

# Loan Syndication

Tokenizing syndicated loans using smart contracts on the ethereum blockchain

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## Syndicated loan primer



#### **Definition:**

- Loan syndication: process of distributing a portion of a loan to a group of lenders;
- Usually when a borrower requires an amount too large for a single lender; or
- Outside risk appetite of a single lender

#### **Market Statistics:**

- ~\$2.1 trillion est. volume of corporate lending in North America (p.a)
- Estimate >\$10bn p.a. in fees to banks for underwriting, credit analysis, documentation

#### **Recent Transaction:**

- In a recent government telecommunication auction AT&T requested \$14bn in bank financing 5G airwaves
- Assuming 50bps in transaction costs AT&T may have paid \$70m in fees





#### Syndicated loan roles



Borrower



Looking to borrow a large amount of money that any one bank would not be willing to provide given concentration and counterparty risk

Underwriter/ Lead Arranger



- Perform borrower and market diligence
- Bid on pricing structure of the loan
- Large balance sheets, able to absorb undersubscribed offering

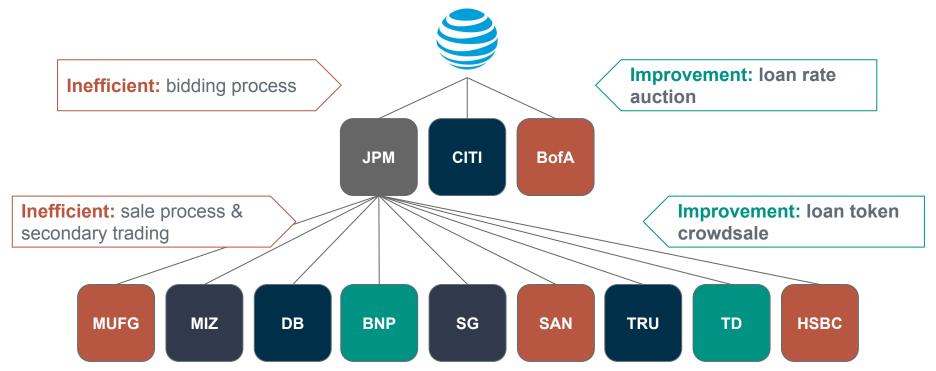
Purchase tranches of the loan which mitigates the risk but still gives them exposure

Syndicate Participants



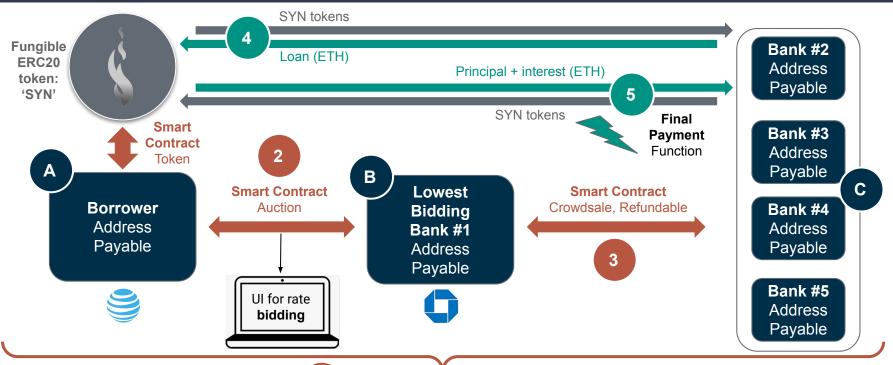
## Identifying and reducing inefficiencies





## Contract design





1 Deployment Contract





```
constructor(string memory name, string memory symbol, address payable wallet, uint goal, uint cap) public {
    // Token creation
    MyToken token = new MyToken(name, symbol, 0);
    token address = address(token);
    // Auction Portion to determine interest rate, token ownership (transfer to bank)
    borrower = msg.sender;
    LoanAuction winner = new LoanAuction(wallet, goal, borrower);
    auction address = address(winner);
    // Crowdsale portion
    uint open = now;
    // Set this to the desired duration of the crowdsale
    uint close = now + 2 minutes;
    // Set this to the desired duration of the loan contract
    paytime = now + 365 days;
    // Wallet should be address of bank
    MyTokenSale my token sale = new MyTokenSale(1, wallet, token, symbol, goal, open, close, cap);
    token sale address = address(my token sale);
    // make the MyTokenSale contract a minter, then have the MyTokenSaleDeployer renounce its minter role
    token.addMinter(token sale address);
    token.renounceMinter();
```

#### 

Address of winning bidder, and winning bid (in bps)

#### **Auction:**

Determines the **interest rate** of the loan and which bank will be conducting the crowdsale of the tokens

#### Code snippet: Crowdsale



#### Crowdsale:

**Source of funding for the loan** from smaller banking institutions. They receive tokens that are exchangeable in future for principal and interest.

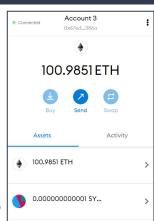
```
// Crowdsale portion
uint open = now;

// Set this to the desired duration of the crowdsale
uint close = now + 2 minutes;

// Set this to the desired duration of the loan contract
paytime = now + 365 days;

// Wallet should be address of bank
MyTokenSale my_token_sale = new MyTokenSale(1, wallet, token, symbol, goal, open, close, cap);
token_sale_address = address(my_token_sale);

// make the MyTokenSale contract a minter, then have the MyTokenSaleDeployer renounce its minter role
token.addMinter(token_sale_address);
token.renounceMinter();
}
```



Participant lender account showing SYN tokens bought

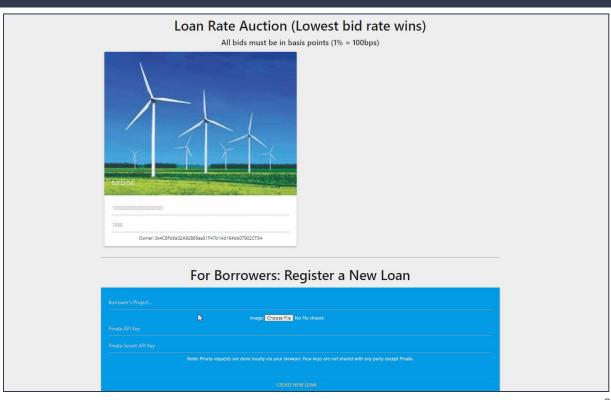
balanceOf	^
account:	0x67ed5cDE9CadFCF1f42c20E
	Call call
0: uint256:	1000000

Borrower can check token balance of lender accounts before verifying final payment

## Loan Syndication D-App



- Interactive UI for a borrower (for example AT&T) to launch, administer and end an underwriting Auction
- Bidders can make rate submissions on available underwriting auctions via the buttons
- Now live on the Ropsten testnet!



# Caveat: the ice cream problem



 Contracts most closely mimic an underwriting model for a simple term loan



- This is one 'flavor' amongst many in the syndicated loan market
- Other syndicated loan types include:
  - Best efforts syndication, club deal, amend-to-extend, amend-and-upsize, reverse enquiry, self-arranged, ESG-linked etc
  - Bridge-to-bond, Revolving Credit Facility ('RCF'), Term Loan A, Term Loan B, Delayed Draw, Asset Backed Lending ('ABL'), Infrastructure or Project Financing ('Turnkey'), Private Placement, Schuldschein

## Lessons learned, challenges, enhancements



- Solidity contracts do not allow for **time + uint variables** to be combined. Solidity does not support fractions makes arithmetic operations / interest rate calculations difficult.
- Add "selfdestruct" function into Auction Contract to automatically return ether to lenders if loan parameters are not met, terminate contract, and clear contract's data. Beneficial gas consequences as opposed to using an "address.send(this.balance)" function.
- Build out **secondary market functionality** for exchange of fungible SYN tokens prior to expiration of loan to allow for additional trading opportunities among banks
- Solidity appears to lack native periodic payment automation nor does it have an automatic termination at the end of the loan (contracts can only execute when something/someone outside the blockchain calls them)
  - Drawback in the modelling of periodic interest payments (3 months, 6 months, etc) makes it very difficult
  - Possibly a web3 / Python solution to automate this process



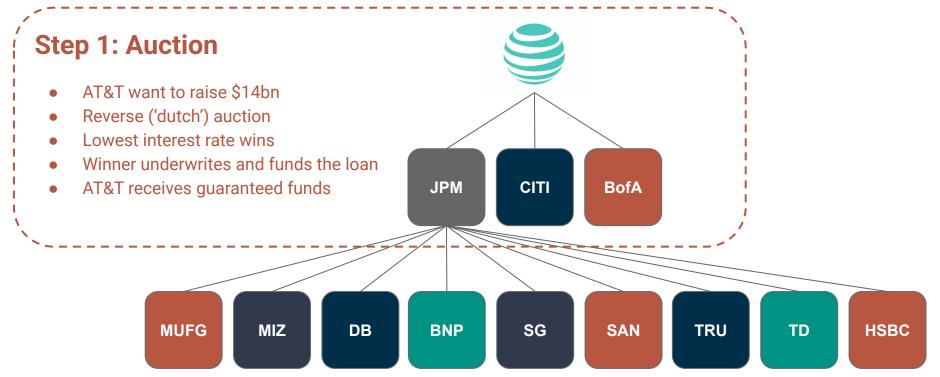
# Q&A



# Appendix

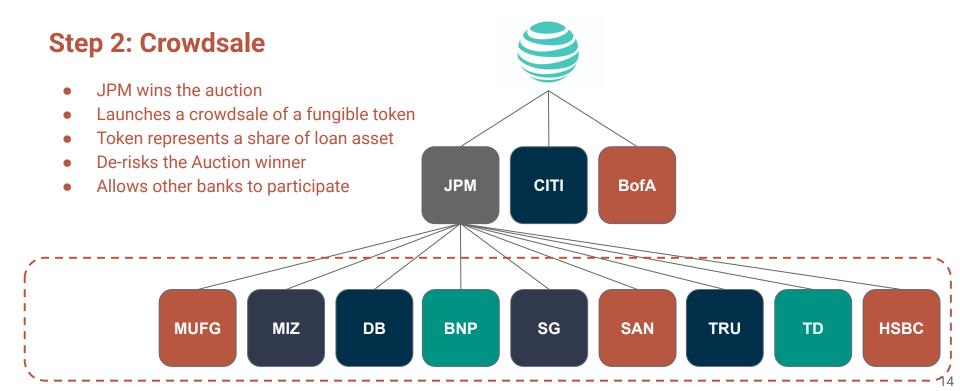
## Simplified contract specification





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