

SUBORDINATION		
Түре	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
CONTRACTUAL	One group of investors agrees, under certain circumstances, not to be paid until another group of investors is paid in full Documented in a subordination agreement or intercreditor agreement	Senior – typically bank loans, public bonds and commercial paper Subordinated – typically public or privately placed bonds issued by financial institutions and non-investment grade companies
STRUCTURAL	A holding company is a company whose primary assets are the stock in other companies (i.e. subsidiaries or operating companies) Even without a subordination agreement or intercreditor agreement, holding company creditors are considered subordinated to creditors of the holding company's operating subsidiaries In a bankruptcy, subsidiaries can not dividend money to the holding company until all subsidiary creditors are paid in full 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 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 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 Subordinated – unsecured creditors and longer-term debt
STATUTORY	Bankruptcy laws in most countries grant a <i>super-priority</i> 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 Subordinated – Everyone else, including senior, secured creditors