



# Analysis of the loss portfolio securities as an example of lease contracts

## The case study for the Polish Leasing Market

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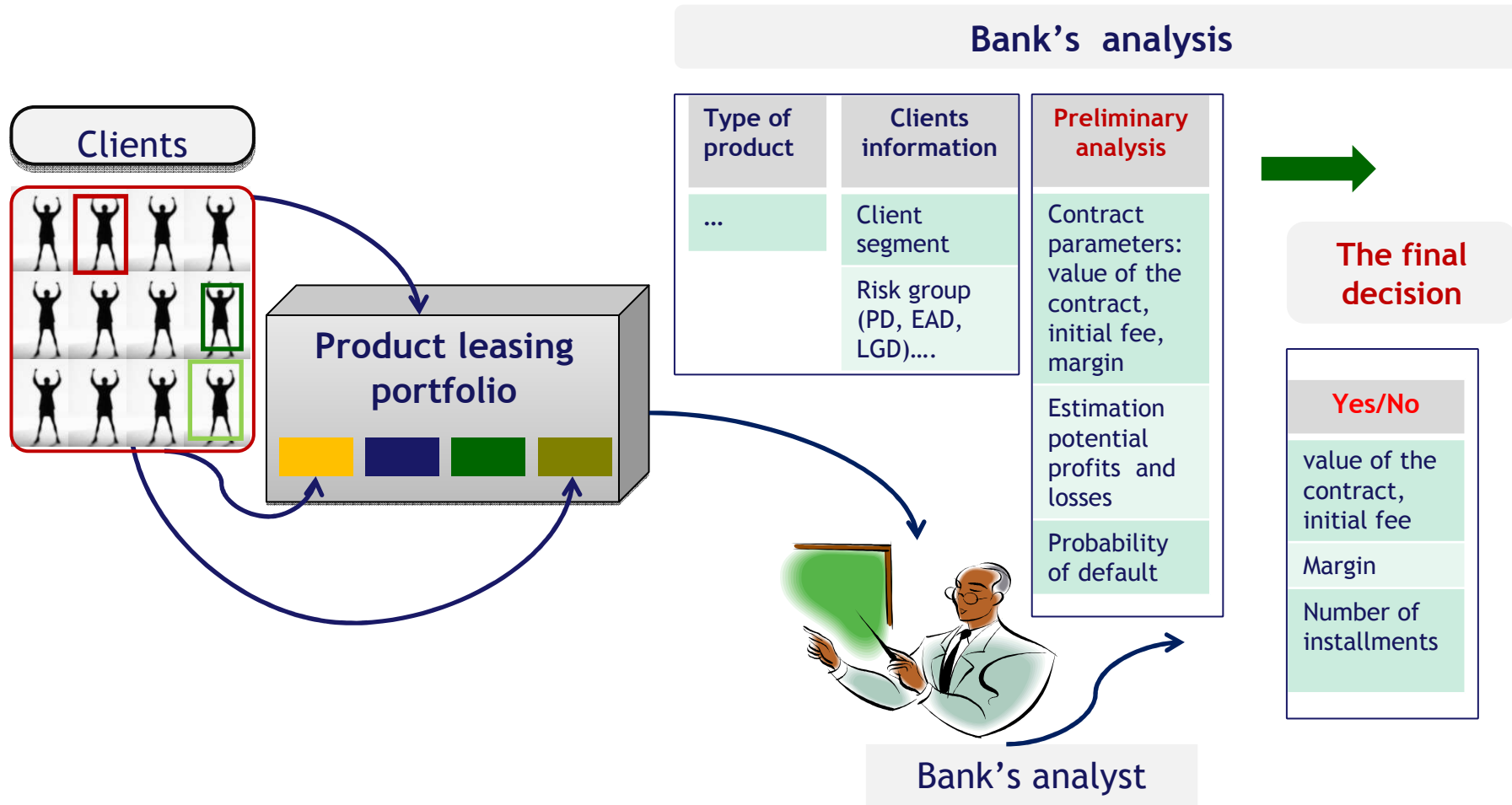
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- Goal of the project
- Method of LGD estimation
- Case study

# Case study

The Bank's pain - maximize the the credit portfolio profits and minimize losses



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- **Method of LGD estimation**
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### Possible approaches

- **Market LGD** - applicable for exchange/market traded instruments
- **Implied Market LGD** - applicable for illiquid bonds
- **Implied Historical LGD** - used for retail portfolio only
- **Workout LGD**
  - Predictive model, bottom-up, PIT approach
  - Based on cash flow records
  - Transactions assigned to OpRisk excluded
  - Future recoveries depend on the state of the economy and are a function of the number of days of the collection process
  - Conservative approach - recoveries for the incomplete processes equal zero

# Method of LGD estimation

## Definition of LGD

### Predictive model for Work-out Method

General formula:

$$LGD \stackrel{def}{=} \frac{\text{Economical loss}}{EAD}$$
$$= \left( \frac{EAD - \sum_i (R_i(r) + W_i(r)) + \sum_k (C_{direct,k}(r) + C_{indirect,k}(r))}{EAD} \right)$$

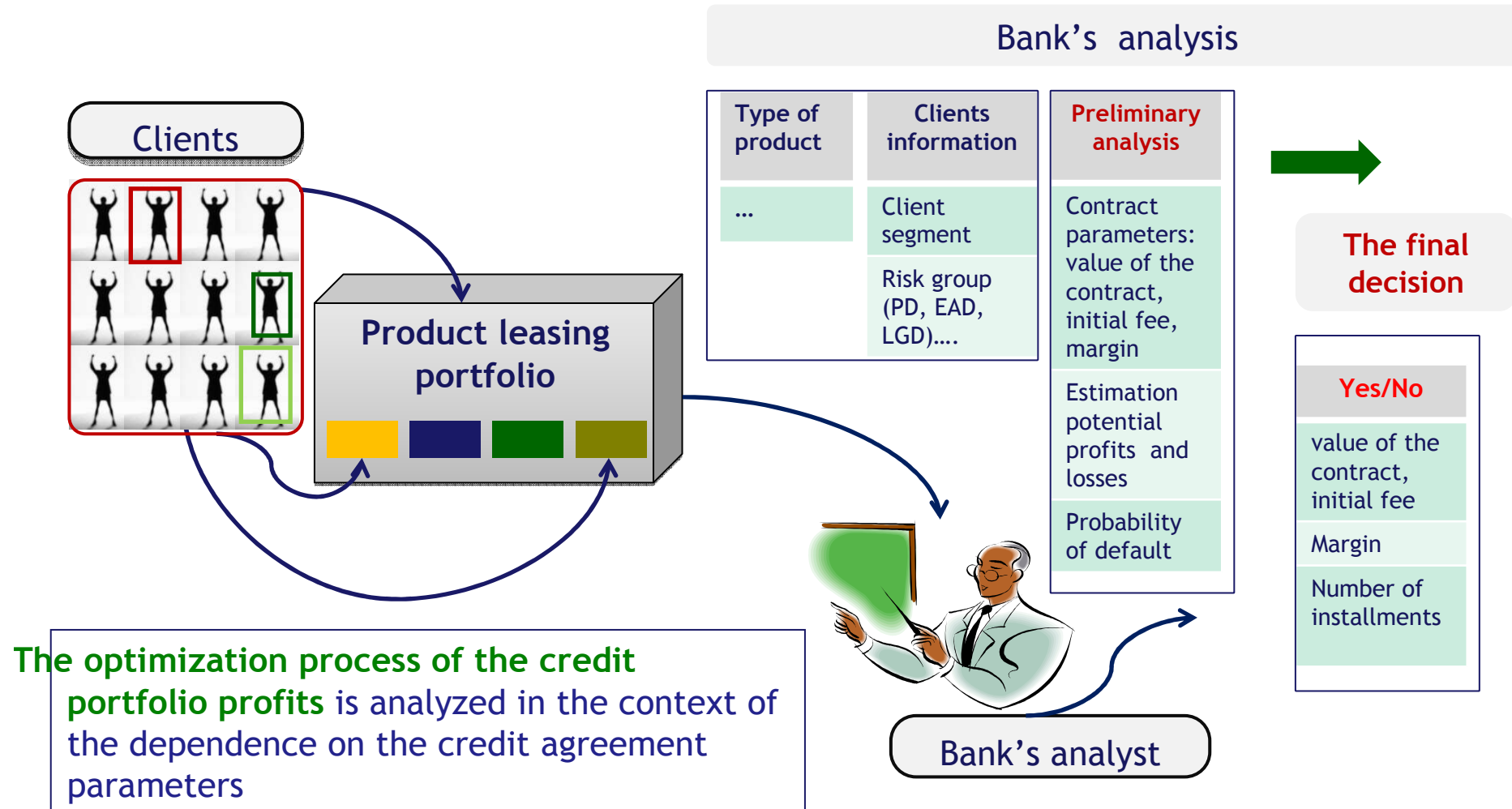
- $EAD$  - Exposure at Default
- $R, W$  - Realization proceeds (recoveries, clients payment)
- $C_{indirect}$  - Indirect costs during recovery period
- $C_{direct}$  - Direct costs during recovery period
- $r$  - Discounted rate

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**Analysis of the loss portfolio securities as an example of the lease contracts**

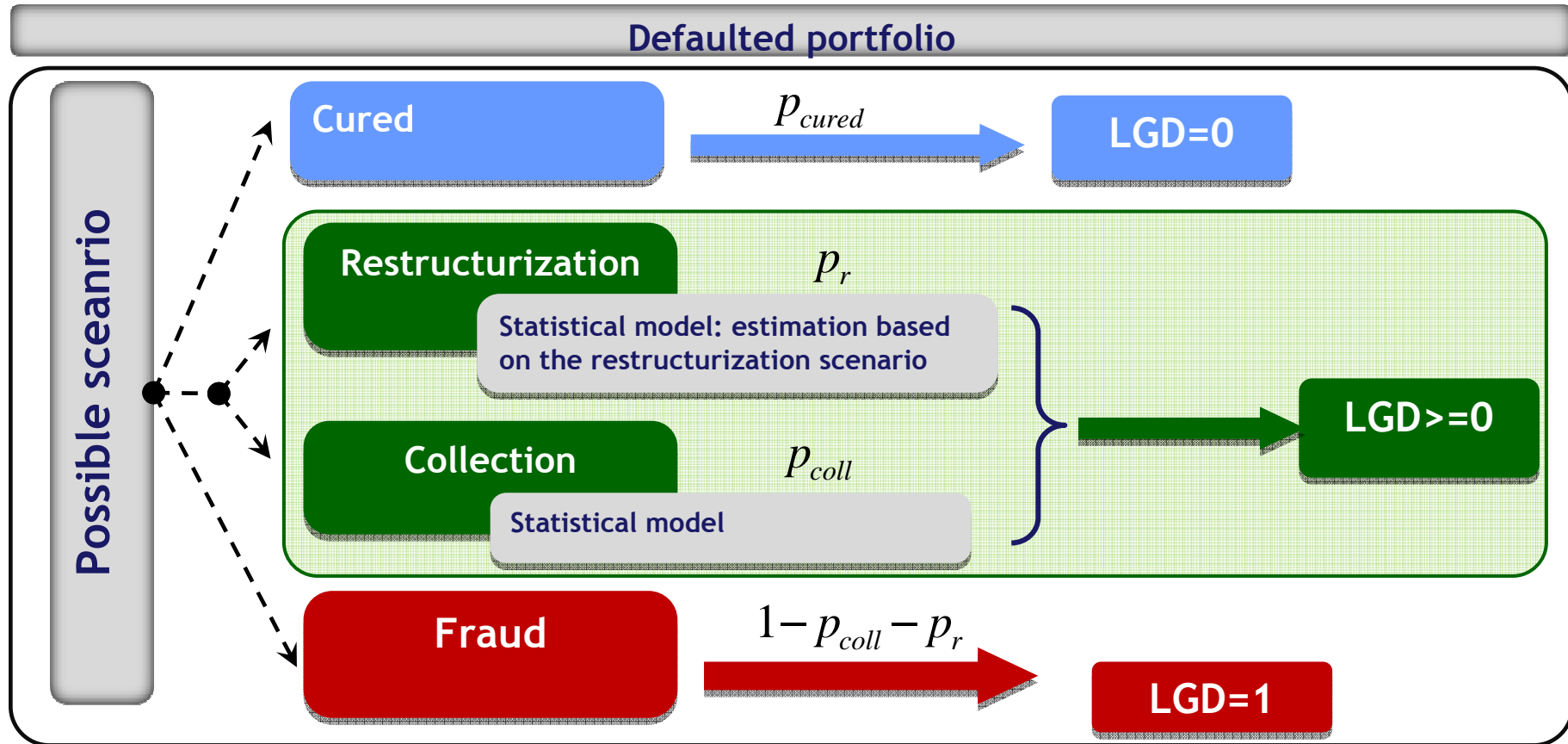
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$$LGD = 0 \cdot p_{cured} + (1 - p_{cured}) [p_r \cdot E(LGD | R) + p_{coll} \cdot E(LGD | W_{coll}) + (1 - p_r - p_{coll}) \cdot E(LGD | F)]$$

■  $p_{cured}$  probability of cure

■  $p_r$  probability of restructuring

■  $p_{coll}$  probability of collection

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## Required data

- **The data set**, which was provided by Polish leasing companies covers the period between 2007 and 2010
  
- **The data set used in the LGD modeling** contains information about:
  - ❑ collaterals
  - ❑ transaction data
  - ❑ application and behavioral empirical LGD data
  
- **The underlying assets** are segmented into **four general classes**:
  - ❑ machinery, equipment, vehicles, real estate

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## Analysis of the loss portfolio securities as an example of the lease contracts



### Required data

#### ■ Collateral data:

- ❑ type (on-balance, off-balance), interest rate, amounts, purpose, guarantees, collection actions, etc.

#### ■ Product Information:

- ❑ amounts, dates, status, purpose, limits, product features, etc.

#### ■ Company Level Information:

- ❑ relative seniority of a claim, distance to default, etc.

#### ■ Industry Information:

- ❑ industry recovery average, etc.

#### ■ Macroeconomic and Geographic Information:

- ❑ unemployment rate, 1yr treasury rate, etc.

#### ■ Default and Recovery data (empirical LGD)

- ❑ recoveries dependent on parameters describing the customer

#### ■ Other

- ❑ Seasonality, economic situation, changes in credits granting policy, volatility of risk drivers, etc.

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## Market value estimation

Market value of the product is the function of:

- ❑ Initial Value  $InV$
- ❑ Terms of durations  $T$
- ❑ Type of product  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$

$$MV = InV \cdot (\beta \cdot e^{\alpha T} + \gamma)$$

Market value  $MV$  for vehicles (market value plummets the date of purchase):

$$MV = InV \cdot \beta \cdot e^{\alpha T}$$

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## Collateral valuation

### ■ Market-based methods of collaterals evaluations:

- the statistical model approach -  
market value can be represented as a function of characteristic features similar to the measured objects
- the approach based on the analysis of the selling price of the objects

### ■ Polish Market Databases:

- AMRON, Eurotax - Polish Real Estate and Vehicles Database
- Polish Federation of Valuers' Associations

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## Estimation of the most critical stage of the contract

**The aim:** maximization the ratio of the capital due to pay and the market value of the loan

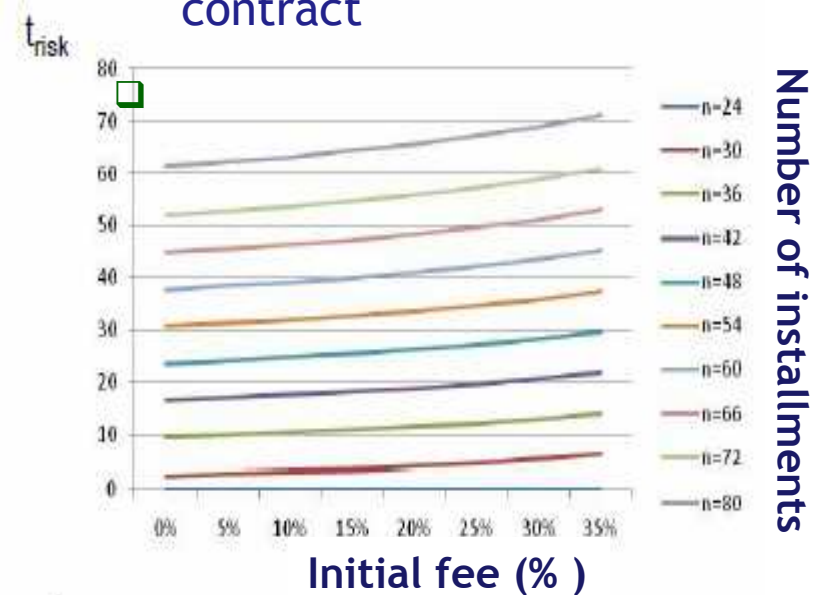
The risk level is the function of

- ❑ *MV*- the market value of the product
- ❑ *n*- the number of installments
- ❑ Product type

- ❑ *IF*- the initial fee
- ❑ *VP*- the value of the contract

$$t_{risk} = f(MV, n, VP, IF, product)$$

Time to default

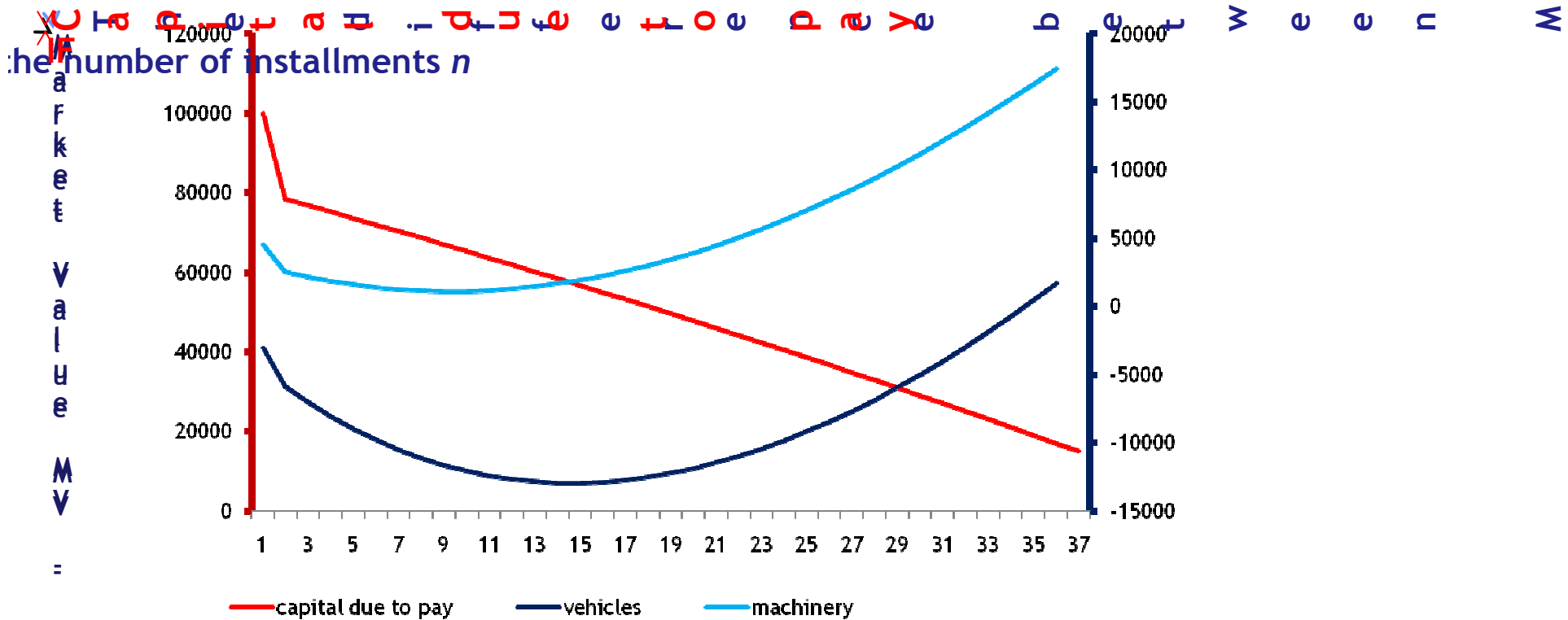


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## Impact of the contract parameters on recoveries



the value of initial capital = 100 000  
 the initial fee IF = 20 000

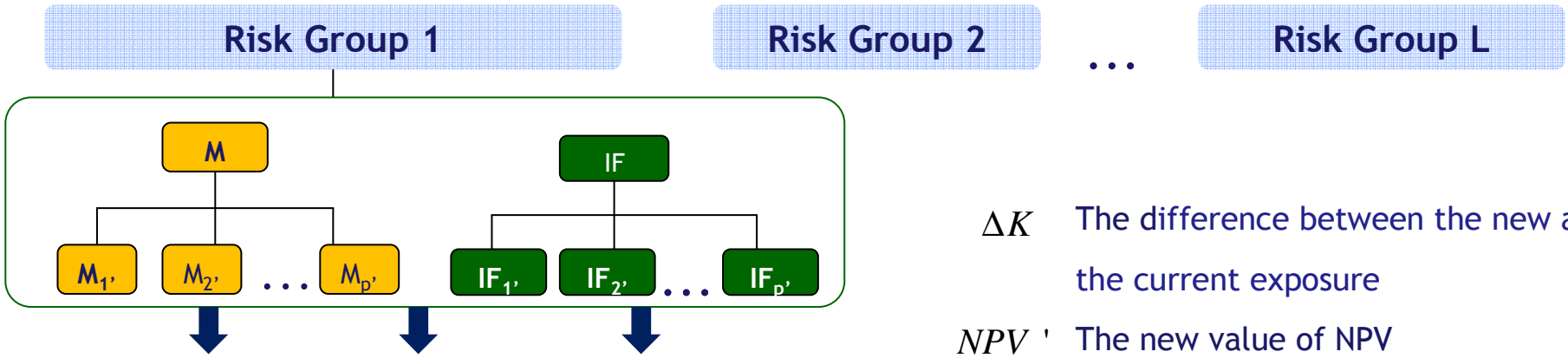
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### Optimization the portfolio profits with the respect of Initial Fee IF and margin M

How to estimate the portfolio profits with the respect to Initial Fee and Margin?

Historical portfolio for the leasing product A and the customer risk groups



$$\Delta K \approx K \cdot (\Delta IF)$$

$$NPV' \approx NPV \cdot f(\Delta M, \Delta IF, IF, M)$$

$$P_{accept} \approx \frac{1}{1 + \max(M - M', 0)} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \max(IF - IF', 0)}$$

- $\Delta K$  The difference between the new and the current exposure
- $NPV'$  The new value of NPV
- $P_{accept}$  Probability of the acceptance the contract on new terms by the customer

Aggregations profits from every customer

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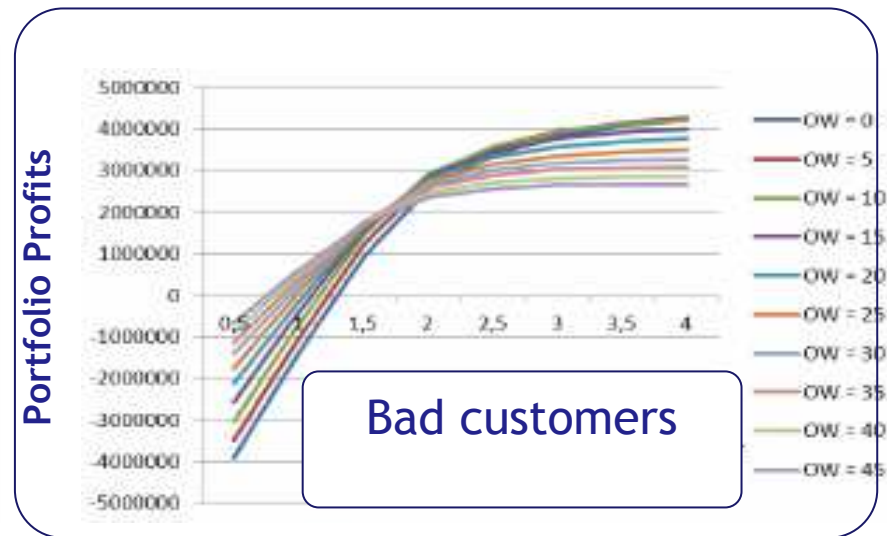
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Optimization the portfolio profits with the respect of Initial Fee IF and margin - results

### Product type A



Margin



Margin

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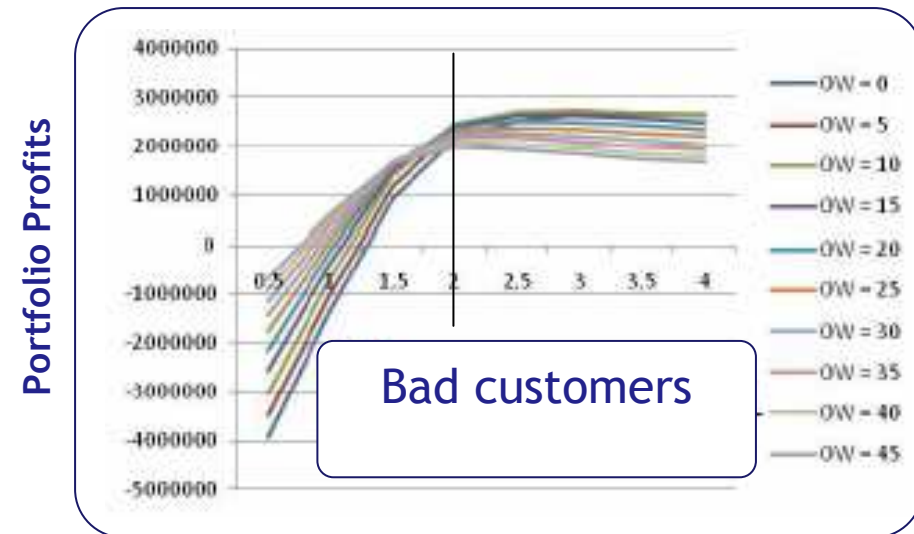
## Analysis of the loss portfolio securities as an example of the lease contracts

Optimization the portfolio profits with the respect of Initial Fee IF and margin - results

### Product type B



Margin



Margin



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## Ability to:

- control the risk level assign to the customers
- maximizing portfolio profits
- minimizing losses

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