

#### What is Credit Analysis?

# Institutions that lend money or invest in debt issues (creditors) will ask fundamental questions?

- Will the borrower (the company or the project) achieve sustained, stable financial performance to be able to meet all debt obligations (interest and principal payments)?
- What is the likelihood of **default** by the borrower?
- What will the **loss** be if default occurs?
- How do creditors address and resolve these questions?
- What can lenders and creditors do to reduce the <u>risks</u> of not being paid (interest and principal)?
- How should loans, bonds or other forms of debt financing be **structured** appropriately for borrowers and/or projects?



<u>Assess creditworthiness</u>: The ability of the borrower (obligor) to make future interest payments and principal repayments

Credit analysis will also be used to assess and manage risks arising from many other activities, as well: counterparty trading, financial processing, cashmanagement activity, etc.

Establish the lender's (or creditor or debt investor's) position for repayment *vis a vis* other lenders (senior, junior, subordinated positions; secured, unsecured positions; short-term, long-term exposures)

**<u>Determine secondary sources</u>** of repayment or other forms of <u>**recourse**</u>



#### **Corporate Balance Sheet**

Operating
Assets
Short-term
debt
Long-term
debt

Intangibles
Capital

- What is the purpose of debt?
- What are the forms of debt?
- What are the risks of debt?
- How will the debt be serviced?



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- Credit analysis
   examines the purpose,
   use, and risks of debt,
   based on financial
   analysis and debt
   structures.
- The analysis also examines primary and secondary sources of payback.