## SUBORDINATION

| TYpe | Description | Examples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contractual | One group of investors agrees, under certain circumstances, not to be paid until another group of investors is paid in full <br> Documented in a subordination agreement or intercreditor agreement | Senior - typically bank loans, public bonds and commercial paper <br> Subordinated - typically public or privately placed bonds issued by financial institutions and noninvestment grade companies |
| Structural | A holding company is a company whose primary assets are the stock in other companies (i.e. subsidiaries or operating companies) <br> Even without a subordination agreement or intercreditor agreement, holding company creditors are considered subordinated to creditors of the holding company's operating subsidiaries <br> In a bankruptcy, subsidiaries can not dividend money to the holding company until all subsidiary creditors are paid in full <br> Outside of bankruptcy there may be regulatory or contractual restrictions on a subsidiary's ability to dividend money to the holding company. | Senior - obligations of an operating subsidiary, including debt and trade payables <br> Subordinated - obligations of a holding company; typically bank loans, public bonds and commercial paper |
| Effective | Senior, unsecured debt can be effectively subordinated if a substantial portion of a company's assets are pledge to other creditors <br> Long-term debt can be effectively subordinated to shorter-term debt since a company will likely repay debt in the order in which it matures | Senior - secured creditors and short-term debt <br> Subordinated - unsecured creditors and longer-term debt |
| Statutory | Bankruptcy laws in most countries grant a super-priority claim to certain types of creditors | Senior - Varies by country, but may include bankruptcy costs, taxes, wages, pension liabilities, mechanics liens, trade creditors and environmental liabilities <br> Subordinated - Everyone else, including senior, secured creditors |

