Learning Objectives:

After completing this Module you will be able to:

- •Establish difference from cash flow and asset conversion loans
- Define the asset based lending rationale

Learning Objectives:

After completing this Module you will be able to:

- •Identify and define the three (3) central conditions which asset based loans are justified
- •Discuss seniority, protection and control and how these conditions are achieved in cases of secured lending

In lending there are three (3) main different lending rationales:

- Asset Conversion
- Asset Based Lending
- Cash Flow Lending

LENDING RATIONALES

• **Asset Conversion**: This lending rationale is defined as seasonal financing provided to a company to finance a temporary build-up of current assets created by deviations in the timing of the product demand or supply during the asset conversion cycle.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LENDING RATIONALES

• **Asset Conversion**: The lending rationale assumes current asset build-up will self-liquidate from the conversion of receivables to cash and the sale of inventory

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LENDING RATIONALES

• **Asset Conversion**: This is considered a short-term vehicle that finances short-term needs and payback is derived from the successful completion of asset conversion cycle

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LENDING RATIONALES

• **Asset Conversion**: In these lending transactions the credit is justified on the Borrower's demonstrated ability to recover its costs in the completion of the cycle.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LENDING RATIONALES

• Cash Flow Lending: In this type of lending there is the use of term loans to finance permanent assets such as plant, machinery and equipment.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LENDING RATIONALES

• Cash Flow Lending: The rationale is based on the assumption that the acquisition or investment in those assets should generate sufficient incremental cash flow to amortize the loan.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LENDING RATIONALES

• Cash Flow Lending: The repayment of the loan is expected to be generated from the company's profitability and cash flow generated from the operations.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LENDING RATIONALES

• Cash Flow Lending: The credit is based on the assumption that the Bank will be financing future profits. The cash flow generated will repay the loan.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LENDING RATIONALES

- **Asset Protection:** This lending rationale is viewed as a hybrid between the asset conversion credit facility and cash flow lending. It also known as **Asset Based Lending**
- The difference with asset conversion is the tenor (maturity) of the financing need.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LENDING RATIONALES

Asset Based Lending (Definition):

•Method of financing that employs short term lending to finance a permanent credit need.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LENDING RATIONALES

Asset Based Lending:

•This lending rationale is based on the assumption that the Borrower (company) will have sufficient integrity and capability to assure the continuation as a going concern

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LENDING RATIONALES

Asset Based Lending:

- •Short term lending is in the form of a secured term note.
- Credit facility is usually a revolving credit arrangement.
- •Assets commonly used in this type of financing are accounts receivable and inventory.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LENDING RATIONALES

Asset Based Lending Credit facility is usually a revolving credit arrangement:

- The loan is continuously rolled over
- A complete clean-up of the line does not occur

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LENDING RATIONALES

Asset Based Lending

- •Repayment of the line is usually the substitution of debt by other debt
- Level of current assets is usually stable or permanent.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LENDING RATIONALES

Asset Based Lending

•The need for financing is ongoing due to rapid succession of asset conversion cycles and numerous transactions.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LENDING RATIONALES

- Asset Based Lending: This type of lending is supported by the following assumptions:
- 1. Many companies due to the nature of their businesses do not generate cash flow levels sufficient to amortize substantial amounts of long term debt.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LENDING RATIONALES

Asset Based Lending:

2. The companies suitable for this type of financing are high volume, low value added operations with slim and volatile profit margins. They usually have low equity levels.

Asset Protection: Combination of short term financing to accommodate a permanent need. The loans is considered justified when...

- There is confidence that the Borrower will continue as a viable going concern
- It can be demonstrated that under distress circumstances, the Bank will be adequately protected against loss by the liquidation value of the assets.

Asset Protection:

3. In secured lending the Bank must properly establish and maintain a secured claim against specifically pledged assets of sufficient value to repay the Bank if liquidation is necessary.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LENDING RATIONALES

Asset Based Lending: In this lending rationale the foundation for a solid credit under-writing is based on the following conditions:

SENIORITY, PROTECTION AND CONTROL

SENIORITY, PROTECTION AND CONTROL



Asset Based Lending: SENIORITY, PROTECTION AND CONTROL

SENIORITY:

 Secured claims have first priority in liquidation during a bankruptcy proceeding.

Asset Based Lending: SENIORITY, PROTECTION AND CONTROL

SENIORITY:

* **Explicitly:** The Bank is senior to all other creditors given a legally enforceable secured claim against specific collateral.

Asset Based Lending: SENIORITY, PROTECTION AND CONTROL SENIORITY:

- •Implicitly: The Bank is senior given an unsecured claim against an assets pool to which no other creditor has a prior secured claim.
- All other creditors have equally senior claim

Asset Based Lending: SENIORITY

The Bank needs to have a legally enforceable claim against specific collateral.

Asset Based Lending: SENIORITY METHODS TO ACHIEVE SENIORITY:

1. **Possessory collateral:** Possession of title documents and/or cash collateral in case of marketable securities

Asset Based Lending: SENIORITY METHODS TO ACHIEVE SENIORITY:

2. **Non-possessory collateral:** Security agreement between the Bank and the Borrower with the filing of a financing statement under Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC)

Asset Based Lending: SENIORITY, PROTECTION AND CONTROL

PROTECTION: It is the value of the assets to which the Bank looks for ultimate justification of the loan

- The net realizable value of the pledged assets must be sufficient to satisfy the amount of the unsecured claim.

Asset Based Lending: PROTECTION METHODS TO ACHIEVE PROTECTION:

 The net realizable value (NRV) of the specific collateral, upon liquidation must be sufficient to repay the Bank's loan exposure

Asset Based Lending:

PROTECTION

METHODS TO ACHIEVE PROTECTION:

NRV: May be less than face value as reported in the financial statements given:

Price Declines

Discounts

Delivery

Cost to liquidate the collateral

Asset Based Lending:

SENIORITY, PROTECTION AND CONTROL

CONTROL: Refers to the ongoing process by which the Bank's seniority and protection are monitored, maintained and policed.

* **Critical**: Full understanding of the company's operations, integrity and managerial capabilities

Asset Based Lending: CONTROL

Collateral, bank exposure and seniority are periodically monitored to ensure the collateral existence, the quality and the Bank's first claim on the assets.