

Corporate Credit Risk

REUTERS/Yuya Shino

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Specialist Manager

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Corporate Credit Risk

- Fundamental Analysis
- Issuer Debt Structure
 - > Bonds and Loans
 - >New issues
- Ratings
- Credit Curve, Issuer Curves, Bond Curve Analysis



- > Markit Intraday, TR EOD, CDS Indices, Sector CDS
- StarMine Credit Risk Model
 - >Structural, Smart Ratio, Text Mining, Combined



REUTERS/Tony Gentile



Fundamentals

In the management of a business it is crucial to have knowledge that allow to judge the soundness of the company, which is closely related to the concept of solvency, ie the ability to settle its debts through the use of resources

arrangement.

Solvency is the ability of a company to meet its long-term financial obligations. Solvency is essential to staying in business, but a company also needs liquidity to thrive.

Liquidity is a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations. A company that is insolvent must enter bankruptcy; a company that lacks liquidity can also be forced to enter bankruptcy even if it is solvent.





Solvency Ratio

A key metric used to measure an enterprise's ability to meet its debt and other obligations. The solvency ratio indicates whether a company's cash flow is sufficient to meet its short-term and long-term liabilities. The lower a company's solvency ratio, the greater the probability that it will default on its debt obligations.

Solvency Ratio = Net Income (or After-Tax Profit) + Depreciation

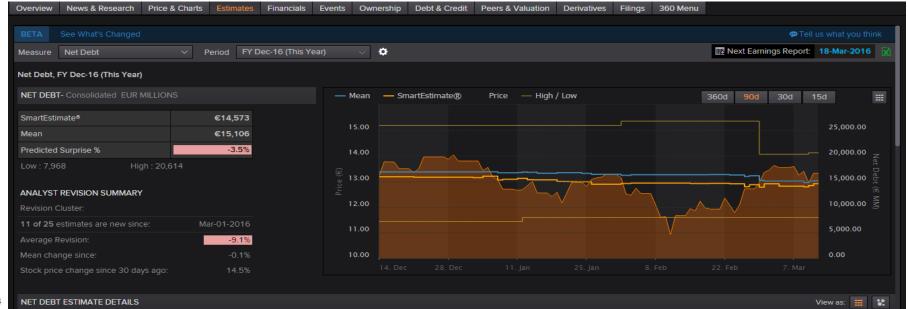
Short-Term Liabilities + Long-term Liabilities



EIKON TOOLS TO MONITORING AND ANALYSE: Fundamentals

FUNDAMENTAL COMPANY OVERVIEW





Corporate Bond Issues

Companies usually issue bonds as a method of financing the business.

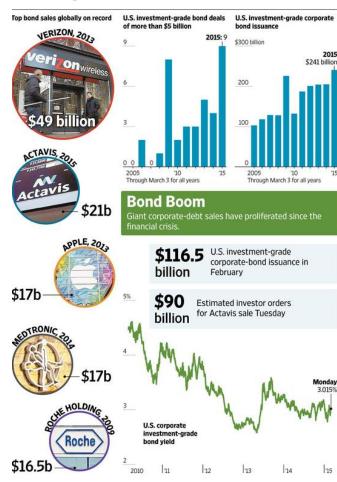
Corporate bonds are a major source of capital for many businesses along with equity and bank loans/lines of credit.

Corporate bonds are considered higher risk than government bonds. As a result, interest rates are almost always higher, even for top-flight credit quality companies.

The higher a company's perceived credit quality, the easier it becomes to issue debt at low rates and issue higher amounts of debt.

Corporate bonds are issued in blocks of \$1,000 in par value, and almost all have a standard coupon payment structure. Corporate bonds may also have call provisions to allow for early prepayment if prevailing rates change.



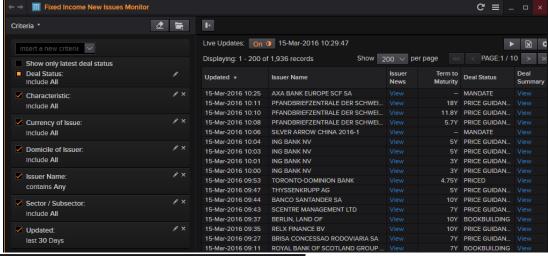


Source: http://davidstockmanscontracorner.com/thanks-for-the-corporate-bond-bubble-fed/



EIKON TOOLS TO MONITORING AND ANALYSE: Corporate New Issues

FINIM - NEW ISSUES MONITOR



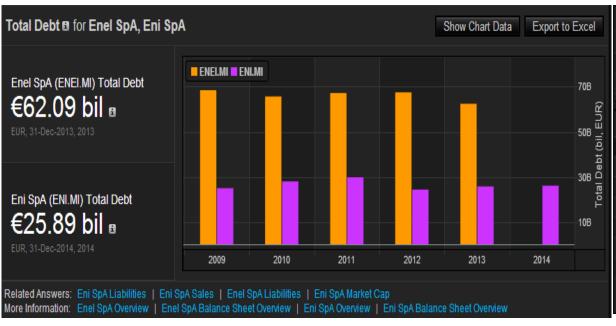


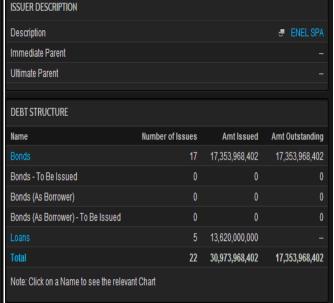
DCM PRICER



EIKON TOOLS TO MONITORING AND ANALYSE: Debt Structure

A debt structure provides a historical window into a company's liabilities, indicating to investors the maturity dates of corporate debts. The idea is to tell investors how soon the business must settle debts and whether it has the money to do so. The term "debt structure" draws on the concept of debt, which is a sum of cash a borrower must repay through periodic installments or in a lump-sum payment.

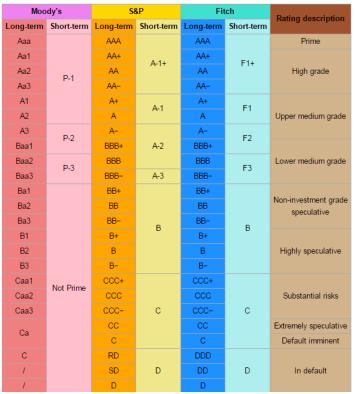






Ratings

A **credit rating** is an evaluation of the credit worthiness of a debtor (company or government) predicting the debtor's ability to pay back the debt; it thus forecasts implicitly the likelihood of the debtor's default. The credit rating represents the evaluation of the credit rating agency of qualitative and quantitative information for the debtor; including non-public information obtained by the credit rating agencies' analysts.



A poor credit rating indicates a credit rating agency's opinion that the government has a high risk of defaulting, based on the agency's analysis of the entity's history and analysis of long term economic prospects.

Ratings are typically separated into two main classifications:

"Investment Grade",: from AAA at the top, down to Baa3/BBB-/BBB- at the bottom;

"Non-Investment Grade" (speculative grade, junk, high yield, etc.) from Ba1/BB+/BB+ through to D (where default has occurred).



Corporate Ratings

CORPORATE CREDIT RATINGS: the credit rating of a corporation is a financial indicator to potential investors of debt securities such as bonds. Credit rating is usually used to valuate a financial instrument such as a bond, rather than the whole corporation and have letter designations such as A, B, C.

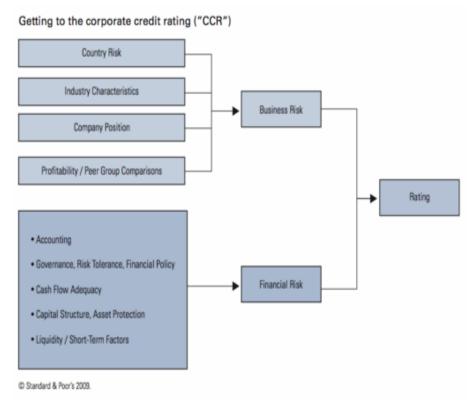
CREDIT RATING METHODOLOGY:

Business analysis: covers an analysis of industry risk, market position in the country, operating efficiency of the company and legal position.

Financial Analysis: analysis of accounting quality, earnings protection, cash flow adequacy and financial flexibility.

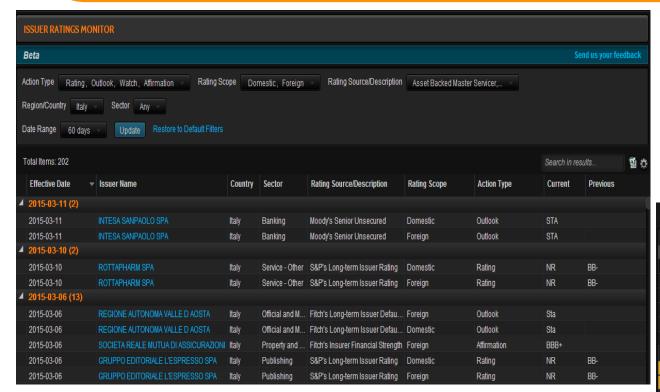
Management Evaluation: study of track record of the management's capacity to overcome adverse situations, goals, philosophy and strategies.

Fundamental analysis. analysis of liquidity management, asset quality, profitability and interest and tax sensitivity.

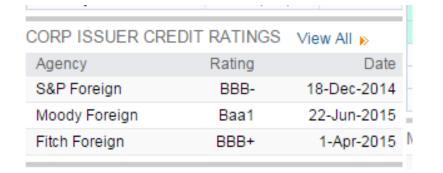




EIKON TOOLS TO MONITORING AND ANALYSE: Debt Structure



http://training.thomsonreuters.com/video/v.php?v=1434&pmf=0mf



Rating News: [AAA]

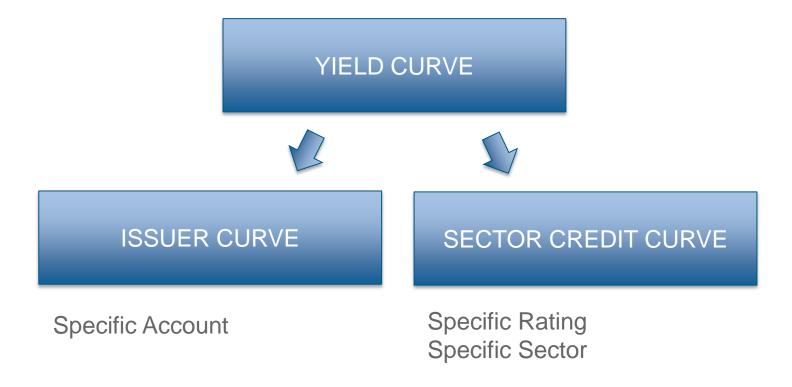






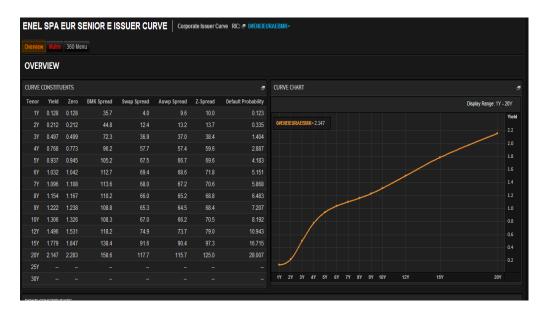
Yield, Credit Curve and Issuer Curves

Yield curve: is a curve showing several yields or interest rates across different tenors for a similar debt contract. The curve shows the relation between the interest rate and the time to maturity.





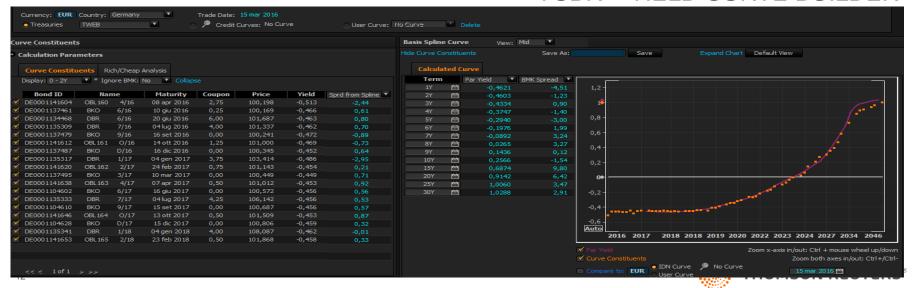
EIKON TOOLS TO MONITORING AND ANALYSE: Issuer Curves



<ISSUERCURVES>

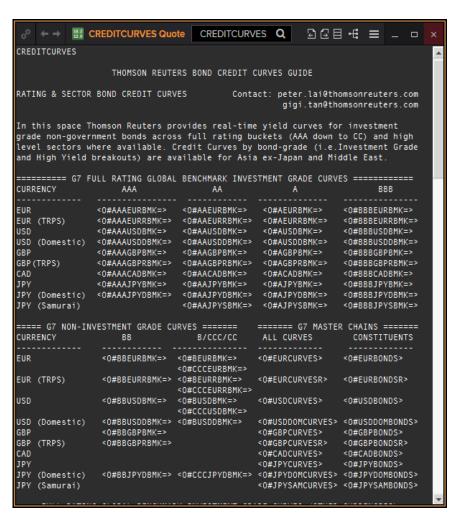
ISSUERCURVES							
•	THOMSON REUTERS C	ORPORATE ISSUER CURVES	GUIDE				
CORP ISSUER CURV	ES		Contact: peter.lai@thomsonreuters.com gigi.tan@thomsonreuters.com				
In this space Thomson Reuters provides real-time yield curves for Corporate Issuers using Thomson Reuters Evaluated Bond Prices. Curves are available from 1Yr~30Yr with analytics including Par/Zero Yields, Benchmark/Swap/Asset/Z-spread as well as Default Probabilities.							
	DOMESTIC ISS	UER CURVES BY CURRENCY					
G7 CURRENCY	CCY	CURVE CHAIN	CONSTITUENT CHAIN				
US Dollar	USD	O#USDICURVES	O#USDIBONDS				
Euro	EUR	O#EURICURVES	O#EURIBONDS				
Japanese Yen	JPY	O#JPYICURVES	O#JPYIBONDS				
Canadian Dollar	CAD	O#CADICURVES	O#CADIBONDS				
Swiss Franc	CHF	O#CHFICURVES	O#CHFIBONDS				
OTHER CURRENCY	CCY	CURVE CHAIN	CONSTITUENT CHAIN				

YCBR - YIELD CURVE BUILDER

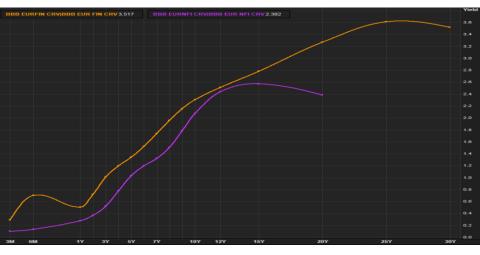


EIKON TOOLS TO MONITORING AND ANALYSE: Credit Curves

<CREDITCURVES>



CURV – CURVE CHART



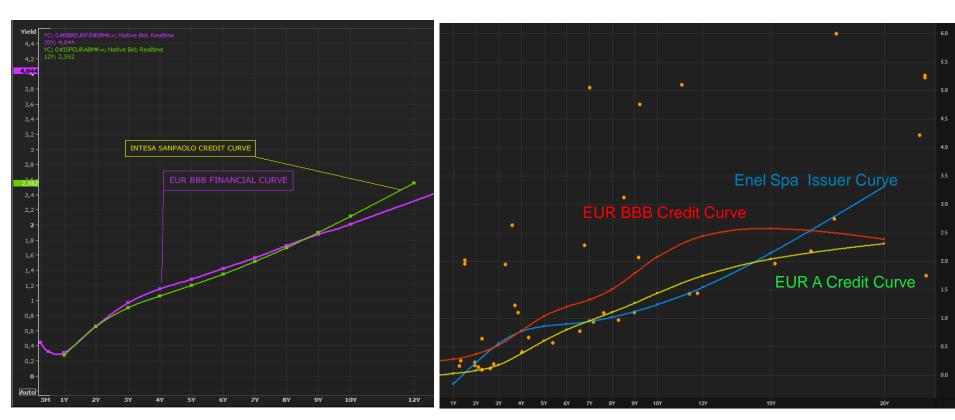
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	BEURFI					REUTER				METHOD
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Resu	Result: Curve updating successfully on 15-Mar-16 09:49:02									
		Yie		Bmk	Ѕwар	АЅwр				
		Par	Zero	Spread	Spread	Spread	Z-Spread	Def Prob	Time	/Date
3M	0.	. 287	0.285	87.8	42.2	55.4	56.6	0.178	10:49	/15MAR16
6M	0.	.700	0.699	118.5	83.5	86.3	90.1	0.555	10:49	/15MAR16
1Y	0.	. 503	0.503	97.9	63.8	64.5	66.1	0.814	10:49	/15MAR16
2Y	0.	.717	0.718	118.1	85.7	83.9	86.4	2.113	10:49	/15MAR16
3Y	1.	.008	1.012	145.0	109.3	108.2	111.5	4.050	10:49	/15MAR16
4Y	1.	. 195	1.202	155.4	121.1	119.4	123.5	5.914	10:49	/15MAR16
5Y	1.	.340	1.350	160.1	126.1	124.0	128.6	7.628	10:49	/15MAR16
6Y	1.	. 522	1.538	173.3	133.3	131.3	136.7	9.629	10:49	/15MAR16
7Y	1.	.736	1.764	184.8	143.1	140.8	147.4	11.987	10:49	/15MAR16
8Y	1.	.957	2.001	195.3	152.8	150.4	158.5	14.562	10:49	/15MAR16
9Y	2.	. 153	2.214	199.9	161.0	158.3	167.6	17.142	10:49	/15MAR16
10Y	2.	.303	2.380	201.9	164.8	162.7	173.1	19.459	10:49	/15MAR16
12Y	2.	.510	2.611	206.4	168.3	165.4	177.7	23.448	10:49	/15MAR16
15Y	2.	.779	2.924	218.1	174.4	173.8	188.6	30.188	10:49	/15MAR16
20Y	3.	. 267	3.566	240.3	211.9	208.3	227.4	46.438	10:49	/15MAR16
25Y	3.	. 609	4.072	266.8	240.4	238.2	259.9	62.534	10:49	/15MAR16
30Y	3.	.517	3.813	250.2	233.2	228.7	248.8	66.434	10:49	/15MAR16
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EIKON TOOLS TO MONITORING AND ANALYSE: EXAMPLE

INTESA SANPAOLO CURVE vs EUR BBB FINANCIAL

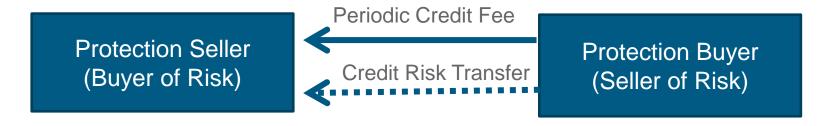
ENEL CURVE & SINGLE BONDS vs EUR BBB & A CORP CREDIT CURVE





Credit Default Swap

A credit default swap (CDS) is a particular type of swap designed to transfer the credit exposure of fixed income products between two or more parties.



In a credit default swap, the buyer of the swap makes payments to the swap's seller up until the maturity date of a contract. In return, the seller agrees that, in the event that the debt issuer defaults or experiences another credit event, the seller will pay the buyer the security's premium as well all interest payments that would have been paid between that time and the security's maturity date.



Credit Default Swap – Main Characteristics

Fixed Coupon:

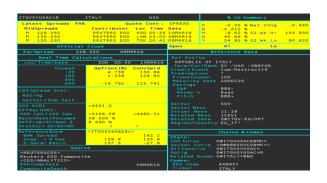
- •25,100,500, 1000bp STEC Standard European Contract
- •100, 500bps SNAC Standard North American Contract

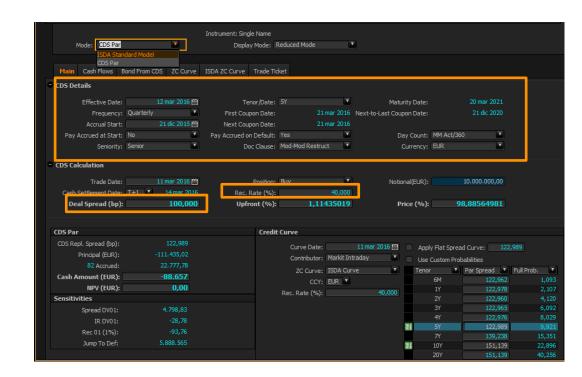
Standard Maturities:

•20 March, June, September, December

Fixed Recovery:

- •20% Suborninated debt
- •40% Senior debt





Credit Default Swap – Main Characteristics

Standard Credit Events

- Bankruptcy (Referency entity is insolvent or inable to pay)
- •Failure to Pay (Reference entity fails to make payments when due after expiration of any appropriate grace period)
- Restructuring (A change in the terms of debt that is unfavourable to the creditor)
 - <u>Modified Restructuring (MR):</u> Caps the maturity of derivable obligations at the earlier of 2.5y from restructuring date or the longest maturity of restructured bond or loan)
 - Modified Modified Rest. (MMR): Caps the maturity of deliverable obligations at the later of the CDS maturity and 5Y after the restructuring date.
 - No Restructuring (XR): Debt restructuring is not considered a credit event Old Restructuring (R) No additional restrictions on deliverable obligations.
- **Obligation acceleration** (An obligation becames due before it would otherwise have been because of a default.
- Repudiation/ Moratorium (Reference entity announces repudiation or



Credit Default Swap – Main Characteristics

Settlements:

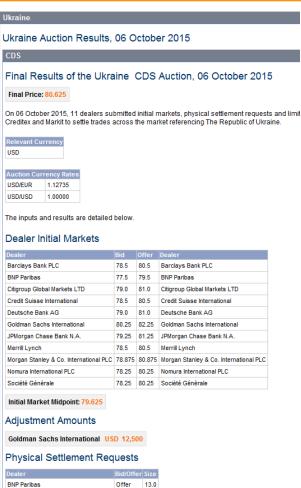
Cash Settlement via Auction

- Determines the Inside Market Midpoint
- Determines the Open Interest
- Matches Limit Orders to create live trades to buy and
- Determines Final Price

Physical Settlement

Used to calculate the effective recovery rate

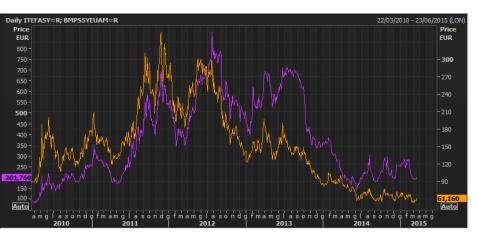




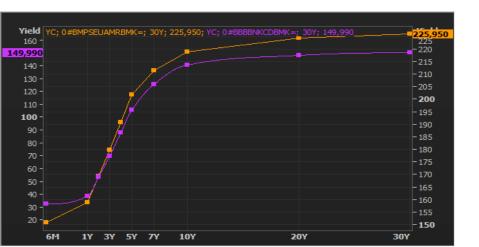


Corporate Credit Default Swap: Monitoring real time risk

5Y CDS vs iTraxx Senior Financial Europe



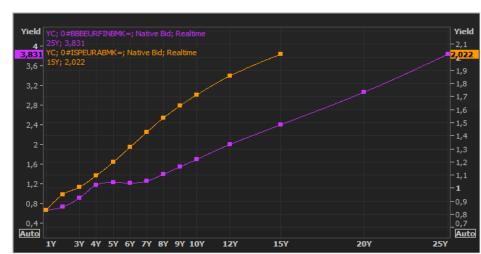
Company CDS curve vs BBB BANK CDS CURVE



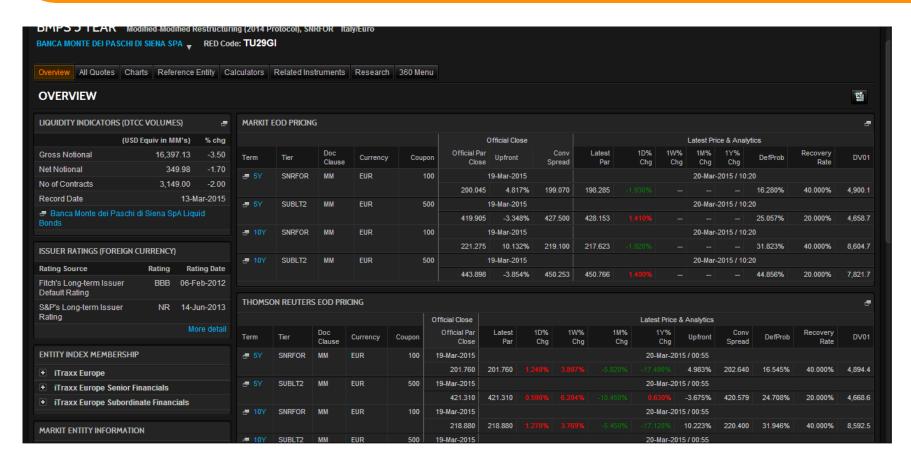
5Y CDS vs BBB & A 5Y Banking CDS



ISSUER CURVE vs CREDIT CURVE



Corporate Credit Default Swap



<CSDINDEX> <SECTORCDS>

Visualizza la quotazione intraday di Markit <=MG>

"CDS DASHBOARD" APP



Credit Risk Models

Credit risk is the risk of loss of principal or loss of a financial reward stemming from a borrower's failure to repay a loan or otherwise meet a contractual obligation. Credit risk arises whenever a borrower is expecting to use future cash flows to pay a current debt. Investors are compensated for assuming credit risk by way of interest payments from the borrower or issuer of a debt obligation.

Credit risk is closely tied to the potential return of an investment, the most notable being that the yields on bonds correlate strongly to their perceived credit risk.

RISK MODEL: A type of model used by financial institutions to determine the likelihood of a default on credit obligations by a corporation or sovereign entity. These statistical models often use regression analysis (analyzing changes to certain market variables that are pertinent to a company's financial situation) to identify credit risk.



Credit Risk: regulations

Basil II

CREDIT RATINGS AND THE STANDARDISED APPROACH TO CREDIT RISK IN BASEL II

- Standard (Standardized Approach)
- Foundation IRB
- Advanced IRB

IRB stands for "Internal Rating-Based Approach".

Basil III

Is a global, voluntary regulatory framework on bank capital adequacy, stress testing, and market liquidity risk

- Capital requirements
- Leverage ratio
- Liquidity requirements

ITALIAN REGULATION:

Bank of Italy, Consob, IVASS, ISVAP

Eg. Circolare n. 263 del 27 dicembre 2006 Nuove disposizioni di vigilanza prudenziale per le banche

http://www.bancaditalia.it/compiti/vigilanza/normativa/archivio-norme/circolari/c263/index.html



StarMine Credit Risk Model

StarMine developed a proprietary corporate credit risk model suite including models assessing a company's default risk through both the accounting ratio analysis and the contingent claims analysis. In addition, StarMine's credit risk model suite includes a novel third approach that applies cutting-edge machine learning algorithms to mining textual data for information regarding a company's financial health. Each of these three powerful models provides unique insights into a company's credit default risk:

StarMine Structural Credit Risk Model (StarMine SCR) evaluates credit risk from the equity market's view via StarMine's proprietary extension of the Merton structural default prediction framework that models a company's equity as a call option on its assets.

StarMine SmartRatios Credit Risk Model (StarMine SRCR) utilizes financial ratio analysis for credit risk assessment and incorporates both reported information and forward-looking estimates via the StarMine SmartEstimate.

StarMine Text Mining Credit Risk Model (StarMine TMCR) mines the language in textual data from multiple sources (Reuters News, StreetEvents conference call transcripts, corporate filings, and select broker research reports) to evaluate companies' potential financial distress.

StarMine Credit Risk Model

StarMine Credit Risk Models

- Model

 - Asset DriftCoverage

- Structural
 SmartRatios
 Text Mining Model
 - LeverageProfitability
 - VolatilityLeverage

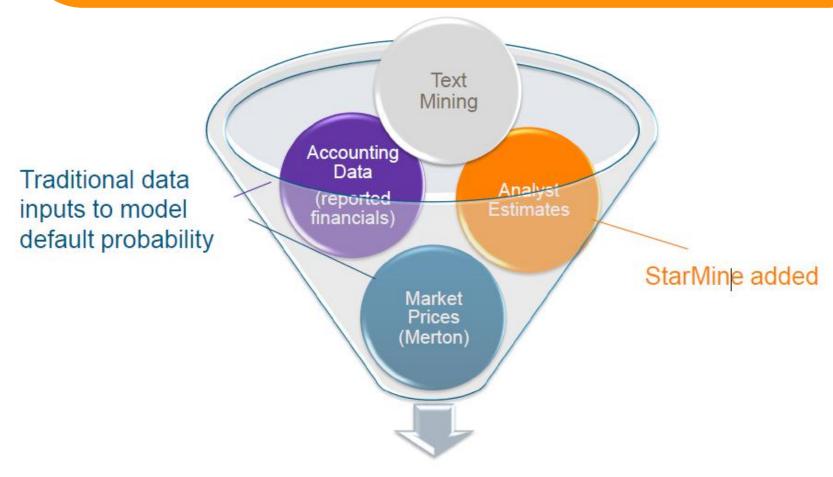
 - Liquidity
 - Growth

- Model
 - StreetEvents
 - Filings
 - Reuters News
 - Broker research

Combined Model



STARMINE Credit Risk Model: ingredients





Default Probability

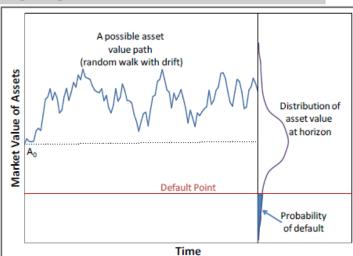


StarMine Credit Risk Model: Structural

Structural Default Probabilities Framework

Input	Effect on default probability		
Leverage (assets/liab)	Higher leverage increases default %		
Volatility of assets	Higher asset volatility increases default $\%$		
Drift rate of assets	Higher growth rate decreases default %		

- Based on the Black-Sholes option pricing framework
- Models a company's equity as a call option on its assets.
- Probability of default (DP) equates to the probability that the option expires worthless.
- 1-year forecast horizon

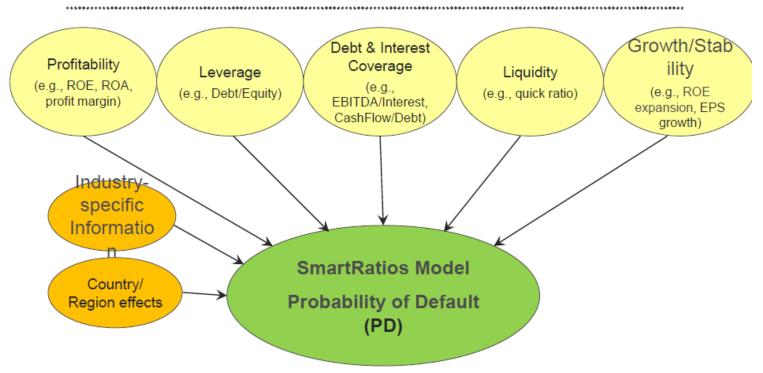


StarMine SCR is our proprietary extension of the "structural" default prediction framework introduced by Robert Merton (1974). The Merton distance-to-default model builds on the Black-Scholes option pricing framework and models a company"s equity as a call option on its assets. In this framework, the probability of default (PD) equates to the probability that the option expires worthless. The Merton model can be used to infer the probability that a corporation will go bankrupt, or default on its debts, within a given time horizon. StarMine SCR uses a 1-year forecast horizon.



StarMine Credit Risk Model: SmartRatios

SmartRatios Default Probabilities Framework

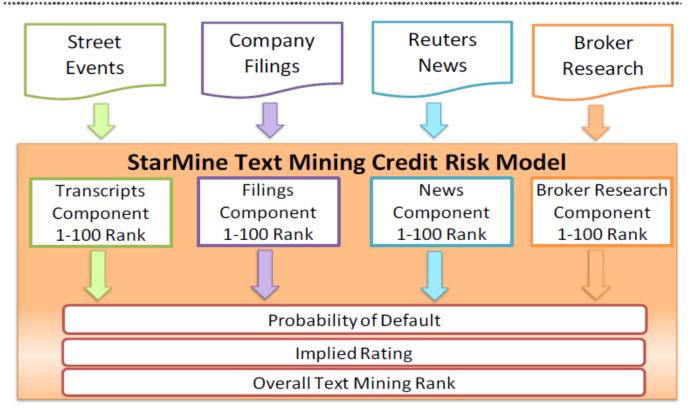


StarMine groups financial ratios into five components and account for country and industry effects.



StarMine Text Mining Credit Risk (TMCR)

Each document is sourced independently and then combined to create an overall probability of default

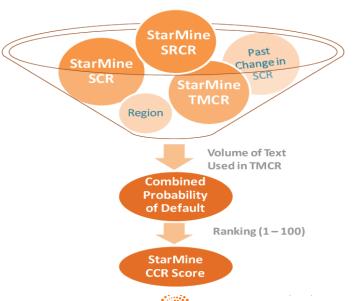




StarMine Credit Risk Model: Combined

StarMine Combined Credit Risk Model (CCR)

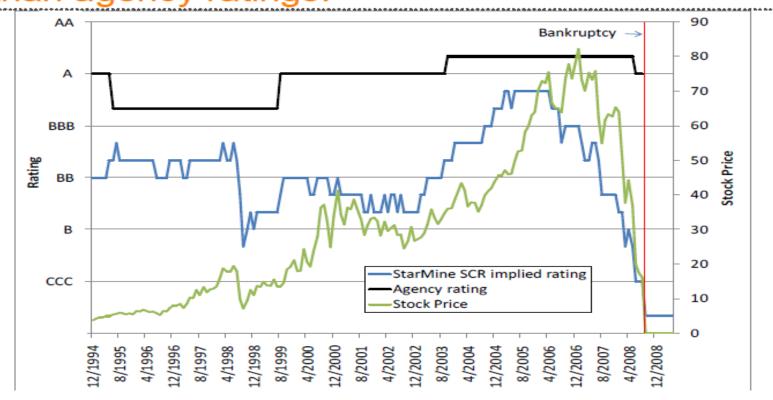
- Incorporates information from the Structural, SmartRatios, and Text Mining Credit Risk Models
- StarMine CCR makes use of information from whichever of the three models is available for a given company, but requires only one to produce its final default probability estimate and score.
- StarMine CCR uses a logistic regression framework in which the weights partitioned to the Text Mining model and the other two models are conditioned on the volume of text on a given company. The weight on the Text Mining model increases with increasing text volume. In this way CCR puts the most weight on the models that are most effective for a given company.





StarMine Credit Risk Model: Lehman Case

Leading up to the Lehman bankruptcy, StarMine SCR was considerably more timely than agency ratings.



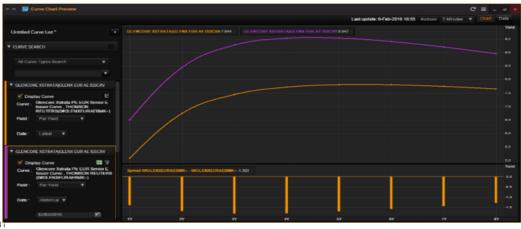


StarMine Credit Risk Model: Glencore Case

http://lipperalpha.financial.thomsonreuters.com/2015/10/commodity-price-slide-putting-pressure-on-glencores-credit-outlook/



"The StarMine Combined Credit Risk model (CCR) gives Glencore a bottom percentile rank of 1, relative to all other companies in the Developed Europe region. It also assigns a letter grade equivalent for our credit risk score of CCC+, much lower than the S&P credit rating of BBB, the second lowest investment grade rating.

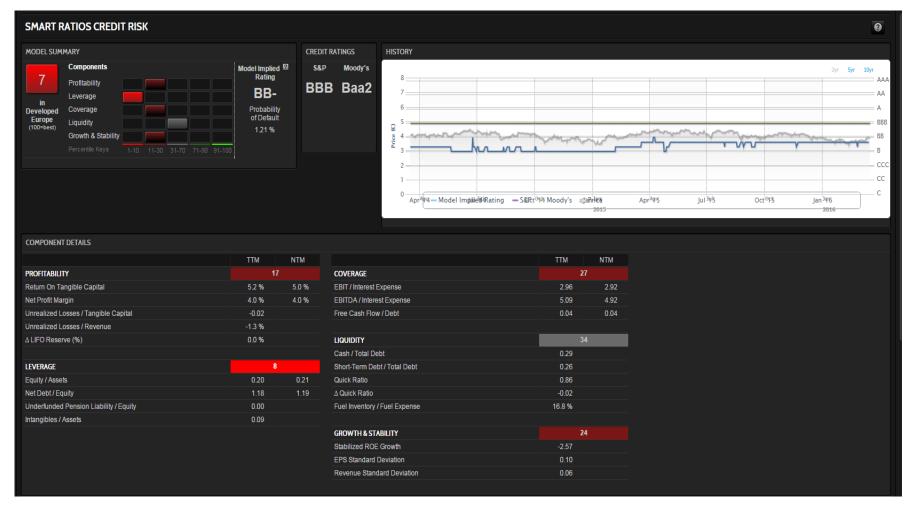


On Feb 4 2016 S&P cuts Glencore rating to BBB- (no changes had happened since Nov 2012)

Have a look also on the change in Glencore Debt Issuer Curve following the event (Orange line refers to Feb 3 vs. latest curve) THOMSON REUTERS®

EIKON TOOLS TO MONITORING AND ANALYSE CORPORATE CREDIT RISK

SRCR - SMART RATIOS MODEL





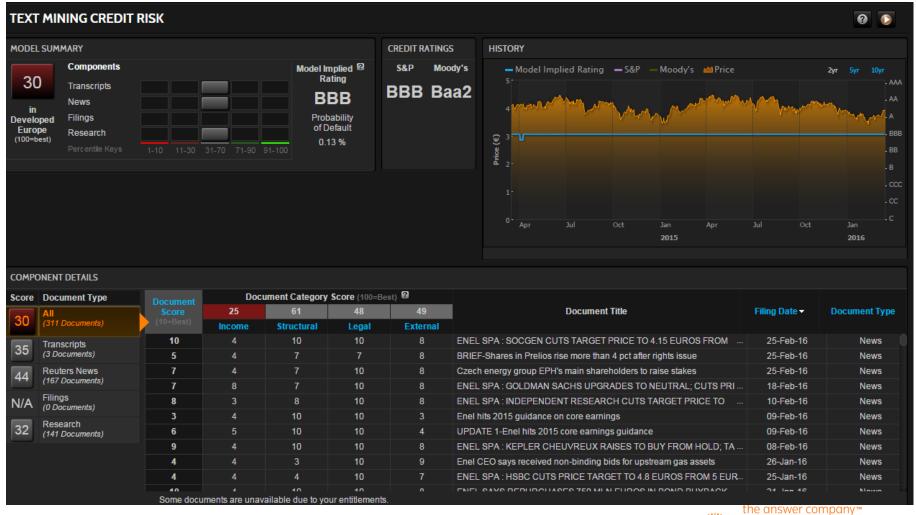
EIKON TOOLS TO MONITORING AND ANALYSE CORPORATE CREDIT RISK

SCR - Structural Model



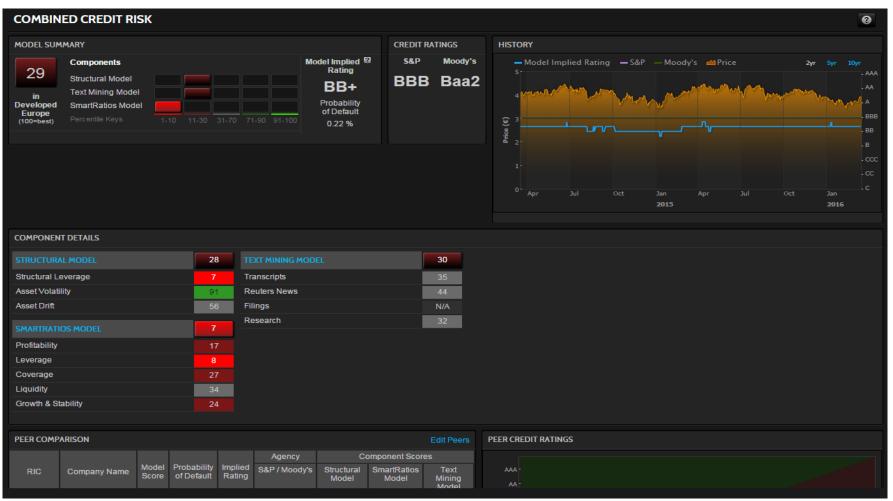
EIKON TOOLS TO MONITORING AND ANALYSE CORPORATE CREDIT RISK

TMCR: TEXT MINING



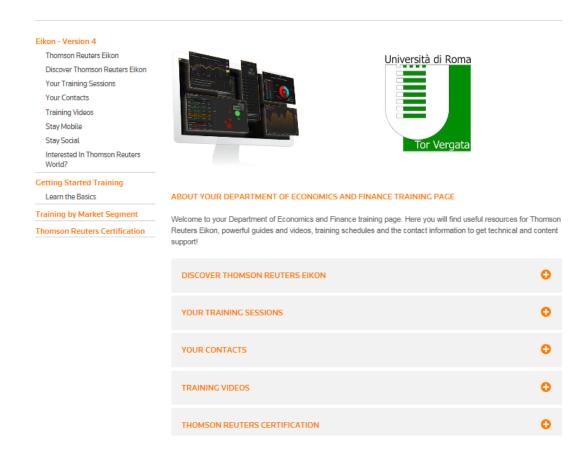
EIKON TOOLS TO MONITORING AND ANALYSE CORPORATE CREDIT RIS

CCR: COMBINED MODEL



Thomson Reuters Web Page for Tor Vergata

FINANCIAL & RISK TRAINING



http://training.thomsonreuters.com/torvergata



