

Behind the Smoking Gun: Credit Rating Agencies and the Financial Crisis

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Abstract

In January 2011, the Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission (FCIC) released a report which outlines their research and investigation into the financial crisis of 2007 - 2010. They concluded that the crisis was avoidable and list the 10 main causes.[20, p. 417-418] Of these 10, they describe the credit rating agencies as being the “essential cogs in the wheel of financial destruction.”[20, p. xxv] The rating agencies described are Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s Investors Service, and Fitch Ratings. The report shows that these agencies, specifically Standard & Poor’s and Moody’s, received pressure from financial firms to give skewed ratings [14, 12] and relied on outdated and flawed computer models in their rating of investments, specifically mortgage backed securities. [20, p. xxv] This brings up a clear ethical dilemma: is it ethical for Standard & Poor’s and Moody’s to rate and act as gatekeepers for industries in which they stand to benefit based on the ratings they give? Because the financial collapse sent the United States into the largest recession since the Great Depression, and the rating agencies were determined to be “key enablers” to this financial crisis, they should not be solely in-charge of rating debt and securities.

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1 Facts

In order to understand and appreciate the impact Standard & Poor's and Moody's had on the financial crisis, it is necessary to have a basic knowledge of the United States financial industry and its usage of computers and software before the 2008 crisis. To aid with this understanding, the following sections lay out the facts regarding the financial crisis and credit rating agencies.

1.1 Financial Crisis

In Fall 2008, the United States experienced the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression in 1930. The FCIC report states that over 26 million people were unemployed, four million families lost homes due to foreclosure and nearly \$11 trillion in household wealth was lost as a result of the financial collapse. [20, p. xv] Overall, the market dropped 41 percent over an eight week period. [13] It was the collapse of the housing bubble in late 2007, that sent the US into this financial crisis

From the late 1990's to the early 2000's, the US housing market was booming and housing prices rose 124% between 1997 and 2006. [11] This tempted many individuals to live outside their means and take on mortgages that they could not feasibly afford. According to the FCIC report, nearly one in 10 mortgage borrowers in 2005 and 2006 took out option ARM (Adjustable Rate Mortgage) loans, which meant they could choose to make payments so low that their mortgage balances rose every month. [20, p. xx] It wasn't just individuals engaging in this risky financial behaviour, banks and mortgage lenders acted as enablers by lend-

ing interest only loans, often requiring little or no proof of ability to repay. [20, p. xxiii] In 2006, one-fifth of new mortgages were subprime, meaning they were given to people with a low credit rating who may have difficulty paying it back. [11] These subprime mortgages then began to find their way into mortgage-backed securities which ultimately became the tipping point for the collapse of the housing bubble.

Mortgage-backed securities are defined by the Securities and Exchange commission as "debt obligations that represent claims to the cash flows from pools of mortgage loans, most commonly on residential property." [6] These loans undergo a process called securitization, which means they are pooled together, packaged, and rated. This is done to minimize risks for investors by spreading the investment across multiple mortgages rather than relying on a single borrower as your investments security. It also creates a way for banks to make more money on these loans.

After the process of securitization, the investment banks who created these securities sell shares, called "tranches," to investors who then can collect varying dividends from the interest payments on the mortgage. From this comes numerous derivatives such as CDO's, CDS's, and a slew of other acronyms that investment banks and investors used both to increase earnings on securities and decrease risk. To put it in the words of policy makers in the 1990's when this securitization process was first described to them, "This stuff is so complicated how is anybody going to know? How are the buyers going to buy?" [20, p. 68]

Their answer to this question was Credit Rating Agencies.

1.2 Credit Rating Agencies

In the US today, there are three primary credit rating agencies, Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investor Service and Fitch Ratings. These three control almost all of the market share; with Standard and Poor's and Moody's controlling 40% each and Fitch controlling around 14%. [18] The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulates these rating agencies under what it calls "nationally recognized statistical rating organizations" (NRSRO's) [17]

As mentioned in the previous section, when a bank wants to issue a MBS, they have to have it rated on its "credit worthiness," which is simply the likelihood that the borrower will repay. They rate this "credit worthiness" based on a rating scale: 'AAA' being the highest (almost no chance of default) and 'D'(in default.) [17] This scale was created to make it easier for investors to understand the quality of their investments and save time researching and checking on each and every part of a security. From 2000 to 2007, Moody's rated nearly 45,000 mortgage-related securities as triple-A. [20, p. xxv] In 2005 and 2006, thousands of securities packaged mostly with subprime mortgages were given the AAA rating, deeming them safe as government bonds. Of these packaged securities, 83 percent of them were downgraded to junk status between 2006 and 2007. [20, p. xxv][14]

Unlike most regulatory or semi-regulatory agencies, all three credit rating agencies are for-profit businesses. Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings are private companies, and Moody's is publicly traded. Their business model changed from an subscription based system to a "issuer

pays" model in the 1970's. [17, 21] This means that they are charging the issuers of the bonds - meaning the banks, investors and mortgage brokers. From 2000 to 2007, Moody's investment services saw their revenues grow from \$602 million to over \$2 billion. Their profits margins grew also during those years, from 26% to 37% [20, p.149]. In four years, 2002 - 2006, both Standard & Poor's and Moody's gross revenue quadrupled. According to the FCIC, Eight banks, including Goldman Sach's, JPMorgan, and UBS AG pressured these rating agencies to "weaken their standards" in order to boost business and achieve greater market share. [14] This was done primarily through market pressure made by the banks threatening to go to competitors unless they gave them a rating that the banks expected, which was usually higher than it deserved.

Coupled with this weekend standard of ratings, the FCIC concluded that outdated and flawed computer models contributed to the crisis. [20, p. xxv] The credit rating agencies rely on quantitative analysts (known as "quants"), who combine statistics, economics and computer science to create computer models that use data from the past, and current information about the market, to generate predictions of what the market might do. [15] These models, combined with other research, are used by the agencies to help determine the rating they give to a security or bond.

Investigation has shown that, in the years leading up to the financial crisis, these quants were generating inaccurate and overly optimistic models. Specifically, the Gaussian Copula Function, which was developed as a way to model the correlation between defaults without having to use histor-

ical data, was determined to be the source of these inaccurate models. [23] The problems it caused wasn't the fault of the function, but rather a improper use of the function. Paul Wilmott, a quantitative finance consultant and lecturer said that, "correlations between financial quantities are notoriously unstable." [23] According to Wired Magazine, rating agencies such as Moody's used this function as a way to not worry about the underlying parts of a security when determining it's risk, but rather just use the correlation number to determine its rating. The New York Times, as well as the FCIC, noted that quants for the major banks and rating agencies were creating overly optimistic models by building them from skewed or incorrect data. [16, 20]

2 Research Question

Is it ethical for Standard & Poor's and Moody's to rate and act as gatekeepers for industries in which they stand to benefit based on the ratings they give?

The ratings on bonds issued by these agencies affect more than just the parties directly involved. The FCIC report showed that in late 2008, showed that S&P and Moody's sudden downgrade in ratings for many mortgage backed securities was the leading cause for this crisis. [22] This resulted in the market dropping 41% in eight weeks [13] and sent the US into a long-term recession in which 39% of households experienced unemployment and other economic hardship. [19] The credit agencies are a crucial part of the world economic structure; without a rating by one of the big three rat-

ing agencies, it is almost impossible to sell any sort of security. In fact, most securities are required by law to be rated by two agencies before they can be bought or sold. [18] This means that the world financial market cannot function currently without these companies. Because of the serious role Standard & Poor's and Moody's played in the recent financial crisis, and their role as "gatekeepers" of the financial markets, answering the above stated question is extremely important not only for software engineers and financial professionals, but for the general public.

3 Extant Arguments

Due to the sever consequences the financial crisis has had on the world economy and it's citizens, the arguments for and against credit rating agencies are arguments that have been taken through the courts all the way up to the US Supreme Court. Up until the financial crisis, credit rating agencies were under the legal protection of the First Amendment and protected under the Securities Act of 1933. After the collapse, these arguments began to deteriorate giving way to strong arguments against credit rating agencies. The next two sections outline both sides of the argument.

3.1 Arguments For

It is ethical for private rating agencies to rate credit

Historically, credit rating agencies have been protected from liability for their ratings in the past under the First Amendment to the Constitution and the Securities Act of 1933, under Title 17, Section 230.436(g)(1).

3.1.1 First Amendment Rights

The First Amendment states that “Congress shall make no law ... abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press ...” The rating agencies have relied on the First Amendment of the Constitution as their primary defense in numerous court cases against Washington regulators and angry investors. Their defense is that the ratings they provide are merely opinions which are protected under free speech. [17, 25] Floyd Abrams, Standard & Poor’s representative and renowned First Amendment lawyer, said that credit ratings are just educated opinions about the quality of bonds, not guarantees that the bonds will or will not default. Furthermore, he says that credit rating agencies should have the same rights of as journalists since they are simply providing an opinion on the rating of an investment based on researched facts. Therefore, they cannot be held liable for damages when their rating turned out to be wrong. [26]

As such, Moody’s standard disclaimer is “the ratings ... are, and must be construed solely as, statements of opinion and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, sell, or hold any securities.” [20, p. 120]

3.1.2 Securities Act of 1933

3.2 Arguments Against

It is not ethical for private rating agencies to rate credit

3.2.1 Poor Performance and Quality

Competition in the credit rating market would be ideally based on three things, listed

in order of importance: rating quality, price and service. [20, p. 210] According to Andrew Kimmel, Moody’s Chief Credit Officer, “Unfortunately ... rating quality is proving the least powerful given the long tail in measuring performance.” The effect of this lack of emphasis on quality is shown through the performance of Moody’s ratings. Of the thousands of securities given a rating of ‘AAA’ in 2006, almost 90% of them were downgraded within a year. [14, 20]

These downgrades are not without consequence. According to the New York Times, Calpers, the state of California’s pension fund worth over \$173 billion in assets filed suit in July of 2009 against the three largest credit rating agencies (Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s and Fitch.) The suit was for “negligent misrepresentation” of information in its ratings of a certain investment which Calpers invested \$1.3 billion in 2006. Calpers invested in securities based on the rating agencies ‘AAA’ rating, of which the suit says the ratings “proved to be wildly inaccurate and unreasonably high” and the method in which the ratings were determined was “seriously flawed in conception and incompetently applied.” this resulted in over a billion in losses. [27]

3.2.2 Conflict of Interest

According to the report published in 2008 by the SEC on the investigation of credit rating agencies following the credit crisis, the “issuer pays” business model used by the credit rating agencies has an inherent conflict of interest. [24, p. 23] More specifically, the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 states that a conflict of interest exists when they are “Being paid by issuers or underwriters

to determine credit ratings with respect to securities or money market instruments they issue or underwrite.” [10, Rule 17g-5(b)(1)]

The SEC report cites that the conflict of interest arises in part because of the interest in generating business from the firms needing the ratings. For example, whenever Goldman Sachs purchases mortgages from a bank to package into its securities, the resulting security tranches, which are basically levels of risk in the investment, must be rated by a credit rating agency such as Moody’s. Moody’s charges a percentage fee per rating, which the FCIC reports example payments to be around \$200,000 for a typical mortgage-backed security and between half a million to \$850,000 for a complex CDO.[20, p. 146] It is important to note that the financial firms needed good ratings on the securities they had rated - the higher the rating, the better the price.

Two major problems come from this “issuer pays” model. The first is that agencies had incentive to rate as many securities as they could - often unsolicited. [21, p.60] The agencies also had incentive to meet the financial firms expectations of high ratings. Agencies were only compensated for deals that were accepted by the issuer. [20, p. 210] For example, an analyst from one of the agencies said in an email regarding the rating of a CDO, “I am trying to . . . determine at this point if we will suffer any loss of business because of our decision.” He goes on to further say that the CDO rating team “Didn’t agree with you [on the rating determined] because they believed it would negatively impact business.” [10, p. 26]

The second problem arises with the financial firms incentive to get a higher rating. According to the FCIC report and numerous

news organizations, both Standard & Poor’s and Moody’s received pressure from financial firms [20, p. xxv], specifically the eight banks mentioned in the facts section 1.2. As a result of this pressure, many ratings issued by the agencies were higher than they should have been, and ultimately many of them were downgraded between 2006 - 2007 [14, 22] This pressure was applied by giving the agencies short time frames to research the rating and threatening loss of business to competitors. Richard Michalek, former Moody’s Vice President, when asked about whether they received pressure from investment banks, said “Oh God, are you kidding? All the time. I mean, that’s routine . . . they would threaten you all of the time.” [20, p. 210]

4 Analysis

In order to determine whether or not Standard & Poor’s (S&P) and Moody’s are ethical in rating credit the same way they have been in the past, this paper will use the Software Engineering (SE) Code of Ethics as well as utilitarianism and deontology. To be able to apply the SE code of ethics, an individual or organization must be considered “Software Professionals” as defined by the SE code. The SE code states that it applies to:

Professional software engineers, including practitioners, educators, managers, supervisors and policy makers, as well as trainees and students of the profession.

Although S&P and Moody’s are primarily known as financial companies, they are included in this definition since they de-

velop software applications to analyze and aggregate investment data. [8, 5] Not only do they provide software for investors and analysts, they use Quantitative Analysts (known as “quants”) to generate computer models which are used to predict market trends and rate securities. [15, 20] Because they develop, distribute, and use software and they employ software engineers, S&P and Moody’s can be evaluated according to the rules laid out in the SE code of ethics.

4.1 The Public Good - SE Code 1.02

This first part of the code that is applicable is Rule 1.02, which states

SE Code 1.02:

Moderate the interests of the software engineer, ..., the client and the users with the public good.

Rule 1.02 deals with the interests and conflicts that may exist between involved individuals and the overall public good. When this rule is applied directly to the question asked by this paper, the phrase “software engineer” refers to Standard and Poor’s and Moody’s since they are the investment service provider, meaning they aggregate data regarding investments and use computer models to rate these investments. The “client” refers to investment banks such as Goldman Sachs or other customers of these rating agencies, since they pay for the ratings and use their investment services. The “users” refers to any investor or individual who uses the ratings as a guide for their investments. Substituting these specific definitions into rule 1.02 would state:

Substituted SE Code 1.02:

Moderate the interests of Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s, Goldman Sachs, and all investors with the public good.

In order to determine whether or not the above mentioned parties acted with the public good, we need to define what public good means. In this case, public good is defined in the SE code as “... to consider how the public, if reasonably well informed, would view their decisions; to analyze how the least empowered will be affected by their decisions.” [7] This definition touches on multiple issues which can be analyzed using Act-Utilitarianism and Rawlsian Justice.

Act-Utilitarianism can be summarized as: the best possible outcome for the greatest number of people.[9] Interpreting the substituted Rule 1.02 according to this definition would mean that the mentioned companies must consider the well-being of the uninformed public when making decisions and make sure they do not hurt the general public with their actions.

Rawlsian Justice, specifically the Second Principle of Justice part 1, states that “Social and economic inequalities should be arranged so that they are to the greatest benefit of the least advantaged persons” [3] Using this principle to interpret Rule 1.02, credit rating agencies must act in such a way that their actions benefit the least advantaged, or in the words of the SE Code, the “least empowered.”

To show if the greatest good for the greatest number of people was achieved, there needs to be a way to quantify and calculate the “good.” In the case of financial markets and the ethical question pre-

sented, the “good” can be considered personal wealth and economic status. They also must perform all aspects of their business not only based solely on their interests in making money for the company and its’ shareholders. They must also take into consideration the interests and well being of the uninformed public. So in order to determine if the credit rating agencies acted towards the public good in the years leading up to the financial crisis, the companies wealth (revenues and market share) and economic status (stock prices and company valuation) should reflect that of the general public.

As cited previously, the FCIC report showed that the credit rating agencies (specifically Standard & Poor’s and Moody’s) were major contributors to the cause of the crisis. [20, 22] They were shown to have caved into pressure by major investment banks to give investment grade ratings to junk bonds, while also using flawed and outdated computer models to generate the information used to rate these securities. [20, p. xxv] This resulted in massive downgrades on the ratings of thousands of mortgage-backed securities: 83% of Moody’s ‘AAA’ rated securities in 2007 were downgraded. [20, p. xxv] The downgrade of these “safe investment” securities is what ultimately tipped the scale for the financial crisis, which brought the US into a long term recession costing over 11 trillion in household wealth and millions of home foreclosures. The FCIC described them in reference to the financial crisis, as “essential cogs in the wheel of financial destruction.” The decisions and actions of Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s directly affected the lives of millions of the “least empowered” and, as a result, contributed to the cause of the finan-

cial crisis. Therefore, according to both Act-Utilitarianism and Rawlsian Justice, it is not ethical for Standard & Poor’s and Moody’s to rate credit since there is clear evidence that they are not moderating their own interests with the interests of the public.

Although they acted unethically according to utilitarianism and rawlsian justice, it does not prove that Standard & Poor’s and Moody’s violated Rule 1.02 of the SE Code. To show this, the companies must have held their interests above the public’s, meaning they were striving for increased revenues and profits regardless of the impact it had on the general public. Because Standard & Poor’s is a private company and they are not required to release financial information such as revenue and profits, I will only look at Moody’s financials for data while determining the ethics of the credit ratings actions according to the SE Code.

In 2000, Moody’s Corporation went public after a long history of being a research focused institution. Erik Kolchinsky, a former managing director at Moody’s, commented on the shift in company culture after the public listing, saying “it went from [a culture] resembling a university academic department to one which values revenues at all costs.” [20, p.207] This new value can be seen clearly when looking at the financial data over the seven years leading up to the financial collapse. According to the FCIC report, from 2000 to 2006, the companies revenues grew from \$602 million to over \$2 billion, with revenues from rating mortgage-backed securities and CDO’s (Credit Default Options) grew from \$199 million in 2002 to \$887 million (or 44% of revenue) in 2007. Their profits margins grew also, from 26% to 37% [20, p.149]

There is nothing ethically wrong any of the data listed above. As a publicly traded company, Moody's had a duty to their shareholders to make them money by increasing revenues and profits. Where an ethical question does arise is how Moody's achieved quadrupling their revenues in only seven years. The biggest factor in this rise was the introduction of structured finance, such as mortgage-backed securities and CDO's, which accounted for 44% of Moody's revenue. Due to the complexity of these investments, the rating given was often the only thing that investors looked at. Because the agencies were paid for each rating they gave, they had an incentive to increase the quantity or ratings, often, as shown previously, at the cost of rating quality. Former managing director at Moody's, Jeremy Fons, said that "the firm became so focused on revenues . . . that they willingly looked the other way, trading the firm's reputation for short-term profits." [20, p.207] This loss of quality was realized when Moody's was forced to downgrade the ratings of almost 90% of it's previously 'AAA' rated securities in 2007. Standard & Poor's and Fitch's also experienced a similar decline in rating quality. [20, p.212]

Because the credit rating agencies sacrificed rating integrity and quality for increased revenue, which is not in line with the public good, Standard & Poor's and Moody's did not act ethically according to the SE code of ethics rule 1.02.

4.2 Avoid Deceptive Financial Practices - SE Code 4.04

The previous sections briefly describe the credit rating agencies actions and how they

ultimately led the 2008 financial crisis. The next rule that applies is 4.04, which relates to matters of judgement. It states:

SE Code 4.04:

[Do] Not engage in deceptive financial practices such as bribery, double billing, or other improper financial practices.

This rule describes how software professionals should act in financial matters. Given that credit rating agencies are primarily financial companies who use and develop computer models to determine the ratings of investments, ethical behaviour in this area is especially important. 4.04 describes deceptive financial practice as "bribery, double billing, or other improper financial practices." Of these, double billing is not applicable to this topic, but bribery and other improper financial practices can be seen in Moody's and Standard & Poor's actions. According to the FCIC, SEC and the Congressional Research Service, although the agencies revenues and profits increased drastically, they were short staffed and "undermanned to effectively accommodate the overwhelming volume of structured finance business." [25, 20, 24, pg. 7] Therefore, "Improper financial practices" will be defined as poor allocation of company resources. Using these specific terms:

Substituted SE Code 4.04:

Moody's and Standard & Poor's should not participate in deceptive financial practices such as bribery or poor allocation of company resources.

On the surface, it seems as though Moody's and Standard & Poor's did not participate in any sort of improper financial practice. But when we look closer at the actions of these companies in the years leading up to the financial crisis, two areas of interest arise in which they participated in the improper financial practices.

Pressure from Internal Management and Investment Banks

The first improper practice was bribery. Bribery is the giving of a bribe - which is defined by Merriam Webster as "money or favor given or promised ... to influence ... judgement" or "something that serves to induce or influence." [1] Although it seems that no exchange of money or favors was given or received by Standard & Poor or Moody, when we apply the second definition of bribe to agencies actions, it becomes clear that the banks did "serve to induce or influence" when they applied pressure to alter ratings of securities. They then accepted the "bribe" by altering their ratings based on this pressure. In order to be considered a bribe though, the agencies must have gained something from this.

As shown in the 'Arguments Against' section under 'Conflicts of Interest,' credit rating agencies needed to have rated deals, meaning the investment banks accepted the rating given, in order to receive their fee. [20, p. 210]

Understaffed and Overworked

The second improper practice was the poor allocation of company resources. Although Moody's revenues quadrupled between 2000 and 2007, the company and its employees were understaffed and under-resourced, or in the words of the FCIC reports conclusions, "lack of resources to do the job

despite record profits." [20, p. xxv] According to the SEC's investigation of the three credit rating agencies in 2008, all areas of the agencies did not suffer from insufficient resources, just the RMBS (residential mortgage backed securities) and CDO rating departments. [24] In the report, they share one analysts emails saying "our staffing issues, of course, make it difficult to deliver the value that justifies our fees" and "Just too much work, not enough people, pressure from company, quite a bit of turnover and no coordination of the non-deal 'stuff' they want us and our staff to do." [24] Unlike most other markets, where underperforming companies lose market share and suffer, Moody's profits and revenue just kept increasing as shown in section 1.2 of this paper. But this staffing issue did more than just cause stress for employees and provide less value to the customer, it caused the inevitable slip in rating quality without the customer (investment banks) caring about the quality.

According to one of the CDO groups senior managers at Moody's, the group was "under-resourced" and had trouble "retaining and recruiting good staff". "We had almost no ability to do meaningful research." [20, p. 149] Despite the companies record profits (specifically the CDO division, which accounted for almost 44% of the companies revenue) - the short-staffed, inexperienced CDO group felt intense pressure from banks and internal management to give high ratings in order to keep market share and revenues high. [20, pg. 149-150]

Conclusion: SE Code 4.04

Principle 4, specifically rule 4.04, is included in the SE code to address the ethics behind company management in order to fa-

cilitate the ethical development of the companies products. Through the above analysis, it has been shown that the credit rating agencies poor internal management and allocation of company resources facilitated an environment where revenues and market share mattered more than the quality of the ratings. Also, outside pressure from investment banks, and the subsequent action of caving to this pressure, shows that the banks “served to induce or influence” or “bribe” the rating agencies, making their actions, according to SE code 4.04 unethical.

4.3 Quantatative Models - Principle 3

SE Principle 3:

Software engineers shall ensure that their products and related modifications meet the highest professional standards possible.

The next two sections discuss the credit rating agencies, specifically Moody’s, use of Quantatative Analysts (Quants) and their computer models in the rating of mortgage-backed securities and CDO’s (Collatorized Default Obligations). Substituting Principle 3 with the topic relavent information, it would read:

Substituted SE Principle 3:

Quantatative Analysts and their employeers (Moody’s Corporation) shall ensure that their models that are used to rate credit meet the highest profesional standards possible.

For the purposes of the following analysis, I’m going to define “highest professional standards possible” as a product that works as it is intended, meets requirements and underwent some sort of quality assurance and testing. The ethical analysis of the quants and their models will be done using the SE code Principle 3, rules 3 and 14. Because the arguments and conclusions that come from analysis of both of these rules are very similar, the analysis of both will be combined into one section.

4.3.1 Economic and Environmental Issues - SE Code 3.03

Rule 3.03 deals with handling problems that could arise in a development environment that could affect the product. It

SE Code 3.03:

Identify, define and address ethical, economic, cultural, legal and environmental issues related to work projects.

Substituted SE Code 3.03:

Identify, define and address economic and environmental issues related to the models used to rate investments.

4.3.2 Data Integrity - SE Code 3.14

SE Code 3.14:

Maintain the integrity of data, being sensitive to outdated or flawed occurrences.

Substituted SE Code 3.14:

Maintain the integrity of data,
being sensitive to
outdated and limited financial data.

5 Conclusion

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