

Bankruptcy

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Context



Private Equity

['prī-vət 'e-kwə-tē]

A type of alternative investment in which the investors purchase shares in privately-held businesses.



Agenda

1. Context/Key Definitions
2. Example
3. Metrics
4. Random Forest Model
5. Example Revisited
6. Conclusion/Takeaways

Key Definitions



Solvency

['sɒl-vən(t)-sē]

The ability of a company to meet its long-term debts and financial obligations.



Bankruptcy

['bʌŋk-(l)əp(t)-sē]

A legal proceeding initiated when a person or business is unable to repay outstanding debts or obligations.

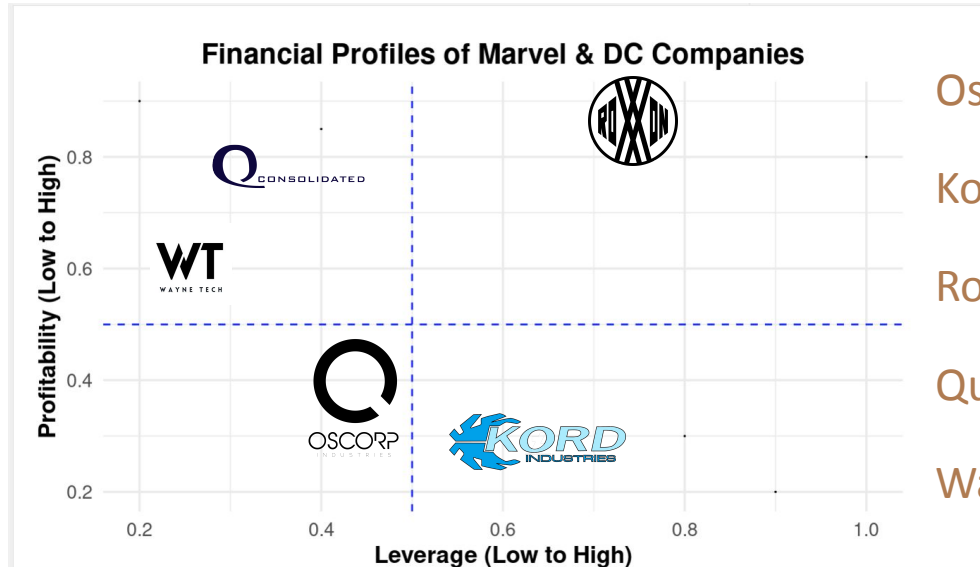


Net Worth

['net 'wɜrθ]

The value of the assets a person or corporation owns, minus the liabilities they owe.

Consider~



Oscorp: **High liquidity**

Kord Industries: **Low Liquidity**

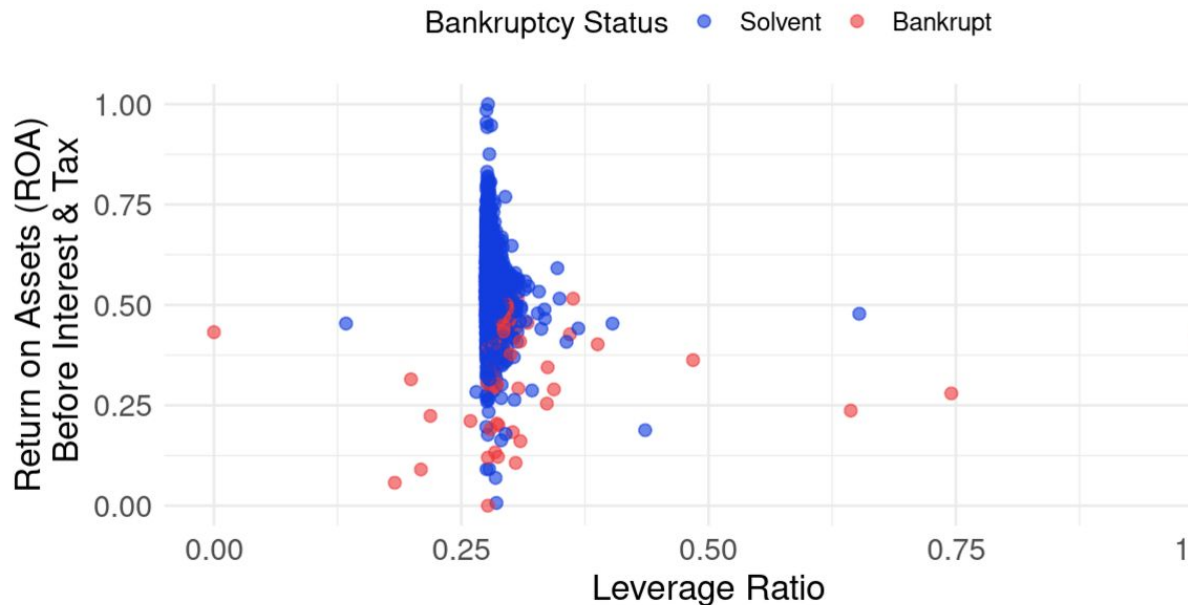
Roxxon Energy: **Low Liquidity**

Queen Consolidated: **Medium Liquidity**

Waynetech: **High Liquidity**

Impact of ROAA and Leverage on Bankruptcy

Examining Operational Efficiency and Financial Leverage



Data Source: Taiwan Economic Journal (1999-

Takeaways

Return On Assets

Low ROA stay away

High Leverage is ok
but risky with High ROA

High leverage, Low

ROA is a very bad
idea

Financial Leverage

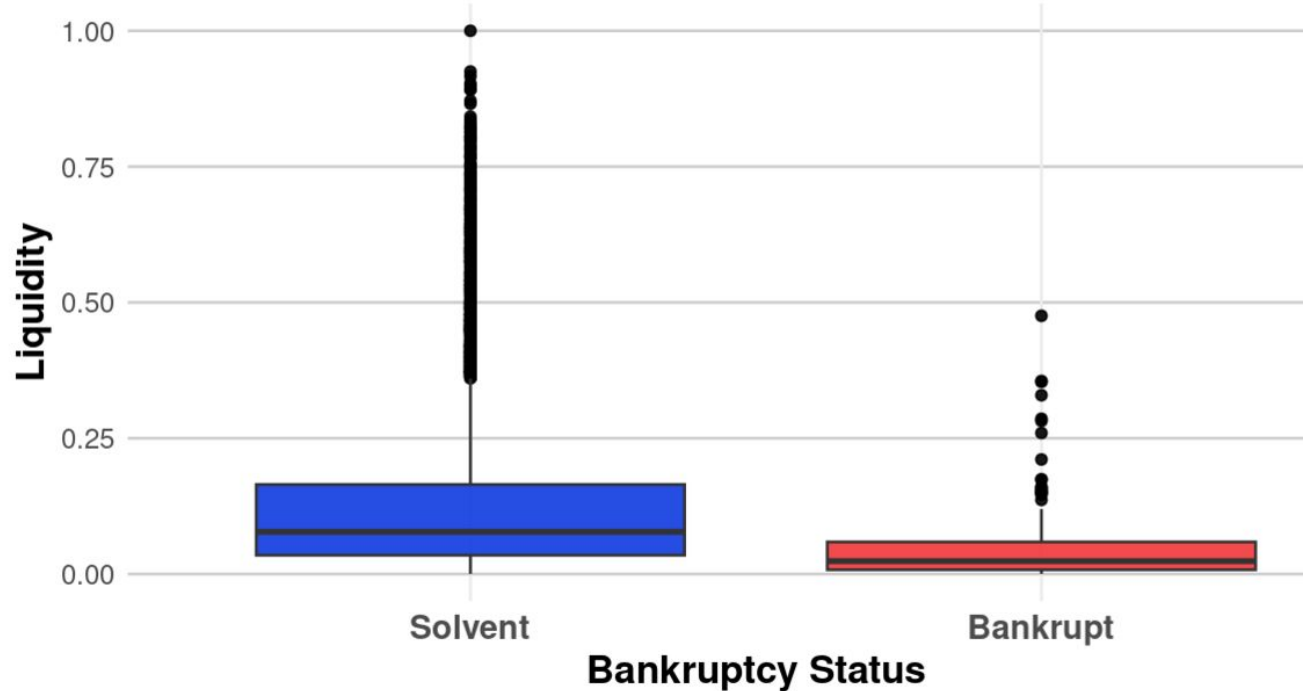
[le-və-rīj]

Leverage is an investment strategy of using borrowed money—specifically, the use of various financial instruments or borrowed capital—to increase the potential return of an investment.

Investopedia

Do Higher Cash Reserves Lower Bankruptcy Risk?

Distribution of total assets among bankrupt and non-bankrupt firms



Source: Taiwan Economic Journal (1999)

Liquid Asset

[ˈliːkwəd ˈɑːset]

An asset that can easily be converted into cash, such as heavily-traded shares, money market instruments, and funds held in checking accounts.

Takeaways

Solvent firms

have broad and

high total asset

Cash Asset

Ratio

Bankrupt firms

have moderate

cash reserves

looks to determine a company's ability to pay off its short-term obligations with cash and cash equivalents.



Investopedia

Total Assets

Current Assets

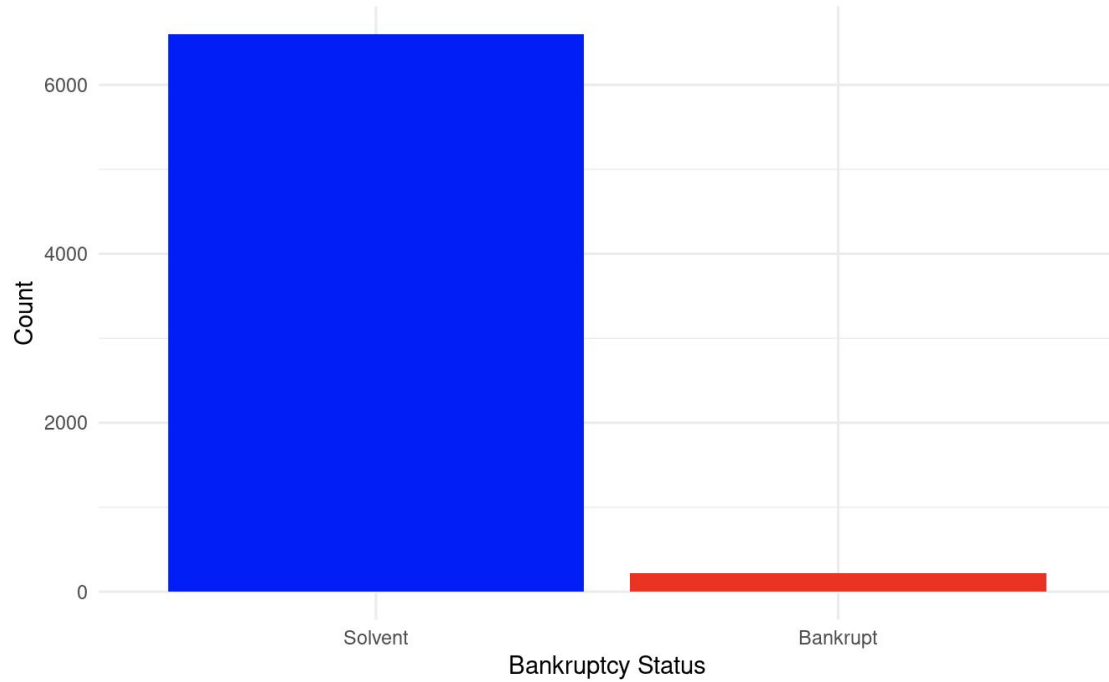
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Non-Current Assets

		Reality	
		True	False
Measured or Perceived	True	Correct 	Type 1 error False Positive
	False	Type 2 error False Negative	Correct 

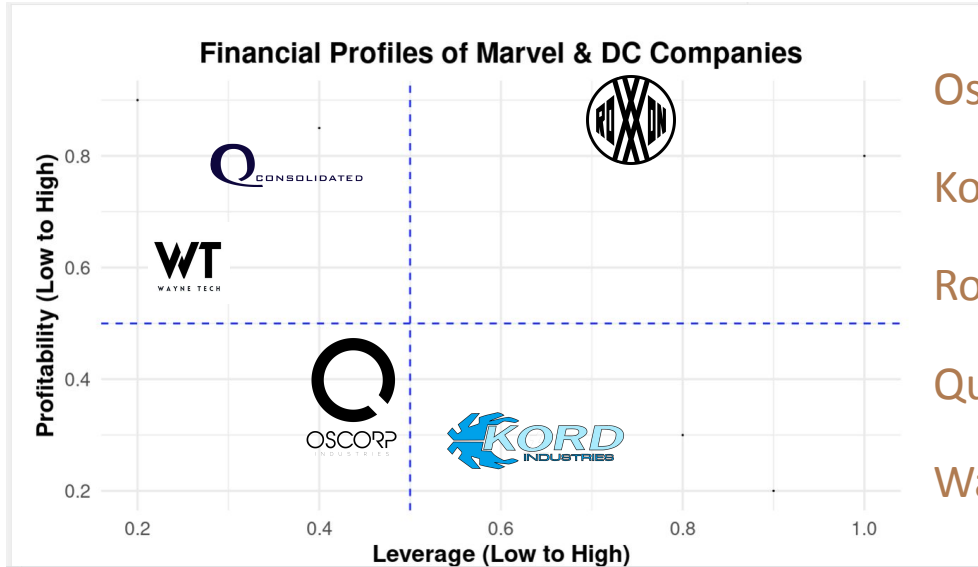
Yeah there's a reason our model didn't work

Number of companies that went bankrupt vs. those that didn't



Source: Taiwan Economic Journal (1999-2009)

Revisitation



Oscorp: **Bankrupt**

Kord Industries: **Bankrupt**

Roxxon Energy: **Solvent**

Queen Consolidated: **Solvent**

Waynetech: **Bankrupt**

Conclusion and Future Work

Takeaways:

- Financial ratios like leverage, profitability, and cash reserves are critical in assessing bankruptcy risk.
- Whilst these metrics protect us from bankruptcy risk they are not always fool proof
- While machine learning models like Random Forest can offer valuable insights, their effectiveness depends on data quality and balance.

Looking Ahead:

- Future improvements in model accuracy and handling of data imbalance will lead to better prediction capabilities.
- For investors, combining analytical tools with experienced judgment remains key to minimizing risk.



Questions?



Thanks for
listening!

Huh what is Random Forest?

What it is: An ensemble method combining multiple decision trees.

How it works:

- Uses **random subsets** of data (bagging) to train each tree.
- Combines predictions via **majority vote** (classification) or **averaging** (regression).

Key Benefits:

- Reduces overfitting.
- Handles non-linear relationships.
- Robust to noise and complex interactions.

Challenges: Needs tuning; struggles with **imbalanced datasets**.

