder licence.
- Currently unprofitable/negative cash flow – BEAT rates risk as “decline”.
- Adverse trade credit listing.
- Threatening or intimidating behaviour towards staff, homeowners, subcontractors, distributors, HBCF or the ERM's officers.
- Significant defect claim notifications (with consideration to the size of the builder and the number of completions it undertakes over the period).
- Advice and evidence that homeowners' complaints have not been addressed (including non-complied court or Tribunal orders and advice by Fair Trading of increased complaint occurrence).

- Trading through other entities without disclosure to the ERM during any Eligibility Assessment.
- Claim 'triggers' have been activated.
- Licensing authority sanctions (including advice by Fair Trading of disciplinary action or intended disciplinary action).
- Industry association expulsion.
- Evidence of non-disclosure.
- Evidence of poor workmanship.
- Criminal record.
- Court actions, collections, defaults, court actions against directors/owners/partners/trustees.
- Past insolvencies or involvement in building companies that have been liquidated/wound up.
- Current winding-up petitions by creditors.
- Adverse claims history for any warranty work.
- Failure to provide additional information that is fairly and reasonably requested by the ERM of HBCF.
- Provided false or misleading information in connection with Eligibility and/or certificates of insurance.

The above applies to any director, principal or key manager of the builder entity.

Generally, a nominated supervisor is deemed a key manager of a building entity, particularly if this is a "small" or "medium" builder. This is particularly where the directors have insufficient experience to support the requested project limits.

A builder who would receive a 'Decline' rating, if it were subject to an Eligibility Assessment, would generally have their Eligibility cancelled unless they were subject to intensive management due to HBCF exposure to open COIs.

Declinature, restrictions, cancellations, suspensions or conditions of Eligibility are to be approved in accordance with the Delegated Underwriting Authorities.

Notwithstanding anything else in this Manual, if icare HBCF determines that a contractor has provided false or misleading information in connection with Eligibility or insurance, HBCF may cancel, suspend or modify the contractor's Eligibility at its sole discretion. The right to apply this decision sits only with HBCF.

17.2. Suspended Eligibility

The distributor is to ensure notice of and completed Eligibility Assessment submissions are submitted in sufficient time to permit assessments to commence.

The ERM is to suspend Eligibility where the builder (and/or their distributor):

- Has not submitted sufficient information to allow a PER or SER to commence by the due date,
- Has not provided the necessary information to allow for completing a review in a timely manner,
- Has not responded to previous requests for information, or
- The builder is not co-operating with reasonable requests from the ERM.

The ERM may also suspend a builder's Eligibility where the ERM has received information which, if confirmed, would likely lead to suspension or cancellation, while the ERM investigates the veracity of the information.

Prior to suspending Eligibility, the ERM is to put the distributor or builder on written 10 days' notice that the builder's Eligibility will be suspended if the required information is not provided by a specified date.

Where it has been determined to suspend a builder's Eligibility (whether by the ERM or by HBCF), the ERM must provide the builder with at least 10 business days written notice. The decision should include the reasons for the decision prior to the effective date of the suspension and confirm the right of the builder to request via their distributor that the decision be escalated to the ERM's Underwriting Committee and potentially to HBCF.

Upon advice from Fair Trading or an authorised person of SIRA, in writing and with reference to SIRA's Guidelines, HBCF may suspend the builder's Eligibility immediately.

Suspension of Eligibility does not affect building cover contracts already provided for complete and in progress building projects.

Note: Certificates of Insurance cannot be issued against a suspended Eligibility.

Note: A suspended Eligibility may be reinstated as a current Eligibility following successful completion of a NEW Eligibility Assessment (see section 19.4 New Eligibility Review (NEW) for further information).

17.3. Cancelled Eligibility

A cancelled Eligibility is one which has been revoked and the builder is no longer able to use the Eligibility to obtain Certificates of Insurance. The ERM should without notice cancel a builder's Eligibility where the builder:

- Is no longer licensed (i.e. the licence has been:
 - surrendered by the builder; or
 - suspended by Fair Trading; or
 - cancelled by Fair Trading; or
 - the licence isn't adequate to support the COE requirements (e.g. resignation of nominated supervisor means the builder is no longer licenced to undertake residential building work); or
 - has expired for longer than three (3) months and as such is unable to be renewed or restored).
- Is subject to a form of external administration within the meaning of the **Corporations Act, Bankruptcy Act and/or Partnership Act**.
- Is insolvent (within the meaning of the **Home Building Act 1989**).
- Ceases to exist – for example has died (for an individual) or has been wound up or deregistered (for a company) or has been dissolved (partnership).
- Has disappeared (within the meaning of the **Home Building Act 1989**).
- Has requested that their Eligibility be surrendered (e.g. cancel the builder's sole trader Eligibility after obtaining Eligibility via a company) / suspended / cancelled.

Where a licence suspension is lifted by Fair Trading and/or an expired licence is reissued by Fair Trading following a new application by the builder Eligibility should not be reinstated without a NEW Eligibility Assessment being completed. The NEW should consider the reasons for the licence suspension or expiry.

Where the licence expired because of an oversight and has been reissued within 12 months of an Eligibility Assessment being finalised the approval of HBCF can be sought for reinstating Eligibility without a NEW.

A builder's Eligibility may also be cancelled where following a SER or PER of the builder that it is considered in the best interests of HBCF that the builder's Eligibility should be cancelled.

Where it has been determined to cancel a builder's Eligibility (whether by the ERM or by HBCF), the

ERM must provide the builder with at least 30 business days written notice of that decision. The notice of intended cancellation may be given at the same time as a notice of intended suspension of Eligibility (see section 17.2 Suspended Eligibility).

The reasons for the decision should be provided prior to the effective date of the new Eligibility and advise of the right of the builder to request, via their distributor, that the decision be disputed in accordance with the CDHP.

Cancellation of Eligibility does not affect building cover contracts already provided for complete and in progress building projects.

17.4. Expired Eligibility

A COE will typically be granted to a builder for a period of no less than one year and no greater than three years.

A builder's Eligibility will be automatically renewed for a further period of one to three years unless they have not purchased at least one COI during their current period of Eligibility. A notice will be provided to an affected builder prior to their Eligibility expiring advising them of the need to undertake an Eligibility Assessment to maintain Eligibility.

Where a notice of Eligibility expiry has been issued for an affected builder that builder will need to undertake a PER and, if successful, be issued with a new COE.

17.5. Modification of existing Eligibility Profile and terms

Following an Eligibility Assessment or otherwise, the ERM may determine to modify the existing Eligibility Profile and associated conditions for a builder (subject to the application of relevant delegations and authority levels). The ERM is to advise the builder, through the builder's distributor, of their new Eligibility Profile and associated conditions with all conditions and risk-based pricing factors managed by BEAT.

Where the change to the builder's Eligibility Profile and associated conditions is to the benefit of the builder, the change is to have immediate effect, including to any applications for Certificates of Insurance currently on referral.

Where the change to the builder's Eligibility Profile and associated conditions is to the detriment of the builder, the ERM will:

- Enact the Eligibility Profile immediately;
- Provide to the builder at least **20 business days** written notice of that decision during which time any conditions associated with the Eligibility Profile (e.g. capital injection, provision of a DOI) are to be met (see section 17.5 Modification of existing Eligibility Profile and terms); and
- If the terms are not met within **20 business days**, and either:
 - a satisfactory submission to the ERM underwriting committee is not received; and/or
 - the builder has not demonstrated they are taking steps to meet the conditions associated with their Eligibility Profile and has sought an extension of time to meet those conditions

the builder may be provided with **10 business days** written notice of Eligibility suspension.

This must be provided prior to the effective date of the new Eligibility and advise of the right of the builder to request, through their distributor, that the decision be disputed in accordance with the CDHP.

The ERM must provide the builder with at least **10 business days** written notice of any decision to discontinue issuing certificates together with reasons for the decision.

This notice must include the opportunity for the builder to request via their distributor for the decision to be escalated to the ERM's Underwriting Committee and potentially to HBCF.

17.6. Restrictive conditions

Where an existing builder is reviewed and it is determined, at the end of the assessment, that a capital injection or a DOI or other conditions of Eligibility are required to be met, then the builder must meet the following time frames:

- The builder must satisfactorily meet the conditions of Eligibility within **20 business days**.
- The builder may choose to make a submission, to the ERM's Underwriting Committee, disputing the conditions or review outcome.
- The ERM must receive a dispute within **20 business days**.

- The ERM's Underwriting Committee, in accordance with the Underwriting Committee procedures set out in the CDHP, then considers this submission.
- If the terms are not met within 20 business days, and a satisfactory submission to the ERM underwriting committee is not received, the builder may be provided with 10 business days written notice of Eligibility suspension.
- Depending on the circumstances of the builder's business (e.g. there are concerns regarding the builder's solvency), the builder may be provided with **10 business days** written notice of Eligibility suspension irrespective of a satisfactory dispute in accordance with the CDHP having been made within **20 business days**.
- If the entity subsequently requests Eligibility, a NEW is required to be undertaken to re-assess the builder.

To facilitate the operation the above, at the time of issuing Eligibility terms:

- Builder and distributor must be advised of the above time frames and of the possibility of Eligibility being suspended and cancelled, if the terms are not met.
- Builders are advised of the dispute avenues in accordance with the CDHP.

The BEAT Eligibility Assessment is to be noted accordingly.

17.7. No advice to be provided

The ERM in providing the builder with the reasons for the decision should not provide advice, either directly or indirectly, to the builder on potential remediation.

Specifically, the ERM is not to advise a builder on any strategy or course of action to:

- Obtain Eligibility.
- Maintain Eligibility.
- Improve the financial position of the builder's business generally.

The ERM is not to provide financial advice through the builder's distributor or to otherwise advise the builder on the operation or management of their business and is to advise the builder to obtain their own financial advice from a suitably qualified professional.

17.8. Escalation and disputes

If the builder is not satisfied with the way any matter has been handled, their concerns can be escalated initially to the internal Underwriting Committee of the ERM with further escalation to HBCF if needed. The letter notifying the builder of the suspension, cancellation, or condition of Eligibility is to refer to the escalation and disputes process.

Additionally, a builder may lodge a complaint with SIRA so that they may seek a further review where they are not satisfied with the approach or outcome of HBCF's determination. A builder may also request that SIRA undertake a regulator compliance review to investigate potential breaches of the Home Building Act, the Home Building Regulation or SIRA's Insurance Guidelines. A regulatory compliance review is not a mechanism of appeal to review of the merits of a builder's Eligibility and does not overturn Eligibility decisions.

SIRA may be contacted by telephone on 13 10 50 or email contact@sira.nsw.gov.au and is located at:

Level 6, McKell Building
2-24 Rawson Place
Sydney NSW 2000

Note: Refer to HBCF's CDHP for a detailed guideline on the handling of complaints and disputes in relation to underwriting decisions involving Eligibility and Certificates of Insurance.

18. Builder's Risk Mitigation on Eligibility Assessment

18.1. Risk profile of a builder

Steps may be required to mitigate risk identified during the Eligibility Assessment process.

The BEAT scoring and weightings within the tool will not be disclosed by HBCF and should they come to the knowledge of the ERM, should not be disclosed to the market. BEAT is the basic source of the assessment, but not a definitive determination in all circumstances. If exceptional circumstances warrant it, the automatic result can be over-ridden. Additionally, the ERM may consider other extraneous factors, which come to attention either before or after the initial assessment decision (e.g. builder and distributor advocacy).

18.2. Eligibility for builders recovering from adverse events

Builders can present for an Eligibility Assessment where ongoing cash flow is dependent on commencing new contracts with HBCF insurance and where the threshold for ANTA would normally be fatal.

The builder can qualify for ongoing Eligibility provided:

- There is no deficiency in working capital or working capital deficiencies are fully mitigated.
- The proposed OJL do not exceed pre-adverse event levels.
- There is no evidence that the adverse event was a result of actions within the control of the directors/ principals seeking Eligibility, other than financial/operational decisions impacting on working capital (Note: financial/operational decisions by previous key managers can be discounted where no longer associated with the builder).
- There are no creditor actions or disputes likely to impact ongoing trading.
- Previous KPI deteriorations have been reasonably mitigated for the going forward position.
- A sustainable cash flow for the next 12 months has been provided and the assumptions used to create the forecast have been tested by the underwriter and found to be reasonable.
- Retained earnings forecasts should permit ANTA restoration within 12 months.

The following Eligibility conditions will normally apply, with an undertaking provided by the builder, until normal ANTA criteria are restored:

- More frequent financial reporting by external accountants
- Detailed WIP reporting quarterly
- Close out reports for each completed project
- Earnings (except for modest living expense drawings to directors/principals) will be retained in the business for the exclusive use of building contract funding
- A HBCF risk reduction strategy will be implemented where there is KPI deterioration between reviews.

It should be noted that icare will not support a proposal for a builder to trade via a DOCA (see section 9.1 Fatal scenarios).

19. Type of Eligibility Assessments

The objectives of the Eligibility model are:

- Identify risks outside the appetite of the fund.
- Inform builder management of any below benchmark performance and to establish appropriate future review intervals and scope.
- Contribute to improved standards of financial management and business controls.
- Enforce HBCF adverse history rules to reduce phoenix operations.
- Identify industry trends to inform portfolio policy and guidelines.

HBCF classifies underwriting work into four different types of Eligibility Assessments (explained later in this section):

- Programmed Eligibility Reviews (PERs).
- Builder Profile Changes (BPCs).
- Special Eligibility Reviews (SERs).
- New Eligibility Reviews (NEWs).

PERs are programmed on an annual basis. BEAT sets out the schedule of PERs subject to other reviews superseding them, which include:

- Builders subject to intensive monitoring (IMB3 / IMB6).
- Builders requesting a BPC to change their existing Eligibility which initiates a review.
- SERs triggered by a risk management issue (e.g. adverse credit, significant growth, delays in actual completion dates).
- Any modified review requirements issued by HBCF or recommended by the ERM.

HBCF extended the number of builders that qualify for system review based on project volumes that can be managed by the licensed builder and where delays in construction are a better indicator of difficulty. Data on delays in construction time are inherent in the adoption of OJL compared to annual approved turnover limits. Data on delays in construction times is more dynamic and current than relying on builder review WIP Reports. HBCF actively monitors delays in construction times on COIs and uses this information in initiating SERs.

Table 12 Types of Eligibility Assessments and applicability based on builder size

Builder Size	PER ERM initiated	BPC Builder initiated	SER ERM initiated	NEW Builder initiated
System Reviewed Builder	—*	✓	✓	✓
Small Builder	✓ (Annual / IMB6 / IMB3)	✓	✓	✓
Medium Builder	✓ (Annual / IMB6 / IMB3)	✓	✓	✓
Major Builder	✓ (Annual / IMB6 / IMB3)	✓	✓	✓

* A System Reviewed Builder may be asked to undertake a PER in the event:

- The ERM wants to monitor risk issues identified by intensively monitoring the builder.
- The builder's Eligibility is about to expire and they wish to maintain Eligibility (see section 17.4 Expired Eligibility for further information).

19.1. Programmed Eligibility Review (PER)

Unless the builder qualifies as a System Reviewed Builder an annual financial assessment is a requirement on the ERM and distributor. Builders qualifying for system review are set out in Table 4.

A BEAT scheduled date is set for each PER and a blank Eligibility Assessment generated pending the review.

The ERM is to complete the PER in BEAT, ensuring that all documents are attached, and underwriting notes are included in BEAT. The PER in BEAT is to contain all documents as attachments and underwriting notes. No Eligibility is to be granted without an Eligibility Assessment being finalised in BEAT, with a valid builder licence recorded, setting out the Eligibility Profile.

All builders will be priority assigned a scheduled date for their PER based on the following:

- Financial risk profile of last Eligibility Assessment.
- Annual or intensive monitoring conditions.

Builders should incorporate desired changes in approved OJV, approved OJN and maximum Construction Type limits into the PER assessment to minimise the need to undertake a BPC before the next PER is due for submission.

To conduct a PER, a builder, through the builder's distributor, is to provide the ERM with information to enable the assessment to be completed (see section 11 Eligibility Assessment Information Requirements for further information). The Eligibility Risk Manager may also request additional information either before, or during, the assessment (see section 16.1 Eligibility decisions).

The ERM is to consider the results of the review in the context of the builder's existing Eligibility and associated conditions, as well as those requested by the builder in their application form, and determine whether the builder's Eligibility Profile and terms should be modified or restricted (see sections 17.5 Modification of existing Eligibility Profile and terms and 17.6 Restrictive conditions for further information). The possible actions include:

- Revised OJL and Construction Type limits (note that the ERM will assess the builder based on the OJL and Construction Type limits requested).

- Revised Eligibility conditions, including:
 - increased OJV or OJN.
 - reduced OJV or OJN.
 - the Building Contract Review Program.
 - security or additional security.
 - additional capital.
 - release or amended Security.
- Increasing the frequency of Eligibility Assessments (see sections 19.1.1 Intensively monitored builders requiring referral to HBCF and 19.1.2 Intensively monitored builders not requiring referral to HBCF).
- Suspension or cancellation of Eligibility (pending resolution of an outstanding issue).

If a builder disputes the outcome of the PER underwriting they can avail themselves of various escalation and dispute avenues (see section 17.8 Escalation and disputes for further information).

BEAT will provide distributors with at least 40 business days email notice that a PER is required. BEAT provides online reporting to the ERM and distributors of upcoming and overdue reviews.

If no submission or satisfactory explanation has been received from the builder within:

- 30 business days of the annual review due date
- 20 business days of an underwriter requesting information to undertake the PER

a management strategy is to be determined and agreed to by the ERM. Options for consideration could be:

- Completing the PER based on information that is readily available (The ERM is to exercise discretion in requesting information that is provided previously by the builder or available in BEAT and CIMS).
- Reducing the approved OJL to utilised levels restricting growth (see section 17.6 Restrictive conditions).
- Increasing the frequency of Eligibility Assessments (see sections 19.1.1 Intensively monitored builders requiring referral to HBCF and 19.1.2 Intensively monitored builders not requiring referral to HBCF).
- Recommending a risk loading on the premium.
- Suspension or cancellation of Eligibility (see sections 17.2 Suspended Eligibility and 17.3 Cancelled Eligibility).

The ERM may only suspend or cancel Eligibility where this is within their delegated authority. Where it is not within the ERM's authority, it must obtain written approval from HBCF.

19.1.1. Intensively monitored builders requiring referral to HBCF

Where a builder:

- has an intensive monitoring condition of Eligibility requiring financial submissions more than annually, and
- the builder's requested Eligibility Profile is not within the ERM DUA

the ERM is to advise HBCF within 14 days of the review submission date of any improving, stable or deteriorating trends for the weaknesses identified during the most recent annual review.

The ERM should make recommendations to HBCF for additional measures to be taken where significant adverse trends are observed.

Where a builder is delinquent in providing an intensive review within 30 days of the due date the ERM is to make recommendations to HBCF for additional measures in consultation with the distributor including potential suspension of Eligibility.

Options for consideration where a review is delinquent could be:

- Completing an assessment recommendation based on information that is readily available.
- Insisting on a builder meeting with HBCF staff attending.
- Increasing the frequency of reviews.
- Recommending a risk loading on the premium.
- Scoping a forensic accounting review to be undertaken by an independent party.

19.1.2. Intensively monitored builders not requiring referral to HBCF

The following would be justification for increasing the frequency of reporting if the deterioration is not considered a serious impact on the ability of the builder in respect of current open COIs:

- Deteriorating actual completion times.
- Gross Margin deterioration – builder may be “buying” projects.
- Creditor days extending.
- Escalating purchase rate of insurance contracts gaining deposit monies to source cash.
- Trading Losses; deteriorating ANTA position.

- Restructuring of Groups – asset transfers/ quarantining assets.
- Strategic change in the nature/ focus of the business (relative to that traditionally undertaken).
- Deteriorating financial trends (liquidity, profitability).
- Diminished turnover.
- Trade Credit deterioration - terms reduced/ removed.
- Mercantile alerts – i.e. Dun & Bradstreet, Veda.
- Change in management or ownership.
- Change in financial institution.
- Change in progress payment patterns.
- High Growth.

The builder is to be subject to intensive monitoring while the issues triggering more frequent assessments continue or new issues arise. The BEAT builder assessment must have the intensive monitor period (quarterly or half yearly) added as a condition of Eligibility.

Once the builder's Eligibility is no longer considered high risk annual PERs can reoccur. BEAT is to have the intensive monitor condition of Eligibility removed.

If no submission or satisfactory explanation has been received from the builder within **30 business days** of the annual review due date a management strategy is to be determined and agreed to by the ERM's Underwriting Committee. Options for consideration could be:

- Completing the assessment recommendation based on information that is readily available (The ERM is to exercise discretion in requesting information that is provided previously by the builder or available in BEAT and CIMS).
- Reducing the approved OJL to utilised levels restricting growth (see section 17.6 Restrictive conditions).
- Increasing the frequency of reviews.
- Recommending a risk loading on the premium.
- Suspension or cancellation of Eligibility (see sections 17.2 Suspended Eligibility and 17.3 Cancelled Eligibility).

19.2. Special Eligibility Review (SER)

SERs are applicable for all builder sizes and are triggered where there is a major risk management issue identified including any of the following:

- A noticeable alteration in trends (compared to the previous 12 months) being an increase in:
 - the number of certificates (generally in a short time frame) requested by a builder, where there may be concern regarding the capacity of the builder.
 - a builder seeking to exceed or increase their approved OJL.
- A material number of incomplete projects are outside the builder's estimated completion time frames.
- Receipt of adverse market information, including (but not limited to) delinquency in attendance on site, failure to communicate with consumers, non-payment of sub- contractors or suppliers, or is not contactable on telephone numbers provided.
- Changes (that are of a negative nature) in trade credit days beyond the 30-day ageing category.
- Significant deterioration in the financial or operational circumstances (identified through interim accounts or other sources) of the builder.
- Potentially significant "First Notification of Loss" received by HBCF's Claim Agent.
- Financial accounts contain specific "adverse" commentary relating to any component of the reports.
- Complaints including consumer complaints to the ERM and complaints.
- notified to HBCF by Fair Trading (including any disciplinary or intended disciplinary action).
- Court and/or NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NCAT) actions.
- Non-compliance with Court or Tribunal orders.
- Alerts received through credit referencing or credit monitor facilities (e.g. non-payment of trade account \geq \$2,000).
- Dishonoured and significantly overdue premium payment transactions – other than innocent isolated incidents.
- Adverse report by a BCRP service provider (where applicable).
- Change in builder ownership (i.e. partners or directors).
- Change in the nominated supervisor deemed to be a key manager.

- Filing of an application for the winding up of a builder.
- Risk alert or referral of matter from SIRA to HBCF.
- Provided of false or misleading information in connection with Eligibility or certificates of insurance.

If adverse information is received about a builder (e.g. a complaint from a homeowner) that would ordinarily trigger a SER, but the provider of the adverse information will not consent to the adverse information being disclosed to the builder, a SER will not be triggered.

During the SER, which should be undertaken within 30 business days, issuing Certificates of Insurance should be put on hold if the issue of the certificate would be to the immediate detriment of HBCF. The ERM must provide the builder with at least 10 business days written notice of any decision to discontinue issuing certificates together with reasons for the decision. This notice must include the opportunity for the builder to request via their distributor for the decision to be escalated to the ERM's Underwriting Committee and potentially to HBCF.

To conduct a SER, the ERM is to obtain from the builder, through the builder's distributor, current information to enable the review to be completed. Generally, the information required will be the same as for a PER except that internal interim financial reports completed by accounting qualified staff are acceptable.

The outcomes from such reviews could be:

- No change to Eligibility.
- Revised Eligibility.
- Restrictive Eligibility Conditions, including:
 - reduced OJV or OJN.
 - the BCRP.
 - security.
 - additional capital.
 - suspension of Eligibility (pending resolution of an outstanding issue).
 - cancellation of Eligibility.

The ERM may only suspend or cancel Eligibility where this is within their delegated authority. Where it is not within the

ERM's authority, it must obtain written approval from HBCF.

Where it has been determined, at the finalisation of the review, to suspend or cancel a builder's Eligibility (whether by the ERM or by HBCF), the ERM must provide the builder with at least 10 business days written notice of that decision. The reasons for the decision should be provided prior to the effective date of the suspension or cancellation. ERM should advise the builder via their distributor of the right to request that the decision be escalated to the ERM's Underwriting Committee and potentially to HBCF.

If appropriate, the ERM may also resolve that the builder should be subject to ongoing intensive monitoring.

19.3. Builder Profile Change (BPC)

A BPC is a request by a builder to change their Eligibility Profile. The ERM may suggest a builder undertake a BPC assessment, following the referral of a COI for underwriter approval in CIMS, before approving the policy application (e.g. COI application has referred to an underwriter in CIMS because automated approval would have resulted in a breach of the builder's approved OJV, approved OJN and/or maximum Construction Type limit).

Changes to Eligibility Profile can create negative financial consequences for the builder. Ramifications include changes to working capital requirements, building cycles, available resources and management. The ERM should examine all factors that may be seen to affect future viability. The ERM will also assess overall financing requirements for the OJV, OJN, and Construction Type and maximum contract value sought unless the BPC is to seek an increase in one or more Construction Type limits (see section 9.3.6 Construction Type limit increase for further information).

The Distributor is to initiate a BPC in BEAT by submitting the next scheduled review earlier than required by BEAT with changes to the proposed OJL and/or construction limits and the attachment of required supporting reports and documents.

Where a builder is not a System Reviewed Builder, desired changes in approved OJV, approved OJN and maximum Construction Type limits should be incorporated into the builder's PER to minimise the need to undertake a BPC before the next PER is due for submission.

The possible actions resulting from a BPC include:

- Revised OJL and/or Construction Types (note that increases in OJV and OJN should not be granted unless requested).
- Revised Eligibility Conditions, including:
 - increased OJV or OJN.
 - reduced OJV or OJN.
 - the Building Contract Review Program.
 - security or additional security.
 - additional capital.
 - release or amended Security.
- Suspension or cancellation of Eligibility (pending resolution of an outstanding issue).

19.3.1. Mitigating builder exposure risk

Where because of a builder review it is necessary to mitigate the exposure presented by a builder the ERM should look to employ techniques such as:

- Reducing OJL to reduce the scheme exposure.
- Seeking additional securities.
- New lines of credit or injection of capital.
- Increasing monitoring frequency.
- Reviewing and monitoring a mitigation strategy proposed by the builder.

The determination of such strategies should be done in consultation with the builder and their distributor.

19.4. New Eligibility Review (NEW)

A NEW is used in BEAT where underwriters need to consider an application from a builder for:

- Eligibility for the first time (this can include instances of builders transitioning from being a sole trader to a company)
- Re-instatement of their Eligibility following suspension or cancellation.

The Distributor is required to submit financial and other necessary information for an underwriter to consider whether to provide the builder with Eligibility.

If the NEW is related to a builder's request to re-instate their Eligibility, with Eligibility having been suspended / cancelled for a short period of time, an underwriter is required to undertake a full financial assessment (including relevant mercantile and adverse history searches) to ensure no material change in circumstances has occurred since the Eligibility was suspended / cancelled.

An underwriter needs to issue the Distributor with an Eligibility decision (e.g. a Builder Eligibility Assessment Report) and record appropriate underwriting notes in BEAT about the Eligibility Assessment, before a COE can be generated (if applicable) and the NEW finalised.

Note: BEAT has functionality to allow an underwriter to copy relevant documents from a recently finalised Eligibility Assessment if those documents are relevant for the current Eligibility Assessment (e.g. receiving a NEW from a builder who was recently suspended due to one or more conditions of Eligibility not being met within allowed timeframes (see section 17.5 Modification of existing Eligibility Profile and terms and section 17.6 Restrictive conditions for further information).

20. Certificate of Insurance Underwriting Issues

This section sets out the nature of the specific underwriting issues to be considered by the ERM in assessing project applications referred to it for individual underwriting.

20.1. Applications by builders subject to the Building Contract Review Program

The ERM must not approve a COI to that builder:

- Until a Building Contract Review Program service provider selected from the Service Provider Panel has been appointed by the builder in respect of that project.
- The Building Contract Review Program service provider has made an initial report to the ERM, and
- That report is favourable and makes no adverse findings in respect to the building work to which the COI applies, that would be detrimental to HBCF.

20.2. Underwriting of new multiple dwelling projects

The provisions of this section apply to multiple dwelling projects such as villas, town houses etc. that are subject to strata, company or community title and low and medium rise buildings containing units, flats etc. as per council approval.

All applications for Insurance for new multiple dwelling projects must include as an attachment to the project application form or online submission the following documents for review:

- A copy of the Certificate of Title or a Rates Notice for the property to verify ownership, and
- Funding approval of the project, and
- A copy of the contract between the builder and the developer to confirm:
 - developer is identified as the other party to the contract with the builder, and
 - the credentials, financial position and funding arrangements of the correct developer are being assessed, and
 - that the correct entities are captured under any Related Party Undertaking.

A copy of the contract is required to:

- Establish that there is a written contract (not always the case where the builder and developer are related entities).
- Confirm the contract amount and whether it includes:
 - GST.
 - the number of dwellings (units) being constructed.
 - the site address.

Special care in assessing developer risk should be exercised where:

- The property owner is a separate entity to the contracting party (including where the owner and developer are related entities) in which case an ICD must be obtained from HBCF (see section 16.12 Irregular Contract Arrangements Deed of Indemnity (ICD)).
- The property owner has entered into a joint venture with the developer.
- The developer is an SPV formed to manage the development and then be liquidated after completion of the project (or on sale of all dwellings) – characteristics that should be used to assist to identify SPVs are:
 - recent date of incorporation.
 - primary asset is the proposed development.
 - name of the company.
- The developer and builder are related entities (e.g. common directorship between a builder and developer or majority shareholding/controlling interest).

The ERM must critically assess the technical and managerial skills of the builder. Where there is reasonable doubt as to the builder's capabilities to successfully complete the development project, a COI should not be issued. Some issues that may require detailed consideration:

- Scope of works – the ERM may need to have its technical services unit assess the application.
- Proof of funding for contract – what financing arrangements are in place and whether the developer has the funds to pay this (e.g. a recent funding offer letter, on the institutions letterhead).
- Terms of the contract – the ERM is to obtain a copy of the contract and assess the extent to which the terms may be weighted in favour of the developer.

In considering such applications, the ERM should follow the following steps:

- Determine if the builder stands on its own merits i.e. does the builder have sufficient financial capacity – ANTA and Working Capital – and proven experience in successfully completing similar projects so that it is not necessary to assess further.
- If not, determine whether:
 - the developer has the financial capacity and proven experience in successfully completing similar projects.
 - the parent company (or related company) of the developer can provide the necessary financial strength.
 - if, for example, the builder and/or developer is a SPV, whether the director(s) and/or shareholders can provide the necessary financial strength.

If the builder cannot satisfy the above, the application should be declined.

20.3. Underwriting of rectification or additions to multi-dwelling buildings/properties

New multi-storey (high-rise) residential construction is automatically exempted under the Home Building Act 1989 from the requirement to obtain insurance cover. In general terms, a multi-storey building means a building that has a rise in storeys of more than three (3) (not counting a storey only used as a car park) and which contains two (2) or more separate dwellings.

However, this exemption does not apply to works carried out on existing multi-storey (or other multi-dwelling) buildings, such as repairs, maintenance, renovations, alterations and additions to either the common property of the building or to individual dwellings. These works require home warranty insurance cover to be obtained by the builder where the contract price is over \$20,000, or (if the contract price is not known, the reasonable market cost of the labour and materials involved exceeds \$20,000).

Construction work on multi-dwelling buildings/properties, including work carried out on existing multi-storey (high-rise) buildings, requires some specialist skills and has some risks that need to be managed.

Relevant examples of where cover is required for residential building work undertaken on an existing multi-unit building include repairs, maintenance, alterations or additions to the common property of a strata scheme, company title scheme or community land scheme such as:

- The installation of new or the replacement of old handrails or balustrades or balconies.
- Repairing or maintaining air-conditioning systems, plumbing or electrical works.
- Painting corridors, stairwells, hallway doors.
- Waterproofing repairs.
- Concrete spalling repairs.
- Repairing roofs and guttering.

These examples would also apply where the work is carried out on the common area of a multi-dwelling building/property owned by one entity.

To obtain a COI, the builder must have an Eligibility Profile to match the project requirements.

The ERM must critically assess the technical and managerial skills of the builder. Certificates of Insurance should not be issued without consideration of the following additional documentation:

- Scope of works.
- Proof of funding for contract – whether the building/property owner has the funds to pay for the work contracted (not required where the work is being undertaken on behalf of an owners' corporation).

Sometimes the project is the result of an insurance claim. In such cases, confirmation that the project is being contracted by the insurer should be obtained - such as:

- A work request document on the insurer's letterhead.
- A description of the works.
- Terms of the contract - the ERM is to obtain a copy of the contract and assess the extent to which the terms may be weighted in favour of the property owner.

20.4. Speculative 'spec' construction

A 'spec' builder is the general term for an individual, company or partnership that carries out residential building work on land that they own - that is, residential building work carried out other than under a building contract with another party. The building work is speculative in that the property is generally intended for resale following completion of the work.

Regardless of any stated intention to retain the property for investment or rental purposes, the 'spec' builder must arrange insurance cover under part 6 of the Home Building Act on the proposed residential building work before starting the work and attach the COI evidencing insurance cover to any contract for sale of the property that occurs within six years of completion of the building work.

It is an offence under the Home Building Act 1989 for any builder who does residential building work other than under a contract to start the work before taking out insurance cover on the proposed work. It is also an offence for the 'spec' builder to enter into a contract for sale of the property on which the builder carried out the building work without attaching a COI evidencing insurance cover to the contract for sale.

The purchaser of a property from a 'spec' builder may have the right to rescind the contract for sale before settlement if a COI is not attached to the contract for sale.

Generally, the risk for work undertaken by a 'spec' builder is related to defective work and not non-completion of work. However, like work undertaken on behalf of a developer, there may be cases where a 'spec' builder enters into arrangements to sell a property prior to completion of the building work (including off the plan sales if a multi dwelling project) that imply the work will be completed and, therefore, the risk would include non-completion and loss of deposit.

20.5. Contract Variations

All contract variations are to be in writing between the builder and homeowner (or principal). The owner's copy of the COI lists the original contract price. An additional premium must be paid by the builder in the event of an upward variation (or sequential/cumulative variations) of greater than 20% of the original contract price (or the revised contract price if a variation or variations have already been notified to HBCF). A refund will be provided in the event of a downward variation (or sequential/cumulative variations) of greater than 20% of the original contract price (or the revised contract price if a variation or variations have already been notified to HBCF).

If the final contract amount for the project is below \$20,000 the COI will not be cancelled. To address this issue, the contract amount will be reduced to \$20,001 to produce a premium refund and a completion date can be added to the project.

Variation notifications to HBCF must be supported with a copy of the variation to contract documentation to verify the scope of the variation. Where:

- a variation (or sequential/cumulative variations) of greater than 20% of the contract price is subsequently identified;
- an amendment to the COI has not been sought by the builder; and
- an additional premium has not been paid in relation to the variation,

it will be considered an adverse event in assessing a builder's 'adverse history' for premium pricing purposes and a loading to future premiums applied (see section 12.3 Unpaid contract variations). An opportunity will be provided for the builder to pay the outstanding premium (be calculated on a pro rata basis for the difference to the previous contract price) prior to the loading being applied.

Note: Variations may put the project outside the builder's Eligibility Profile. However, as HBCF is on risk for the project in any event there is no need for any further risk assessment at the project level to approve the change to the COI. However, where a builder has a history of projects where variations circumvent their Eligibility Profile (or a substantial variation on a single project) then consideration should be given to undertaking a SER to determine the appropriate Eligibility Profile for the builder.

Variations or multiple contracts at the same site could have put the original project outside of the builder's Eligibility Profile. In such cases, a SER should be undertaken. However, as HBCF is on risk for the project in any event an application to amend a COI because of a contract variation should be treated on its own merits and separate to any Eligibility Assessment

20.6. Contracts originally under \$20,000

Where variations increase the contract price to an amount over \$20,000 during construction or where a builder is not aware of the value of the project at the time the contract is entered, the builder is to make application for a COI as soon as the builder becomes aware of the price of the project is likely to exceed \$20,000. The builder is not to request or receive any (further) payment under the contract until an amended COI is issued.

The application for amendment to the COI is to be accompanied by a letter of satisfaction from the building owner/Owners Corporation (or strata manager) confirming that all the work done to date is satisfactory and there are no disputes. An inspection report and notification to Fair Trading are not normally required in these cases unless the owner's satisfaction letter is not forthcoming.

Note: A licensed contractor must hold active Eligibility prior to purchasing a COI for a specific project that requires a HBCF cover.

20.7. Retrospective Cover

Generally, most builders are aware of their statutory obligations to obtain insurance cover prior to commencement of work (and prior to receiving any payment, including a deposit, under a contract).

Note: icare has no appetite for retrospective cover for multi-unit alterations and renovations contracts and will not issue cover for such projects at site for over 30 days.

Where a builder, due to an oversight, has not taken out cover for a job and subsequently seeks to obtain retrospective cover for the work there is a risk that cover is being sought because a problem/defect and/ or a customer complaint has arisen.

An application for retrospective cover may be received after payment of a deposit but prior to commencement of the work, during construction or after completion of the work.

Given the objectives of HBCF in relation to consumer protection, subject to the exception above, cover should not be withheld where the underwriting criteria have otherwise been satisfied, there is no dispute and the inspection report is satisfactory. That is, cover may be granted throughout the statutory warranty period of cover.

Underwriting consideration for retrospective applications for insurance are contained in Table 13.

Repeat offences by a builder are a trigger for a SER and consideration of cancellation of Eligibility.

20.8. Certificate Referral Requirements

Table 13 describes the circumstances and the action to take for referral of project applications to the ERM.

Table 13 Certificate Referral Requirements

Issue	Action
<p>A close relationship (excluding Prescribed Relationships (see section 9.2.1 Directors, principals, and key managers)) between builder and homeowner (non-arm's length) that may create a risk.</p>	<p>JSD may be required from related party and/or director(s) of building company unless both the builder and homeowner are parties to the same GTA.</p> <p>The bill of quantities prepared by a quantity surveyor or building estimator for the project covering materials, parts and labour (including costings and any contingency sum/s) may be required for multi-unit construction (4 units or more) or equivalent evidence of the true value of the work and materials as determined at the discretion of HBCF.</p>
<p>Multi-unit new construction (excluding duplexes and triplexes not intended to be subject to strata, company or community title)</p>	<p>Review proof of ownership and adequate unconditional funding is consistent with the building contract. Ensure that adequate drawings and specifications are attached to CIMS.</p>
<p>Construction Type not within builder's Construction Profile</p>	<p>Require Eligibility Assessment to re-assess Construction Profile.</p>
<p>Estimated Start Date is more than 30 days in the past - works have commenced but not completed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek clarification whether works have already commenced and the circumstances. • Where works have commenced but are yet to be completed – obtain copy of the Building Contract. • Where construction work is to 'Footings' but not beyond – an engineer's report confirming the footings have been completed to an acceptable standard and is within the requirements of the contract is required. A copy of the engineer's Professional Indemnity cover also to be supplied. • Where construction work is beyond 'Footings' stage –Building Consultant's Defects Report confirming work completed is to a satisfactory standard, is within the requirements of the contract and the schedule of the payments is consistent with the value of works completed is also to be supplied. • Written explanation from builder detailing why the job wasn't registered prior to work commencing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Investigate whether builder has a history of purchasing policies after commencement. Consider whether it was an isolated administrative oversight, emergency building work or preliminary demolition work – all of which can be excused. ◦ The ERM is to advise HBCF of each builder where a satisfactory explanation has not been provided including all relevant details. ◦ Where the project is for repair/renovation/rectification work to a multi-unit property which has been on foot for more than 30 days, the application should be declined.

Issue	Action
Estimated Completion Date is in the past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek clarification and explanation, including confirming the actual start and completion dates and reasons for the situation arising. • Where works have started but are yet to be completed – obtain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Copy of the Building Contract. ◦ Where construction work is to ‘Footings’ but not beyond – an engineer’s report confirming the footings have been completed to an acceptable standard and are within the requirements of the contract is required. A copy of the engineer’s Professional Indemnity cover is also to be supplied. ◦ Where construction work is beyond ‘Footings’ stage –a Building Consultant’s Defects Report confirming work completed is to a satisfactory standard, is within the requirements of the contract and the schedule of progress payments is consistent with the value of works completed is also to be supplied. ◦ Written explanation from builder detailing why the job was not registered prior to work commencing. • Where works are 100% complete - Obtain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Final Inspection Report (Defects Report – cannot be older than 6 months and must be completed by an independent registered building surveyor/ inspector, architect or engineer together with a copy of PI cover from the provider of the report). ◦ Letter of satisfaction from the owner confirming all works are complete, they are satisfied with the quality of workmanship and no claims are on foot. ◦ Copy of the Building Contract. ◦ Written explanation from builder detailing why the job was not registered prior to work commencing. ◦ Copy of email distributor has sent to Fair Trading – Home Building Service advising works commenced without home warranty insurance being in place (Email address: IRAB@customerservice.nsw.gov.au). Such notification may be done by the broker on behalf of the builder. • If the determination gained from reviewing information is unsatisfactory and there has been repetition of the instances, a review should be conducted to determine whether the builder should maintain Eligibility. Serious repeat offences should bring about suspension of Eligibility or a requirement for the builder to enter the BCRP for contracts of \$50,000 and over (builder will be permitted to undertake contracts below \$50,000 without alternatives being required to be adopted, unless there are other impediments applying). • The ERM is to advise HBCF of each builder where a satisfactory explanation has not been provided including all relevant details. • Where the project is for repair/renovation/rectification work to a multi-unit property which has been on foot for more than 30 days, the application should be declined.
Records show no current NSW contractors’ licence and/or not licensed for the contracted work	Do not proceed. Require valid, current licence.

Irregularities are to be pursued with the builder's distributor. Any identified risks should be fully investigated and where necessary, lead to a rejection of the application unless satisfied with the outcome of the investigation or the situation is rectified.

20.9. Cancelled and Amended Certificates of Insurance

20.9.1. Cancelled certificates of insurance

Cancellations or amendments to Certificates of Insurance previously issued by HBCF may occur in circumstances where the certificate has been issued well in advance of building commencement and changes have occurred to the owner's or the developer's original plans.

It is the responsibility of the builder or holding distributor to gather the information required for a cancellation of the COI.

Conditions for a COI to be considered for a cancellation are:

- A period of no more than two (2) years has lapsed since the date of issuance of the certificate and the date the request to cancel is received by the ERM; and
- There is no contractual dispute between the builder and the homeowner; and
- Work has not commenced and no payment has been made to the builder under the contract (or if a deposit has been paid and work has not commenced, that the deposit has been refunded in full).

The following documentation is required to cancel Certificates of Insurance:

- Letter from builder addressed to the distributor advising the reasons for cancellation including confirmation the certificate has not been provided to any third party (e.g. PCAs, Councils, prospective purchasers, conveyancers, real estate agents, finance providers) nor been included in any promotional or advertising materials.
- Confirmation in writing from the homeowner (or developer) stating:
- no "building work" has commenced – this is to be taken as meaning that there has been no commencement of land clearance.
- the reasons for the cancellation and attaching a copy of any document terminating the contract between the building entity and the owner.

- no claim exists in respect of the project for which the certificate has been issued and that the homeowner or developer agrees not to rely on the certificate.
- the certificate has not been provided to any third party (e.g. PCAs, Councils, prospective purchasers, conveyancers, real estate agents, finance providers).
- any deposit paid by the homeowner has been refunded in full.

Note: Letter from homeowner (or developer) is not required for builders who issued 50 or more policies in the last completed calendar year.

The required cancellation documentation is to be attached to CIMS.

Under no circumstances is a COI to be cancelled in order that it can be reissued with a new date of issue. There are important provisions under the Home Building Act 1989 where the rights and obligations of builders and homeowners are reliant on the date of issue of a COI. Any request of a distributor, builder or homeowner for the cancellation and reissue of a COI with an amended date must be declined.

20.9.2. Cancellation of insurance where development modified to exceed 3 storeys

Construction of a building above 3 storeys is exempt from the requirements of the HBC scheme in New South Wales. Occasionally, a development will be planned as 3 storeys (or below) and be modified to exceed 3 storeys (which would ordinarily trigger the exemption). In those circumstances, since the development is fundamentally different (one which required insurance to one which did not require insurance), any policies of HBCF insurance previously issued for the development can be cancelled, as a long as:

- the builder provides a statement that the certificates of insurance have not been given to any other party;
- there have been no off the plan sales for the development; and
- there has been no mention of HBCF cover in advertising, promotional material or in negotiations/discussions with prospective purchasers etc.

20.9.3. Amendments to certificates of insurance (other than the contract variations)

Under no circumstances is the date of issue of a COI to be changed or the names of the contracting parties amended to another party. There are provisions under the Home Building Act 1989 where the rights and obligations of builders and homeowners are reliant on the date of issue of a COI.

Any request of a broker or builder or homeowner for the date of issue of a COI to be amended must be declined.

As indicated in the section on 'Contract Variations', additional premium may be required where the contract price has increased by more than 20%. All contract variations are to be in writing between the builder and homeowner (or principal). Variation requests above 20% must be supported with a copy of the variation to contract documentation to verify the scope of the variation.

20.9.4. Early termination of the building contract

There will be instances where a building contract between a builder and homeowner is terminated after work has commenced and/or monies have been paid under the building contract and prior to completion of the work.

Where work has commenced, or monies have been paid, HBCF is on risk. As such, where a contract is terminated after work has commenced (even if the amount of work carried out is minor) HBCF is unable to cancel the policy (and even if it did it would still be on risk for the work undertaken under the original contract).

Accordingly, HBCF has determined to treat any early termination of a contract as a variation and to amend the premium to reflect the value of the works completed. The partial refund of the premium would be the difference between the premium (including GST and Stamp Duty) paid on the original contract price (including variations) and the revised premium (including GST and Stamp Duty) based on the amount of the final account/invoice.

The COI is to be amended (and a replacement certificate issued) to show the new contract amount (i.e. the amount of the final account/invoice).

For the COI to be amended and for a refund to occur the distributor should obtain the original COI and a statutory declaration from the builder

detailing the stage of works completed, the final contract value and confirmation that there is no dispute between the parties as to the value of the work performed and that there are no monies outstanding to HBCF.

If the parties are in dispute as to the final contract value, it would not be possible to partially refund the premium until the dispute is resolved. The resolution of the dispute should require evidence of the final account/invoice.

The distributor will refund any premium direct to the party that paid the premium. All documentation is to be uploaded to the policy record on CIMS so that it is available.

20.9.5. Subsequent applications Involving the same parties and/or site

As each COI issued exposes HBCF to the maximum indemnity under the policy it is important to ensure that the reasons for a builder and/or homeowner requiring a further COI for works at the same site are appropriate.

Where a builder applies for a second and additional certificate/s of insurance for work to be undertaken at the same site and for the same homeowner (or a related person/entity or an owners' corporation) a copy of the building contract, plans & specifications and scope of works must be obtained.

- Where it is determined that the work under the original contract has been completed and the new contract covers new work legitimately not envisaged at the time of the original contract or where it had always been planned that the work be undertaken in stages (and the same builder was the successful tenderer for the next stage) then a COI application may be approved.
- Should it be determined, after reviewing the submitted documentation, that the work is being undertaken as a variation to the original building contract (i.e. there is no new contract) then a further COI should not be issued. Rather the matter should be treated as an amendment to the original certificate of insurance (refer to previous sections on 'Contract Variations' and 'Amendments to Certificates').

- Where it appears that the work to be covered by the additional COI would normally be treated as a variation, but the parties are entering into new contractual arrangements the reasons for doing so should be obtained. Such cases should then be referred to HBCF for consideration and advice prior to issuing a COI for the work covered by the new contract.
- Where it is determined that there is a new contract in place a check should be undertaken as to whether the combined total of the contracts would result in the builder's OJL being exceeded. If so, the builder should be advised to submit a BPC application and an assessment of that application completed to determine whether the application for the further COI can be approved (again the reasons for entering into new contractual arrangements should be obtained and, if necessary, referred to HBCF).

Note: Section 92(5) of the Home Building Act provides in effect that where a Certificate of Insurance is already in place and a builder is returning to a site to rectify defective work that the existing Certificate of Insurance continues to apply to that work. In such circumstances, an application for a new COI covering the rectification work must be declined.

20.9.6. Fraudulent certificates of insurance – receipt of information

Where the ERM or distributor receives information alleging the provision of fraudulent Certificates of Insurance by any person or entity (including a builder, developer, owner-builder, homeowner, distributor, staff member etc.) this must be recorded and immediately reported to HBCF for forwarding on to Fair Trading for assessment and a SER commenced (where the builder holds current Eligibility).

21. Other Special Underwriting Considerations

21.1. Developers

Under the *Home Building Act 1989* an individual, partnership or corporation is a developer where residential building work is done on their behalf in connection with an existing or proposed building or residential development where four (4) or more of the existing or proposed dwellings are or will be owned by the individual, partnership or corporation.

A developer of residential building work also includes the owner of the land where the development is carried out and who owns, or will in future own, four (4) or more of the existing or proposed dwellings.

The definition also provides that if another person or organisation who will also own four (4) or more of the units in the development entered into the building contract for the work, then they also are considered to be the developer. A company that owns a building under a company title scheme is not a developer for the purposes of the Act.

Under the Act, a residential building contract entered into by a builder with a developer is treated the same as any other contract for the purposes of obtaining home warranty insurance cover.

The builder is required to obtain insurance cover for each dwelling covered by the contract. The developer must attach the COI to the contract for sale of each dwelling.

The Home Building Act also provides that a person who is the immediate successor in title to a developer who has done residential building work on land is entitled to the benefit of the statutory warranties as if the developer were required to hold a contractor licence and had done the work under a contract with that successor in title to do the work.

Residential building work done on behalf of a developer is taken to have been done by the developer. Accordingly, a developer (in addition to the builder) must demonstrate their financial capacity to be involved in multi-unit development projects.

A developer may demonstrate their financial capacity by being a well-established developer (that is, not a special purpose vehicle (SPV)) and which has a record of ANTA of at least 10% of the contract price or proposed value of the project. Otherwise, the developer (or its director/s or a related entity) is required to provide suitable security (e.g. Related Party Undertaking).

Generally, the risk for work undertaken on behalf of a developer is only related to defective work and not non-completion. This is because a developer is excluded from being a beneficiary under a COI. However, there may be cases where a developer enters into arrangements to sell a property prior to completion of the building work (including *off the plan sales*) that imply the work will be completed and, therefore, the risk might include non-completion and loss of deposit.

Usually in relation to *off the plan* sales a contract to purchase is signed, but the date for completion of the contract will not be until the building is completed and the strata plan is registered. The purchaser usually pays a deposit and the balance is paid when the contract is 'settled' upon the building's completion.

21.2. Kit homes

The scheme does not provide cover for *suppliers* of Kit Homes, but cover is required for contracts, which include the erection/construction of such homes, subject to existing minimum threshold values.

Where the supplier is also the builder, both the supply and installation of the kit home is to be declared and insured (i.e. the contract is for the supply and installation/erection of the kit).

21.3. Marketing groups and franchises

Of central importance to the analysis of a group member is that the heads of agreement should be able to evidence that the builder has control over its business yet is able to source/receive improved business support.

The ERM should understand what support is offered to HBCF in the event of a group member becoming insolvent.

There should also be consideration of the degree of dependence on the parent group to ascertain whether the financial position of the group or franchise licensee needs to be assessed.

The ERM may seek a DOI from the group or licensee company (and/or its principals) as an added precaution.

21.4. Tax file numbers

The ERM must not seek or store Tax File Numbers (TFN) from the information supplied by distributors. Distributors must not upload documents to BEAT where a TFN can be identified. Where this has not been done by the builder or distributor:

- Copies of the documents should be removed from BEAT by the ERM. Where the ERM cannot remove the documents from BEAT, HBCF is to be notified
- The ERM is to request the distributor to resubmit the document(s) with all TFNs redacted

- The ERM is to notify HBCF of instances of a distributor or builder uploading a document to BEAT without having redacted the TFN.

22. Building Contract Review Program ("BCRP")

22.1. Underwriting considerations

The BCRP aims to assist new entrants to the building industry, as well as existing small to medium builders, to obtain Eligibility (or cover for a specific project) where the builder is unable to provide suitable evidence of experience in the proposed building activity.

The BCRP is intended to be a transition phase and builders can apply in future to have the condition removed. It is expected that a new builder will participate at least three times in the BCRP before being permitted to contract for similar projects without the program. The reports issued by the BCRP service providers will be used during all Eligibility Assessments. The participating builder will be provided with a copy of all BCRP final reports.

Subject to minimum Eligibility requirements having been satisfied, builders may be required to engage a BCRP service provider for contracts of \$50,000 and over (or such higher threshold determined by the ERM) as a condition of Eligibility or approval for a specific project.

The BCRP must be used as a condition of Eligibility in the following instances (where all other relevant financial and non-financial considerations are satisfactory):

- Where the builder has never contracted and successfully completed a new single dwelling or alteration project for a homeowner.
- Where the builder is proposing to contract a significantly larger or more complex project than the builder's experience supports.
- Where the builder has never contracted with a developer and successfully completed a multi-unit project (as the multi-unit contractor or key manager within a building business).
- The BCRP is also appropriate where the Gross Margins of the builder are an issue of concern.

The program can assist a builder to correctly price contracts and test actual cost against budget.

Under the BCRP builders are required to participate in a process whereby the contractual arrangements for a project (including scheduled payments) are reviewed and approved, costings checked; residential building work inspected and, where appropriate, progress payments endorsed.

Note: The below paragraphs refer to BCRP service providers utilising the 'Online BCRP Application', a software application that is under development at the time of writing. Until this application is available for BCRP service providers they should continue to provide notifications and confirmations to the ERM via the relevant builder's distributor.

CIMS will not issue a COI to a builder required to participate in the BCRP for a project where the contract price is **\$50,000** or over (or such higher threshold as determined by the ERM) until:

- A builder has, through the BSSP, obtained a quote (or quotes) from a BCRP service provider(s) selected from the provider panel, then has appointed one such provider in respect of that project; and
- The BCRP service provider notifies the ERM (via the Online BCRP Application) that the project is to be covered by the provider's program; and
- The BCRP service provider confirms to the ERM (and via the Online BCRP Application) that:
 - the contractual documentation for a project has been examined and assessed as satisfactory; and
 - the builder has provided a detailed budget which provides a gross margin that is reasonable for the project requirements, type, size and value.
- The BCRP service provider is also to determine (and advise the ERM and distributor) the number of site and off-site construction reviews required, considering the nature of the project.

Note: The intent of the BCRP is to ensure that the builder's supervision and contract administration is appropriate and that the project is running to budget and contracted completion date.

icare HBCF may at its sole discretion modify the operation or application the BCRP. As a consequence, HBCF can modify application of the BCRP as a condition of Eligibility for any builder. This could involve (without limitation):

- changing BCRP provider relationships;
- requiring builders to change BCRP providers; and
- removing or modifying the BCRP condition for any builder, or all builders.

Note: Subject to actuarial analysis of impact on premiums HBCF intends approaching SIRA to have the premium weighting discount for participation in the BCRP to only apply to projects in the BCRP not all projects contracted by the builder/contractor.

22.2. Outline of BCRP Eligibility and certificate process

22.2.1. Eligibility

- Builder applies through distributor for Eligibility.
- In cases where the ERM is not satisfied that the builder fully meets the Eligibility criteria there may be a requirement for the builder to participate in the BCRP for projects with a contract price of \$50,000 or more (or such higher threshold as determined by the ERM).
- Builder accepts Eligibility conditions (including participation in the BCRP).
- Eligibility is granted subject to a condition requiring the builder's participation in the BCRP for each project contracted by the builder with a contract price of \$50,000 or more (or such higher threshold as determined by the ERM).

22.2.2. Certificates of insurance

- Builder selects preferred BCRP service provider from provider panel and accepts quotation.
- Builder submits contract documentation and detailed project budget to the BCRP service provider.
- BCRP service provider reviews and confirms that the contract documents (including construction period) are appropriate and the project budget and scheduled progress payments are reasonable. The service provider also determines the number of builder performance reviews (site visits and remote site visits). Where the service provider is unable sign off on these components or if work has commenced (or payment made to the builder) under the building contract the service provider is to notify the ERM.
- BCRP service provider notifies distributor and ERM of confirmation of appropriateness of contract documents and reasonableness of the project budget,
- scheduled progress payments and provides a schedule of builder performance reviews.

- Distributor applies (on behalf of builder) to the ERM for a COI for the project attaching the BCRP service provider's confirmation and builder performance review schedule.
- ERM approves the issue of a COI for the project.
- The BCRP service provider undertakes builder performance reviews during project.
- On completion of the final review, the BCRP service provider confirms that the project has been completed and forwards a final report to the builder and ERM.

22.3. Overview – operation of Building Contract Review Program

A competitive tender has been utilised to select and establish a panel of BCRP service providers from which builders may choose. The BCRP providers are to deliver all the following components of the program for each engagement.

22.3.1. BCRP component 1 – contract document review

Reviewing contract documentation for each project to ensure that:

- The correct parties to the residential building contract: site address etc. are identified;
- The correct name and licence number of the builder's trading entity is shown on all documentation (i.e. name on building contract, COI application and licence are the same);
- The licence held by the builder's trading entity covers all the work being contracted;
- The building contract terms do not create a commercial risk for the completion of the project because of unfair terms, provisions etc. (including contracts with developers and architect administered contracts);
- The project application for insurance is consistent with the BCRP service provider's understanding of the project; and
- Review the project's construction schedule provided by the builder to ensure that it is appropriate for the type and complexity of the project.

22.3.2. BCRP component 2 – reasonableness of budget and progress payments

- Ensure that the builder provides a detailed budget, providing for a gross margin that is reasonable for the project requirements, type, size and value;

- Adequately test the builder's detailed budget completeness and realistic costs including contingency allowance. Verify as much as possible likely contingencies including cost erosion and wage assumptions; and
- Review and confirm the scheduled payments under the building contract directly relate to the progress of work carried out at each stage that a payment is scheduled (i.e. progress payments do not exceed the cost of work performed and materials supplied under the contract plus margin).

22.3.3. BCRP component 3 – builder performance review schedule

Determine the number of reviews (site visits and remote site assessments) that are required to be completed, considering the nature of the project (and as determined by HBCF), to ensure that:

- The builder's supervision of the project construction works is of an acceptable industry standard; and
- The project is progressing to contractual completion date and budget.

Site visits require attendance at the project site by the BCRP service provider.

Remote site assessments do not require site assessment. The service provider must review sufficient information and make any necessary enquiries. The completion of a remote site assessment can include (as an example) a review of project photographs or relevant documentation and phone enquiries with the builder.

Site visits and remote site assessments do not reflect the mandatory certification inspection dates; rather they are to be determined based on the specific project and the requirements under component 4 of the BCRP.

22.3.4. BCRP component 4 – builder performance review

- Obtain a copy of the COI for the project from the builder and check that all details correspond with the contract and the licence of the builder's trading entity;
- Undertake reviews as determined under BCRP component 3 - Builder Performance Review Schedule;
- At the time of each site visit or remote site assessment;

- Review all scheduled progress payments invoiced to determine that progress claims were appropriate;
- Review all third-party certificates (including engineers' inspections, mandatory PCA inspections, trade compliance certificates etc.) issued since the previous BCRP review;
- Review contract variations ensuring they are in writing and properly costed;
- Review progress in accordance with the project construction schedule and terms of contract and investigate reasons for any significant delays;
- Review the builder's competence in site supervision for all works carried out since the previous report, and any areas previously identified as a concern; including:
 - set out and levels,
 - sequencing of trades,
 - general standard of finish,
 - frame integrity,
 - cavity drainage integrity, external weep holes and termite barrier integrity,
 - sill and window flashings,
 - wet area treatment,
 - stormwater disposal, and
 - future integrity of footings against drainage and other works still required to be completed.
- For each site visit or remote site assessment prepare a report and include dated photographs, any concerns (including over items 1 - 9 above) and notes covering an observation of the following:
 - general site presentation;
 - workflow of trades and materials; and
 - competence of the trades and appropriateness of the materials being used.
- Immediately report to the ERM any concerns over the builder's competency to complete the project (including concerns as to time delays, standard of work performed, any evidence of cash flow issues and where payments have been made or sought other than as scheduled under the building contract.
- Provide timely copies of all completed Builder Performance Review Reports to the builder and ERM.

22.3.5. BCRP component 5 – final report on completion of project

On completion of the project prepare a final report including:

- Confirmation that all Builder Performance Reviews identified in component 3 of the BCRP have been completed;
- Details as to whether there are any resolved issues of concern; and
- Comment on the progression or development of the builder's competency relating to specific areas that have been reviewed as part of the BCRP for the project.

22.3.6. Services to the ERM (and/or Distributors)

To enable a builder to obtain, and the ERM to approve, a COI for a specific project:

- BCRP component 1, 2 and 3 – Confirmation
 - confirm the cost of the BCRP to the builder.
 - confirm the requirements of BCRP components 1, 2 and 3 have been completed satisfactorily, or have been adjusted to be satisfactory (through the ERM and the builder's distributor).
 - provide the number and timing of site visits or remote site assessments required during the project to the builder (and the ERM and builder's distributor).
- BCR component 1,2 and 3 – Incomplete notice
 - if the Builder does NOT satisfactorily complete the requirements of BCRP components 1, 2 and 3, the BCRP service provider must notify the ERM of this fact within 7 days of the due date of the requested information.
- BCRP component 1,2 and 3 –Project commenced notice
 - if the builder has already commenced works under the project contract, the BCRP service provider must notify the ERM of this fact immediately.

22.3.7. During the project

The BCRP provider must Immediately report to the ERM any concerns over the builder’s competency to complete the project (including concerns as to time delays, standard of work performed, any evidence of cash flow issues and where payments have been made or sought other than as scheduled under the residential building contract) including copies of all Builder Performance Review Reports completed to that time.

The BCRP provider should also provide timely copies of all completed Builder Performance Review Reports for the project to the builder and ERM. Such reports should be placed on the BEAT record for the builder and referred to during PERs.

22.3.8. On completion of the project

BCRP component 5 - Final report on completion of the project

- On completion of the project, the BCRP provider must prepare a final report using the standard HBCF template and provide a copy to the builder and the ERM. The final report is to be placed on the BEAT record for the builder and referred to during PERs.
- The content of the final report is to include:
 - confirmation that all builder performance reviews identified in BCRP Component 3 have been completed;
 - details as to whether there are any unresolved issues of concern; and
 - comment on the progression or development of the builder’s competency relating to the specific areas that have been reviewed as part of the BCRP for the project.

Note: HBCF will seek feedback from all builders who have participated in the BCRP.

22.4. Exiting the BCRP program

The ERM is to closely monitor all builders holding Eligibility subject to use of the BCRP.

Consideration can be given to removing the condition requiring participation in the BCRP after three (3) completed projects. Contact should be made with the BCRP service provider/s and reference made to the final reports and individual Builder Performance Review Reports to determine whether it is appropriate for the builder to “graduate” out of the BCRP.

23. Customer Service

The ERM’s focus is to be upon customer service, responding technically correctly and in a timely manner to all customer and other stakeholder enquiries – technical and procedural.

23.1. Standards

SIRA’s Home building compensation (eligibility) insurance guidelines require HBCF to meet certain service standards. Customer service should also be in line with the Customer Service Conduct Principles implemented by SIRA in November 2019.

The following quantitative service standards, detailed in Table 14 to

Table 17 are to apply:

Table 14 Service Standard for Eligibility Assessment and Review

Eligibility assessment and review	Eligibility Risk Manager Requirement for completion
Issue notice to the Builder commencing an Eligibility Assessment process and requesting provision of information and documentation by specified due date (PERs only)	Notice issued at least 40 business days prior to due date
Acknowledge receipt of Eligibility application or Eligibility Assessment documents	Within 2 business days of receipt of the documents
The application/review documents have been received but are deficient and further information is required from the builder to progress the application/ review.	Within 7 business days of receipt of the documents

Eligibility assessment and review	Eligibility Risk Manager Requirement for completion
Complete Eligibility Assessment and communicate Eligibility Profile, terms and conditions to the builder (via the distributor)	Within 10 business days of receipt of complete information
Finalise an Eligibility Assessment	<p>Within 40 business days of communicating Eligibility Profile, terms and conditions to the Builder (via the distributor) unless:</p> <p>the Builder provides evidence they are taking steps to meet one or more conditions of Eligibility but will not satisfy the condition(s) within this timeframe.</p> <p>the Builder has lodged a dispute about the Eligibility decision in accordance with the CDHP.</p>

Table 15 Service Standard for Project Applications

Project Applications Service Standards	Eligibility Risk Manager Requirement for completion
Assess whether additional information required and/or BPC and if required request information or initiate review.	Within 2 business days of receipt of the application for a Certificate
Underwrite application for COI and advise the Builder through their broker of decision including any proposed conditions on the approval, e.g. security, Building Contract Review Program (BCRP)	Within 5 business days of receipt of complete information or completion of review (whichever later)
Issue decision via CIMS to distributor	Within 2 business days of receipt of builder accepting underwriting conditions

Table 16 Service Standard for Response to Enquiries

Enquiries Service Standards	Eligibility Risk Manager Requirement for completion
<p>Responding to queries from HBCF, SIRA or Fair Trading</p> <p>(e.g. The ERM may regularly receive enquiries from HBCF, SIRA or Fair Trading. Some may be of an Eligibility specific nature while others may be related to scheme policy)</p>	<p>Within 2 business days for general requests</p> <p>Within 4 business hours for urgent queries (such as where there is Ministerial involvement)</p>

Table 17 Notice Period

Type of notices	Eligibility Risk Manager Requirement for notice period
Expiry of Eligibility	At least 60 business days written notice is issued (see section 17.4 Expired Eligibility)
Suspension of Eligibility	At least 10 business days written notice is issued (see section 17.2 Suspended Eligibility)
Cancellation of Eligibility	At least 30 business days written notice is issued Immediate cancellation applies under certain circumstances (see section 17.3 Cancelled Eligibility)
Modification / Restriction of Existing Eligibility Profile and Terms	At least 30 business days' notice is issued including: Immediate implementation of Eligibility Profile. At least 20 business days written notice is issued of that decision and any conditions associated with the Eligibility Profile. At least 10 business days written notice of any decision to discontinue issuing Certificates (see section 17.5 Modification of existing Eligibility Profile and terms).
SER	At least 10 business days written notice is given of any decision to discontinue issuing Certificates, or to restrict existing approved OJL and Construction Type limits, Terms or to Suspension of Eligibility (see section 19.2 Special Eligibility Review (SER))
Overdue PERs	At least 40 days notification prior to a specified due date for a scheduled review is provided to the builder through distributor, and Suspension, Restriction or Cancellation may be applied, if no submission or satisfactory explanation has been received from the builder within 30 business days of the specified review due date.

Note: The ERM must communicate immediately with the builder's distributor where it believes it cannot meet the service standards prior to the due date for delivery. The ERM is to advise of the reasons for the delay and the expected actual delivery date. Notification of delay does not limit the builder or the distributors rights of complaint or redress but is required as part of the transparent and fair administration.

24. Complaints against the ERM

HBCF utilises an outsourced model for the provision of underwriting services and has engaged an ERM to provide these services through a contractual arrangement.

HBCF and its ERM is required to comply with SIRA's **Home building compensation (eligibility)** insurance guidelines. Under the Guidelines the ERM is required to establish and maintain an internal complaint handling process.

The Guidelines can be accessed via SIRA's website at www.sira.nsw.gov.au.

24.1. General insurance code of practice - buying insurance

Although the Code of Practice does not strictly apply to State insurance, HBCF believes that aspects are good practice for the ERM.

The following standards have been adapted to apply to the initial enquiry and buying of insurance and renewal of cover.

- The ERM will only ask for and consider relevant information when undertaking an Eligibility Assessment.
- The builder will have access to information about them that the ERM has relied on in assessing the application and an opportunity to correct any mistakes or inaccuracies. The ERM will provide its reasons in writing upon request. In special circumstances, the ERM may decline to release information, but it will not do so unreasonably. In these circumstances, the ERM will give the builder reasons and they will have the right to request a review of the decision through the procedures described in HBCF's CDHP.
- Where an error or mistake in assessing the application for Eligibility or a COI is identified, the ERM will immediately initiate action to correct it.
- If the ERM cannot provide insurance, it will:
 - give reasons;
 - refer the builder to HBCF, or NIBA for information about options (unless they already have someone acting on their behalf); and
 - if the builder is dissatisfied with the decision; make available information about the complaints handling procedures, including the Underwriting Committee for any required re- determined final opinion. If Eligibility is to be cancelled, any money owed by the ERM will be sent within 15 business days to the Distributor. All sales processes are to be conducted in a fair, honest and transparent manner to the extent that the ERM has influence over it.

Note: The Code of Practice can be accessed at www.codeofpractice.com.au

24.2. HBCF Complaints and Disputes Handling Procedures (CDHP)

HBCF's CDHP explain how HBCF and its ERM handle complaints and disputes in relation to standards of service and underwriting decisions. The CDHP also set out the role and operation of underwriting committees established by HBCF and its ERM.

The CDHP can be accessed at HBCF website at www.icare.nsw.gov.au.

25. Glossary

Term	Description
\$	Australian dollars
%	Percent
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
ABN	Australian Business Number
ACN	Australian Company Number
ANTA	Adjusted Net Tangible Assets ANTA is a measure developed by HBCF intended to represent the net ‘fire sale’ position of assets less third-party liabilities. ANTA is viewed as a “buffer”, available to the builder business for successful withstanding of normal business disruptions or “shocks” (see section 14.1 Adjusted Net Tangible Assets (ANTA) for further information).
ASIC	Australian Securities and Investments Commission
ASX	Australian Securities Exchange
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
Authorised Representative	A person or body corporate appointed by the holder of an Australian financial services licence to provide specified financial services on its behalf.
Bankruptcy Act	Bankruptcy Act 1966 (Cth)
BCRP	Building Contract Review Program A program implemented by HBCF to assist new entrants to the building industry, as well as existing builders, to obtain Eligibility (or cover for a specific project) where the builder is unable to provide suitable evidence of experience in the proposed building activity (see section 22 Building Contract Review Program (“BCRP”) for further information).
BEAT	Builder Eligibility Assessment Tool HBCF developed internet-based eligibility assessment tool for managing COEs , Eligibility Assessments and provision of data to other core IT transaction systems including CIMS and the pricing calculator.
BPC	Builder Profile Change A type of Eligibility Assessment , usually initiated by a builder, to request a change in their: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OJL; • Permitted Construction Types; and/or • Maximum contract value for a Construction Type. The ERM may suggest a builder submit a BPC in order to reduce the number of COI applications triggering a referral for manual review by an underwriter in CIMS (e.g. submitting a COI for a contract value greater than the maximum contract value for a Construction Type recorded on their COE) (see section 19.3 Builder Profile Change (BPC) for further information).

Term	Description
BSSP	<p>Builder Self-Service Portal</p> <p>An online portal developed by HBCF that enables builders to apply for a COI online and access their information on the HBCF database.</p> <p>For further information and details on how to access the BSSP see https://www.icare.nsw.gov.au/builders-and-homeowners/builders-and-distributors/builder-self-service-portal.</p>
BTC	Builders Trade Credit
Building Claim Order	<p>Means an order of a court or NCAT in respect of a building claim for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the payment of a specified sum of money; • the supply of specified services; • relief from payment of a specified sum of money; • the delivery, return or replacement of specified goods or goods of a specified description; or • a combination of two or more of the remedies referred to above, <p>that arises from a supply of building goods or services whether under a contract or not, or that arises under a contract that is collateral to a contract for the supply of building goods or services, and includes a claim for the payment of an unspecified sum of money that arises from a supply of building goods or services as defined in section 48A of the Home Building Act. It does not include a claim that the Home Building Regulation 2014 (NSW) declares not to be a building claim.</p>

Term	Description
Business Closure	<p>Includes all the following events in the last five years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who was subject to bankruptcy, a debt agreement or PIA within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act (regardless of whether subsequently annulled (unless the annulment was under s153 of the Bankruptcy Act), discharged or released) (note: if a key manager, director or principal of the builder is still subject to bankruptcy, a debt agreement or PIA within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act more than 5 years after the trustee was appointed it will be considered fatal for Eligibility until the bankruptcy, debt agreement or PIA is finalised). • A company which was an externally administered body corporate within the meaning of the Corporations Act (regardless of whether that external administration was subsequently terminated, released, discharged or otherwise ended). • A partnership where a partner (or partners) were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ subject to bankruptcy, a debt agreement or PIA within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act (regardless of whether subsequently annulled (unless the annulment was under s153 of the Bankruptcy Act), discharged or released). ◦ an externally administered body corporate within the meaning of the Corporations Act (regardless of whether that external administration was subsequently terminated, released, discharged or otherwise ended). ◦ subject to dissolution or winding up within the meaning of the Partnership Act. • A person who was a director, secretary, shareholder, officer or key manager of any company which was an externally administered body corporate within the meaning of the Corporations Act (regardless of whether that external administration was subsequently terminated, released, discharged or otherwise ended). • A company whose director, secretary, shareholder, officer or key manager was a director, secretary, shareholder, officer or key manager of any company which was an externally-administered body corporate within the meaning of the Corporations Act (regardless of whether that external administration was subsequently terminated, released, discharged or otherwise ended). • Suspension of a builder's licence under section 42A Home Building Act.
CDHP	<p>HBCF Complaint and Dispute Handling Procedures</p> <p>A document containing the established processes for handling complaints and disputes received from homeowners and builders in relation to home building compensation cover provided by HBCF.</p>
CIMS	<p>Claims and Insurance Management System</p> <p>An internet-based underwriting and policy administration system used to submit COI applications, manage COI changes, process premium payments and manage COI claims.</p>
Claims Manager	<p>An external claims agency engaged by HBCF to act as its agent to perform various claims management tasks and responsibilities delegated to it.</p>

Term	Description
COE	<p>Certificate of Eligibility</p> <p>A certificate outlining the conditions under which HBCF has approved a builder to purchase COIs for residential work requiring home building compensation cover. Getting a COE is the first step towards being able to purchase COIs from HBCF for residential building work in NSW.</p> <p>The certificate records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved OJL • Approved Construction Type and associated maximum contract value limits • Date of COE issuance and expiry.
COI	<p>Certificate of Insurance</p> <p>A certificate evidencing a policy of insurance provided under Part 6 Home Building Act to provide home building compensation cover.</p>
Construction Profile	<p>A term for Construction Type limits requested or approved for a builder.</p>
Construction Type	<p>A classification of residential construction works a builder is permitted to undertake by HBCF requiring home building compensation cover.</p> <p>A builder nominates which classification(s) of construction work they want to be permitted to undertake, as well as a maximum contract value for each, as part of an Eligibility Assessment. If successful, the Construction Type and maximum contract value will be recorded on the builder's COE (see section 8.5 Construction types for further information about the various classifications of construction work and their associated construction codes) and referred to as their Construction Profile.</p>
Corporations Act	<p>Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)</p>
DFB	<p>Deed of Indemnity in Respect of Former Business</p> <p>An agreement between HBCF and a builder to indemnify HBCF in certain circumstances against any insurance claims made under any COIs HBCF issued to a builder which no longer has Eligibility (e.g. dissolution of a partnership who had Eligibility and subsequently seeking Eligibility as a building company) (see section 16.5 New eligibilities following dissolution of partnerships, trusts or companies for further information).</p>
Distribution Deed	<p>An agreement between HBCF and a successful insurance broker tenderer to distribute home building compensation cover on HBCF's behalf.</p>
DOCA	<p>Deed of Company Arrangement</p> <p>A form of external administration under Part 5.3A Corporations Act.</p>
DOI	<p>Deed of Indemnity agreement</p> <p>An agreement between HBCF and applicable party(ies) to indemnify HBCF in certain circumstances against any insurance claims made under any COIs HBCF issues to the builder (see section 16 Eligibility Conditions and its subsections for further information).</p> <p>This type of deed is usually requested where a builder (typically a company) cannot meet the minimum ANTA requirements for Eligibility but can remediate this ANTA shortfall by exposing assets outside the builder (typically the personal assets of a director of the builder) to insurance claims.</p>

Term	Description
DUA	<p>Delegated Underwriting Authority</p> <p>The written underwriting parameters under which authorised officers of HBCF and the Eligibility Risk Manager can approve the acceptance of specified risks for HBCF (e.g. approve an OJV and OJN exposure for a particular builder, approve a COI application underwriter referral in CIMS).</p>
Eligibility	<p>The term used to describe the approval to enable a builder to obtain a COI for specific projects and under what conditions. A licensed contractor must hold active Eligibility prior to purchasing a COI for a specific project that requires home building compensation cover.</p>
Eligibility Assessment	<p>A term used to describe the process of underwriting a builder's application to obtain or maintain Eligibility.</p> <p>HBCF classifies Eligibility Assessments into four different categories (explained later in this section):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmed Eligibility Reviews (PERs). • Builder Profile Changes (BPCs). • Special Eligibility Reviews (SERs). • New Eligibility Reviews (NEWs).
Eligibility Profile	<p>A collective term for OJV, OJN and Construction Profile. It is typically used to referred to the approved OJV, approved OJN and approved Construction Profile for a builder recorded on their COE.</p>
Eligibility Risk Manager or ERM	<p>An external underwriting agency engaged by HBCF to act as its agent to perform various underwriting tasks and responsibilities delegated to it.</p> <p>The Manual makes various references to underwriting tasks as being the responsibility of the Eligibility Risk Manager. These references do not preclude HBCF from undertaking these tasks at its discretion.</p>
EM or Manual	<p>HBCF Eligibility Manual</p> <p>A document providing the public with a key reference source and guidelines for HBCF's underwriting of home building compensation cover under Part 6 Home Building Act.</p>
Fair Trading	<p>NSW Fair Trading</p> <p>Responsible for the administration of the Home Building Act including contracts, licensing and dispute resolution. Where grounds for a claim under a COI issued by HBCF are not yet established (for example, the builder has not died, disappeared or become insolvent) homeowners can access a dispute resolution service provided by Fair Trading.</p> <p>See https://www.fairtrading.nsw.gov.au/housing-and-property/building-and-renovating/resolving-building-disputes for further information.</p>
GST	<p>Goods and Services Tax</p>
GTA	<p>Group Trading Agreement</p> <p>A type of deed which allows for a builder's Eligibility for home building compensation cover to be assessed by combining the financials of the builder with other entities (see section 16.6 Group entities & Group Trading Agreements (GTA) for further information).</p>

Term	Description
HBCF or icare HBCF	<p>Home Building Compensation Fund</p> <p>HBCF is a provider of home building compensation cover under Part 6 Home Building Act, a safety net for homeowners who have contracted building works but where builders / contractors are unable to honour their commitments due to insolvency, death or disappearance.</p> <p>A reference to HBCF in this document includes a reference to icare and SICorp.</p>
Home Building Act	Home Building Act 1989 (NSW)
icare	<p>Insurance and Care NSW</p> <p>icare provides services to the insurer, SICorp, under section 10 of the State Insurance and Care Governance Act 2015 (NSW) in relation to the provision of insurance under Part 6 of the Home Building Act. A reference to HBCF in this document includes a reference to icare.</p>
ICD	<p>Irregular Contract Arrangements Deed of Indemnity</p> <p>An agreement between HBCF and applicable party(ies) to indemnify HBCF in certain circumstances against HBCF's loss if any insurance claims are made under any COIs issued to a specified builder in respect to a specified site (see section 16.12 Irregular Contract Arrangements Deed of Indemnity (ICD) for further information).</p> <p>This type of deed is usually requested where the party or parties entering into a building contract with the builder is/are not the owners of the land where the residential construction work will be undertaken but some other person or company (such as a company created by the land owners).</p>
IMB3	A condition of Eligibility requiring a builder to submit PERs on a quarterly basis to maintain Eligibility .
IMB6	A condition of Eligibility requiring a builder to submit PERs on a half yearly basis to maintain Eligibility .
JSD	<p>Deed of Indemnity Agreement – Job Specific</p> <p>An agreement between HBCF and applicable party(ies) to indemnify HBCF in certain circumstances against any insurance claims made for one or more specified COIs HBCF issues to the builder (see section 16.7 Deed of Indemnity Agreement – Job Specific (JSD) and values for further information).</p> <p>This type of deed is usually requested to mitigate the risk associated with a high-value or high-risk project.</p>
Letter of Appointment	A document intended to confirm a builder's appointment of an insurance broker to act on their behalf in relation to home building compensation cover with HBCF .
Major Builder	<p>A builder size classification based on the builder's approved OJL and primary builder segment (see section 10.1 Builder size classification and section 10.2 Determining a builder's Primary HBCF Builder segment for further information).</p> <p>A builder may be treated as a Major Builder based on their requested OJL as part of an Eligibility Assessment (e.g. a Medium Builder may submit a requested OJL, as part of a BPC, which if successful would result in the builder being classified as a Major Builder).</p> <p>A Major Builder is required to undertake a PER annually (at minimum) as a condition of ongoing Eligibility for home building compensation cover with HBCF.</p>

Term	Description
Major Non-Project Home Builder	A sub-classification of Major Builder where the builder's sales turnover is not predominantly generated through display homes (see section 11.5 Eligibility Assessment for Major Non-Project Home Builders for further information).
Major Project Home Builder	A sub-classification of Major Builder where the builder's sales turnover is predominantly generated through display homes (see section 11.6 Eligibility Assessment for Major Project Home Builders for further information).
Medium Builder	<p>A builder size classification based on the builder's approved OJL and primary builder segment (see section 10.1 Builder size classification and section 10.2 Determining a builder's Primary HBCF Builder segment for further information).</p> <p>A builder may be treated as a Medium Builder based on their requested OJL as part of an Eligibility Assessment (e.g. a Small Builder may submit a requested OJL, as part of a BPC, which if successful would result in the builder being classified as a Medium Builder).</p> <p>A Medium Builder is required to undertake a PER annually (at minimum) as a condition of ongoing Eligibility for home building compensation cover with HBCF.</p>
NCAT	<p>NSW Civil & Administrative Tribunal</p> <p>Provides a forum to resolve disputes and review administrative decisions.</p> <p>In some dispute resolution cases (for example, where the builder refuses to rectify defects) Fair Trading may recommend a homeowner refer their dispute to NCAT for resolution.</p> <p>See https://www.ncat.nsw.gov.au/ for further information.</p>
NEW	<p>New Eligibility Review</p> <p>A type of Eligibility Assessment recorded in BEAT to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications from a builder to obtain Eligibility for the first time; and • Re-instatement of Eligibility for a builder following the suspension (e.g. failing to submit a PER on time) or cancellation (e.g. due to builder licence expiry).
New Builder	<p>A builder size classification (see section 23.f Eligibility Assessment for New Builders for further information) for builders who fall within the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have not previously contracted direct with homeowners. • Have not previously operated their own building business (including being a Director/Key Manager of a building company).
NIBA	National Insurance Brokers Association
NSW	New South Wales
OJL	<p>Open Job Limits</p> <p>A collective term for OJV and OJN. Can be expressed as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved OJL • Requested OJL • Utilised OJL

Term	Description
OJN	<p>Open Job Number</p> <p>Represent the aggregate number of COIs a builder is permitted to have incomplete at any point in time. Can be expressed as:</p> <p>Approved OJN: The aggregate number of incomplete COIs a builder is permitted to have incomplete at any point in time. This number is recorded on a builder's COE.</p> <p>Requested OJN: The aggregate number of incomplete COIs a builder requests to be permitted to have incomplete at any point in time as part of an Eligibility Assessment. If successful, the requested OJN will become the builder's approved OJN and be recorded on their COE.</p> <p>Utilised OJN: The aggregate number of incomplete COIs a builder has incomplete at a point in time.</p>
OJV	<p>Open Job Value</p> <p>Represent the aggregate contract value of COIs a builder is permitted to have incomplete at any point in time. Can be expressed as:</p> <p>Approved OJV: The maximum aggregate contract value of COIs a builder is permitted to have incomplete at any point in time. This aggregate contract value is recorded on a builder's COE.</p> <p>Requested OJV: The maximum aggregate contract value of COIs a builder requests to be permitted to have incomplete at any point in time as part of an Eligibility Assessment. If successful, the requested OJV will become the builder's approved OJV and be recorded on their COE.</p> <p>Utilised OJV: The aggregate contract value of COIs a builder has incomplete at a point in time.</p>
Partnership Act	Partnership Act 1892 (NSW)
PCA	Principal Certifying Authority
PER	<p>Programmed Eligibility Review</p> <p>A type of Eligibility Assessment required to be undertaken by all builders (except System Reviewed Builders) to assess compliance with minimum ANTA, working capital and other matters to maintain Eligibility (see section 19.1 Programmed Eligibility Review (PER) for further information). System Reviewed Builders may be required to undertake a PER if they wish to maintain Eligibility (see section 17.4 Expired Eligibility for further information).</p> <p>Most builders only need to undertake a PER on their annual financial statements. However, some builders may have a condition of Eligibility requiring them to undertake PERs more frequently (see section 19.1.1 Intensively monitored builders requiring referral to HBCF and section 19.1.2 Intensively monitored builders not requiring referral to HBCF for further information).</p> <p>Builders are encouraged to request any changes in OJL and Construction Type limits in their PER in order to avoid needing to undertake a BPC before their next PER is due for submission.</p>
PIA	<p>Personal Insolvency Agreement</p> <p>A form of personal insolvency appointment made under Part X Bankruptcy Act.</p>

Term	Description
Scheme Agents	Collective term in this document for Claims Manager and Eligibility Risk Manager .
SER	Special Eligibility Review A type of Eligibility Assessment , initiated by the ERM , to investigate one or more potential risk management issues (see section 19.2 Special Eligibility Review (SER) for further information).
SICorp	NSW Self Insurance Corporation Administers a number of Government managed funds schemes and issues certain insurances, including insurance under Part 6 of the Home Building Act and principal-arranged construction insurance. A reference to HBCF in this document includes a reference to SICorp .
SIRA	State Insurance Regulatory Authority SIRA regulates various statutory insurance schemes in NSW including home building compensation for which HBCF is a provider of cover (see https://www.icare.nsw.gov.au/builders-and-homeowners/disputes/fair-trading-and-sira for further information).
Small Builder	A builder size classification based on the builder's approved OJL and primary builder segment (see section 10.1 Builder size classification and section 10.2 Determining a builder's Primary HBCF Builder segment for further information). A builder may be treated as a Small Builder based on their requested OJL as part of an Eligibility Assessment (e.g. a System Reviewed Builder may submit a requested OJL , as part of a BPC , which if successful would result in the builder being classified as a Small Builder). A Small Builder is required to undertake a PER annually (at minimum) as a condition of ongoing Eligibility for home building compensation cover with HBCF .
SPAL	Statement of Personal Assets and Liabilities An account of the various assets and liabilities of a person. This account is typically used to test: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The minimum ANTA requirements for a builder operating as a sole trader or partnership • Whether an individual has sufficient net assets to support a DOI or JSD.
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle An entity (typically a company) which has been established for a specific purpose / task (e.g. a development project). Once that purpose / task has been completed the entity is deregistered / liquidated.

Term	Description
System Reviewed Builder	<p>A builder size classification based on the builder's approved OJL and primary builder segment (see section 10.1 Builder size classification and section 10.2 Determining a builder's Primary HBCF Builder segment for further information).</p> <p>A System Reviewed Builder is not required to undertake a PER annually (at minimum) as a condition of ongoing Eligibility for home building compensation cover with HBCF. However, the builder is still subject to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SERs initiated by the ERM (see section 19.2 Special Eligibility Review (SER) for further information). • A PER in order to maintain their Eligibility if it is about to expire (see section 17.4 Expired Eligibility for further information).
TFN	Tax File Number
UPM	<p>HBCF Underwriting Procedures Manual</p> <p>A version of the EM, published for the Eligibility Risk Manager and HBCF, which contains additional content specific to the Eligibility Risk Manager (e.g. DUA parameters, reporting requirements to HBCF).</p>
WIP	<p>Work in Progress</p> <p>An asset account assigning a valuation of the raw materials, labour and overhead costs incurred for various construction projects at a particular point in time (see section 12.4 Work in Progress (WIP) reports for further information).</p>

