

# Innovative Ways to Use Miles as an Alternative Form of Payment

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# Prerequisites

- Before you can use miles or points as an alternative form of payment you must be able to monetize your program

# Monetize the Program

- Already Accomplished
  - Liability Calculated
  - Partner awards purchased/sold
  - Points/Miles sold

# What Else Can be Done

- Once the exchange rate is established you can now:
  - Barter
  - IPO
  - “Sell” Liability

# Barter

- Barter
  - Trading goods or service without the exchange of money.
  - Extend to Miles or Points as a non-cash transaction.
  - This will be discussed by another speaker later in the conference.

# IPO

- Sell your entire program to shareholders
  - Gain large amount of cash
  - Ability to fund extraordinary purchase
  - Ability to return shareholder value
  - Give away some control over your program
  - Lose access to significant 'free' cash

# Sell your Liability

- Remove the liability for your loyalty program from your balance sheet
- Improve Operating cash flow
- Improve Operating income
- Lose access to cash but not liquidity
- Lose interest earned on cash

# Definitions

- **Derecognition of Financial Liabilities:**

“A financial liability is removed from the balance sheet when it is extinguished, that is, when the debt is discharged, cancelled or expired. The condition is met when the liability is settled by paying the creditor or when the debtor is released from primary responsibility for the liability, either by process of law or by the creditor”

Definitions Quoted from PWC.com IFRS:

Classification, Measurement and Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

# Objectives of Liability Derecognition\*

1. Remove liability from the balance sheets of companies with point based loyalty programs, and . . .
2. Allow companies to improve cash flow and operating profits

# Who benefits?

- Airlines
- Credit Card Issuers
- Hotels
- Supermarkets
- Any company with point-based loyalty programs

# Stage 1

- Company moves cash and existing liability to a 3rd party company
- 3rd party company pays redemption costs or purchases redemption tickets until liability is extinguished
- Future liability and cash transferred using same formula

# Stage 1: Company Benefits

- Company immediately books to income the difference between liability amount and cash moved to RBH in present value model
- Or, company books the difference in A/R and cash moved as payment for redemptions is received in future value model
- Balance sheet is strengthened
- Payment to company for redemptions has positive impact on operating results

# More Advantages

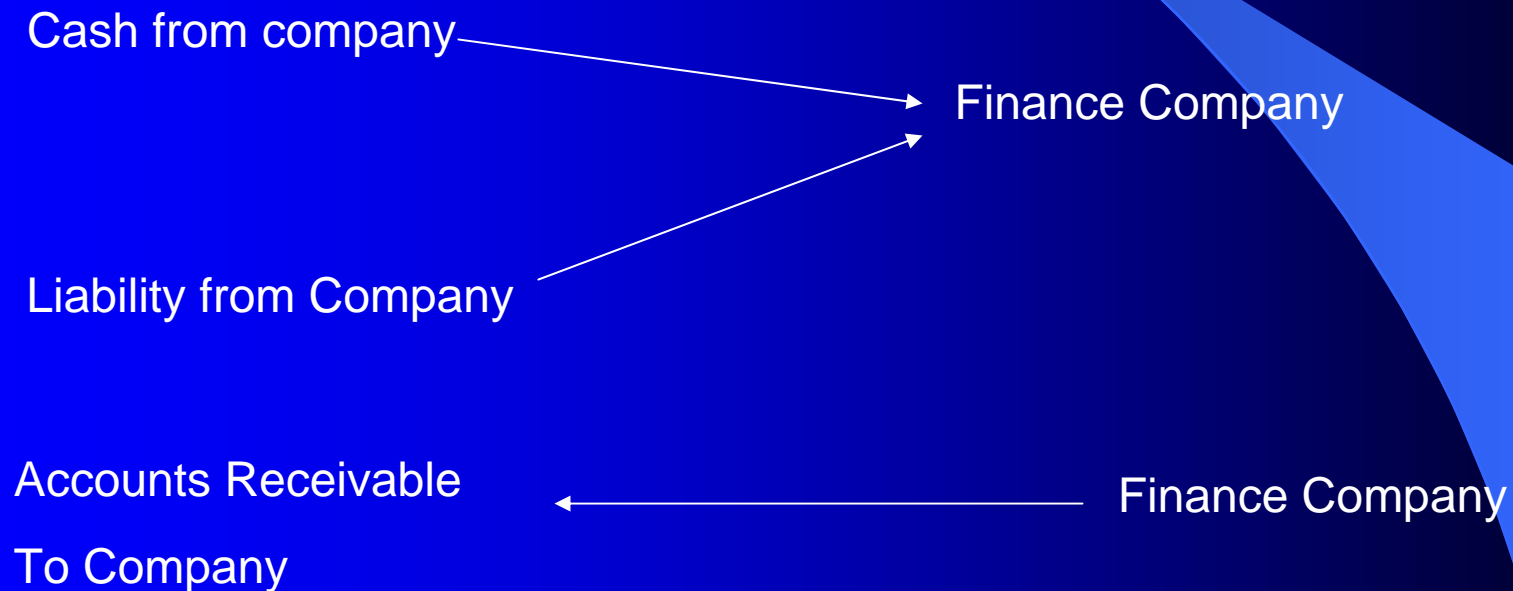
- Risk of redemption volatility removed
- Risk of interest rate volatility removed
- Operating cash flow improved
- No need to defer future sales to cover liability --  
all are booked to current year

# Disadvantages

- Significant cash outlay
- Loss of interest on cash (non-operating income)
- Possible tax implications

# Cash and liability passed to finance company

Liability now funded and company books an account receivable for redemption funding



# Finance Company . . .

A. Invests cash long term for better returns, or

B. Matches investments to redemption cycle to address interest rate fluctuations

Finance company  
receives cash and  
liability

Finance company  
invests long term

Finance company  
matches investment to  
redemption cycle

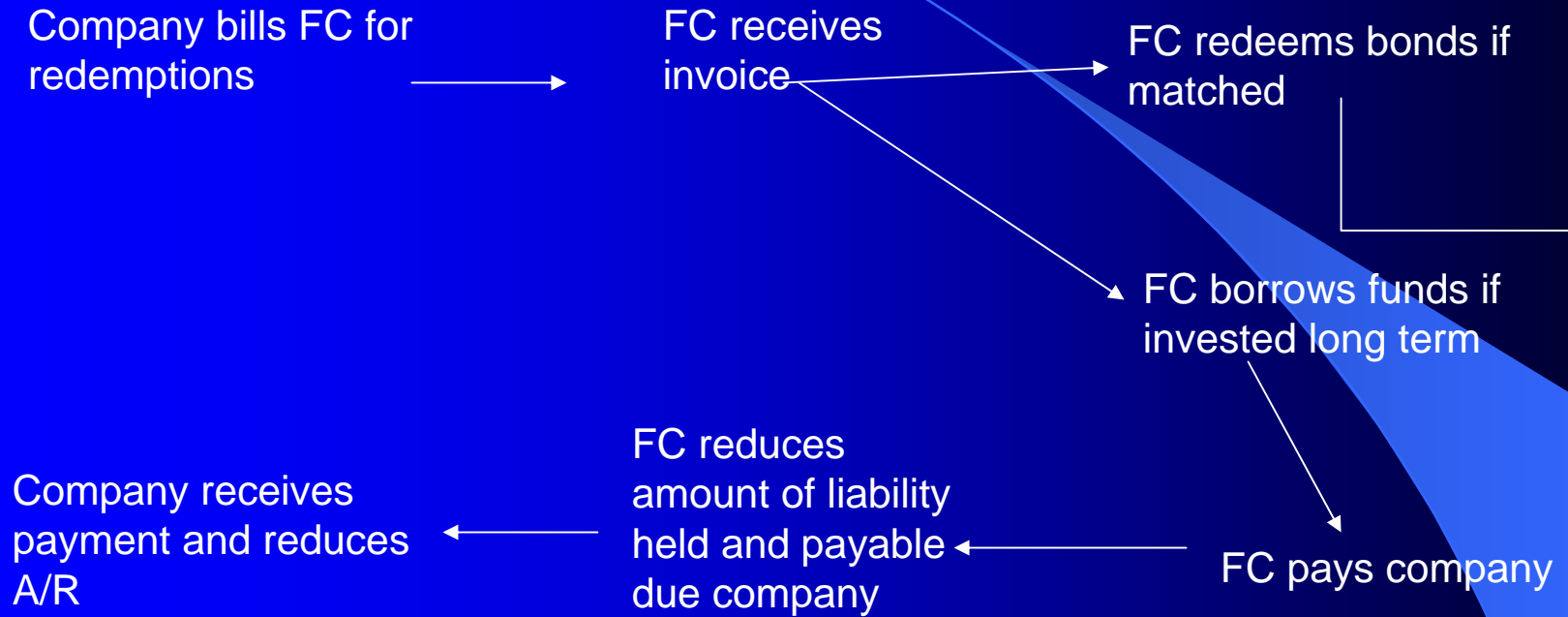
# How it works

Company holds cash / short term investments → Company earns interest on funds → Gains booked as non-operating income

Company holds account receivable → Company receives payment against redemptions → Account receivable reduced. Effect is on operating income

# Redemption

Redemptions are paid annually by borrowing funds if invested long term, or redeeming bonds if invested to match the redemption cycle



\* Patent Pending: US11/625,940

# Result:

New liability transferred to finance company, along with new cash

Company transfer new liability

Finance company retires loan

Company transfers  
new cash

Finance company  
receives new funds  
and liability

Company books new  
account receivable

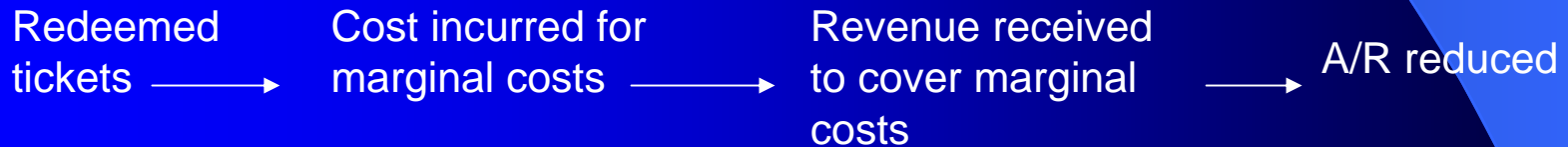
Finance company  
invests remaining  
funds

# Impact on Cash Flow

Operating cash flow is improved for company as costs are currently handled as a current expense on the income statement without a cash offset.

Both of the following exhibits are income statement neutral, but the lower example is cash flow neutral where the top example is cash flow negative.

# Impact on Cash Flow



# Process: Stage 2

- Investing company borrows funds equal to cash provided by company
- Investing company loans money to company at LIBOR, plus desired margin
- Rate to company must be lower than higher priced secured debt
- Loan to company secured by cash/securities held by investing company to pay liability
- Company uses loan to pay off another higher priced secured loan
- Savings on debt service Improves cash flow and earnings

# Stage 2

Finance company holds  
bonds purchased with  
cash received from  
company



Finance company  
borrows equivalent  
sum at LIBOR



Finance company loans funds  
to company at LIBOR, plus –  
using bonds as collateral



Company retires higher  
priced collateralized debt

# Process: Stage 3

- Investing company provides secure line of credit using newly unencumbered asset as collateral
- Rate for line of credit same as previous loan secured by same asset
- Company now has same (or improved) liquidity as before transaction with improved balance sheet

# Stage 3

Company has newly unencumbered asset



Finance company provides line of credit against this asset at same rate as previous loan



Company can draw down line as needed

# Ongoing Program

- Same as Year 1, but for Year 2 and beyond, company calculates the difference between redeemed and issued points
- More redeemed than issued, RBH pays company
- More issued than redeemed, company transfers new liability and cash to RBH
- Company books all sales/revenue to current year's income statement, whereas previously some was deferred

# Financial Company Risk

- Assumes risk associated with interest rate fluctuations
- Assumes risk associated with number of points redeemed
- Assumes risk associated with timing of redemptions
- Potential to assume risk associated with price of redemption

Thank you

and

Questions

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