

Terminologies

1. **Portfolio** a collection of investment held by an entity
2. **Security** a tradable financial asset.
3. **Bond** an instrument of indebtedness of the bond issuer to the holders. The issuer owes the holders a debt and is obliged to pay them interest (coupon) or repay the principal at a later date, termed maturity date.

(a) **Holder** lender/creditor

(b) **Issuer** borrower/debtor

Bond is a type of security

4. **Default** is the failure to meet legal obligations of a loan, i.e. a corporation or government failing to pay a bond which has reached maturity
5. **Credit Risk** the risk of default on a debt that may arise from a borrower failing to make required payments
6. **Credit Exposure** is the total amount of credit made available to a borrower by a lender. Indicates extent to which the lender is exposed to risk of loss in event of borrower's default.
7. **Loss Given Default (LGD)** the share/percentage of an asset that is lost if a borrower defaults
8. **Exposure at Default (EAD)** is the immediate loss that the lender would suffer if the borrower fully defaults
9. **Probability of Default (PD)** likelihood of a default over a particular time horizon, i.e. an estimate of likelihood that a borrower will be unable to meet its debt obligations. PD is derived by analyzing obligor's capacity to repay debt, and is associated with characteristics such as inadequate cash flow, declining revenue, inability to implement a business plan
10. **Expected loss** sum of values of all possible losses, each multiplied by the probability of that loss occurring.
11. **Systematic Risk** overall risk that affects all assets like fluctuations in the stock market or interest rates
12. **Idiosyncratic Risk** risk that is endemic to a particular asset and not a whole investment portfolio. Idiosyncratic risk is generally less predictable. Diversification of an investment portfolio eliminates it somewhat