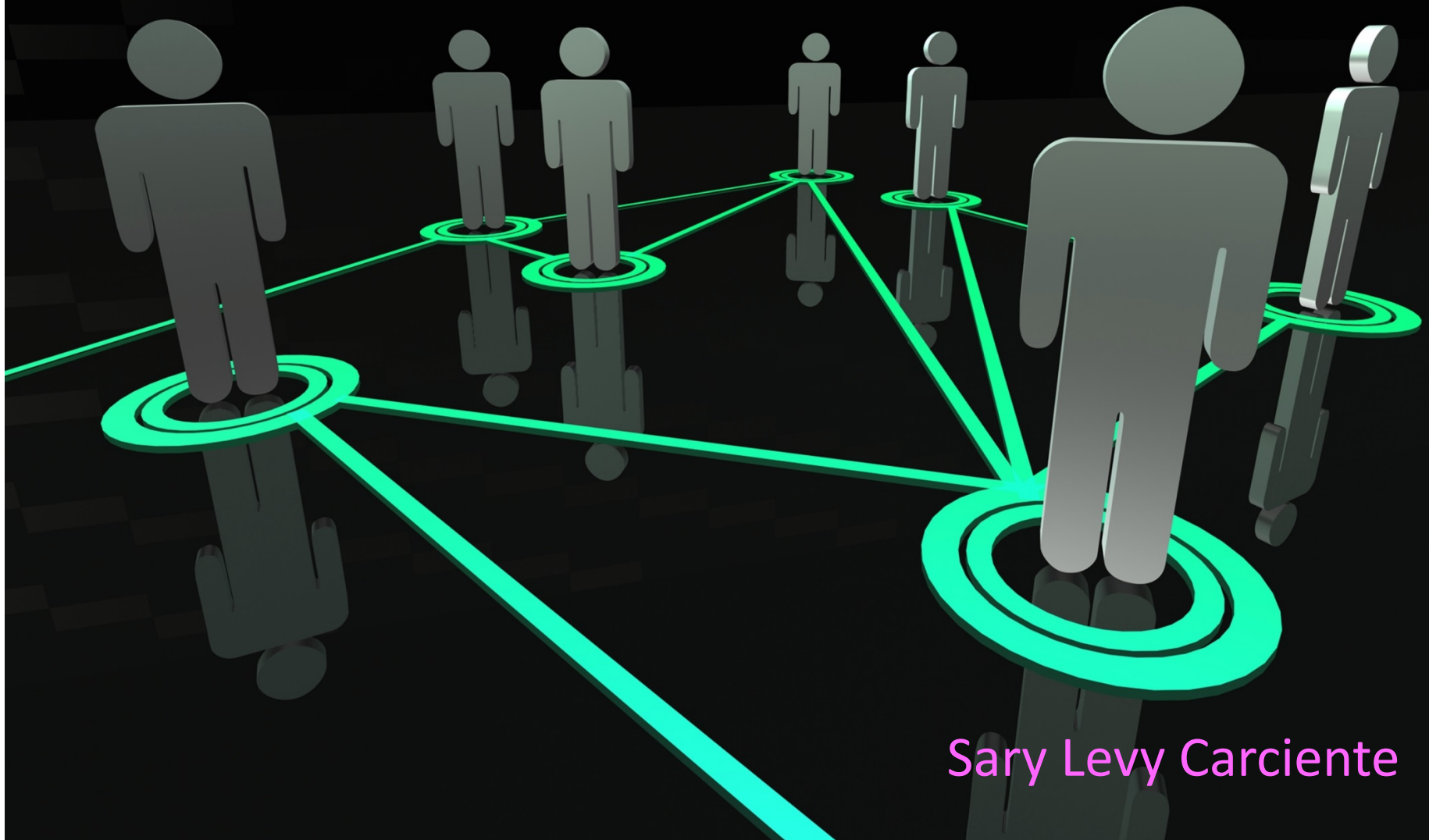


# Economics & Finance Networks (some notes)

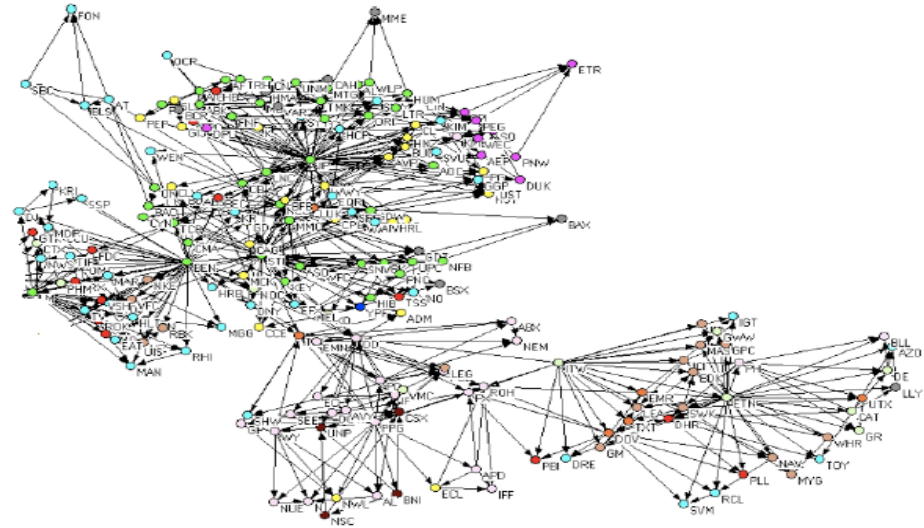


Sary Levy Carciente

# Networks Why and What?

## WHY?

- Interdependence
- Contagious
- Impact



- **WHAT** to check

- Solvency
- Liquidity

# Liquidity & Solvency

- Liquidity and Solvency are terms to describe a firm's ability to honor, to pay off their debts
- Where to look find it out? **Balance Sheets**
- Fundamental accounting equation

$$\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Equity}$$



# Solvency



- Definition: *is the ability of a company to meet its LONG-TERM financial obligations.*
- Solvency is essential to stay in business, but a company also needs liquidity to thrive.
- A company that is insolvent **MUST** fill for **BANKRUPTCY**



# Liquidity

- Definition: *is a company's ability to meet its SHORT-TERM obligations*
- If a company is illiquid, it means it doesn't have enough cash to pay off the debts it has to pay
- A company that lacks liquidity can also be forced to enter bankruptcy even if it is solvent.

# Balance Sheet



	GROUP	20. \$'000 (restated)
		45,421
		2,256
	50,161	
	116	
		7,344
		5,352
	22,251	
	1,933	
		12
		994
	737	
	579	
		61,379
	75,777	
		61,807
		112,48
		81
	27,790	
	122,857	
	1,027	
		20.9
	30,360	
		196.7

- Offers a snapshot in time of a company's financial position.
- It shows company's cash position, asset levels, short- and long-term debt obligations, and others.
- For a better understanding of the financial situation of a business we use some RATIOS

# Liquidity Ratios



- These ratios measure a company's ability to honor its short-term debt obligations.
- They compare company's **liquid assets** (those easily converted to cash), to its **short-term liabilities**.

# Liquidity Ratios

- **Current Ratio**

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \text{Current Assets} / \text{Current Liabilities}$$

Ratio of 1.5 to 2 (or higher) is considered adequate

The higher the ratio may be a signal of cash accumulating.....???????????

Ratio <1 business may be in danger



- **Quick Ratio**

$$\text{Quick Ratio} = (\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventories}) / \text{Current Liabilities}$$

Ratio > 1 safe...depending on the business



# Liquidity Ratios

- **Cash Ratio** refines previous ratios. It only looks at the most liquid short-term assets of the company

$$\frac{\text{Cash + Cash Equivalences + Invested Funds}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Cash Ratio 1:1



# Liquidity Ratios

- **Cash Conversion Cycle** expresses the time (in days) a company requires to sell inventory, collect receivables and pay its accounts payable.

$$\text{CCC} = \text{DIO} + \text{DSO} - \text{DPO}$$

**DIO** : Days Inventory Outstanding

**DSO**: Days Sales Outstanding

**DPO**: Days Payables Outstanding



# Liquidity Measure

- **Working Capital:**
- Difference between current assets and current liabilities.
- It is a measure of company's efficiency and its short-term financial health.

**Working Capital = Current Assets - Current Liabilities**



# Solvency Ratios

- How well a company can deal with its long-term financial obligations and develop future assets.
- A company weighed down with debt is a less favorable investment than one with a minimal amount of debt on its books.



# Solvency Ratios

- **Debt/Equity**

**Debt-to-Equity Ratio = Total Liabilities / Shareholders' Equity**

It is a ratio of what is owed to what is owned. The lower the ratio, the most favorable



- **Debt/Assets**

**(Short Term Debt + Long Term Debt) / Total Assets**

# MacroPrudentials

## Bank for International Settlements

*Basel Committee of Banking Supervision (1975)*

***Basel Accord I (1988)***

*Capital Ratios to Assets (8%)*

*Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision*

***Basel Accord II (2004)***

*New Capital Adequacy Framework*

*Include Credit Risks and Operational Risk*



# MacroPrudentials



***After SubPrime crisis (2007):***

***Basel Accord III (2008)***

*Increase of quantity and quality of capital, depending on the economic cycle moment (13%)*

*More demanding Regulation for liquidity and systemic risk:*

***Liquidity cover Ratio (LCR)***

***Net Stable Financing Ratio (NSFR)***

*Agency rating conflict of interests*

*Models of Banks Business*



***Dodd-Frank Act (july 2010)***

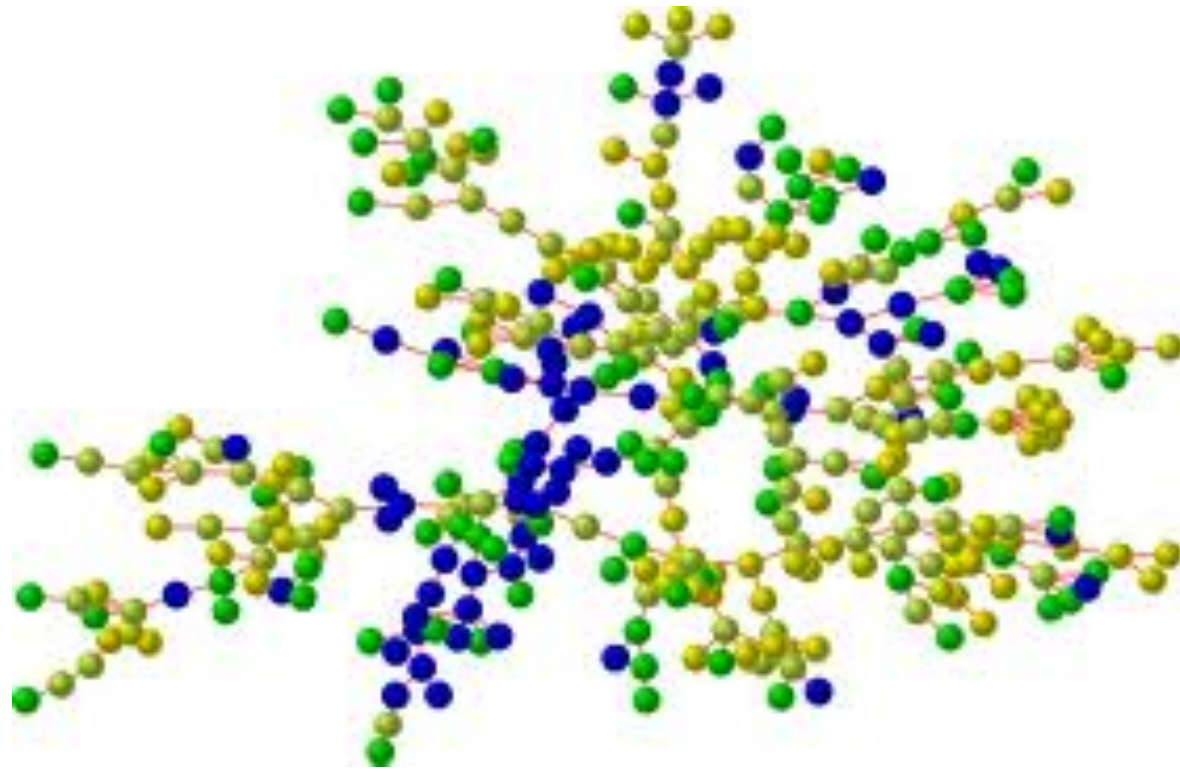
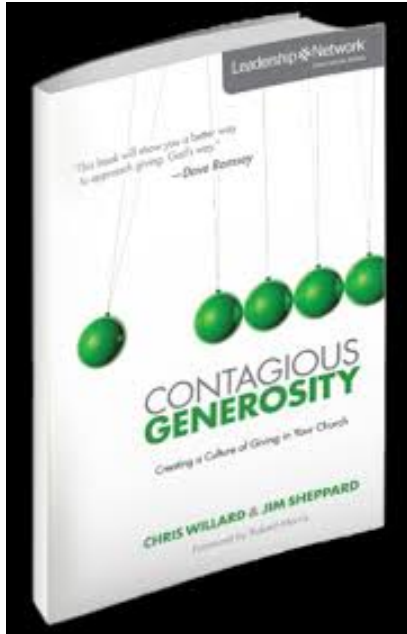
Create a Sound Economic Foundation to Grow Jobs, Protect Consumers, Rein in Wall Street and Big Bonuses, End Bailouts and Too Big to Fail, Prevent Another Financial Crisis

# Networks to address this problems?

- Liquidity:
  - Interbank Payment Networks
- Solvency:
  - Bipartite Networks
- Contagion:
  - Both







Thanks for your attention