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The role of international credit ratings in financing utilities

The case of Mexico

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Relevant Background of Mexican Subnational Financing Market



Relevant Background



- > 31 **States** & the **Federal District**
- > 2,444 **Municipalities**
 - *Only 250 municipalities have a higher per capita income than the national average (US\$8,900)*
- > **State & Municipal Decentralized Enterprises**
 - Federal Agencies – wide coverage of public services
 - S & M owned – 500 water and sewer utilities
- > Hitherto, subnational borrowing is forbidden in foreign currency and can not be taken by foreign investors
 - May change in the future
 - Favourable aspect due to present stage of development
- > Federal Revenue Sharing (FRS)
 - High proportion of S&M Total Revenues
 - Traditional resource to collateralize Mexican subnational debt



Significant changes in the legal-financial scheme used for subnational financing (April 2000)

**Former
Debt**



April 2000



**New
Debt**



Environment Former Debt

- > “Mandate” Scheme prevailed
- > Ministry of Finance (SHCP) - active role in guarantees execution
- > In case of default:
 - SHCP paid banks directly on behalf sunbationals pledging their FRS
 - Administrative and Bureaucratic Process
 - Chronological order of precedence
- > Unlimited borrowing backed with FRS



Environment Former Debt - Implications

- > Banks' perception for these credits as "Federal Risk"
- > Little development of credit culture:
 - Banks not interested in credit analysis
 - Not credit risk differentiation among entities
- > Low level of transparency regarding disclosure of financial information
- > SHCP - role in guarantees execution- high potential risks
 - Under a situation of generalized crisis
 - When public finances of an entity decline
- > Administrative process for guarantee execution
- > Possible legal intervention when executing the mandate
- > Overindebtedness cases

→ No access to debt securities market



Environment New Debt

- > Subnational debt contracted after April 2000
- > “Mandate” mechanism was eliminated
- > Subordinated to Former Debt
- > Limited % of FRS for each financing
- > Capitalization Requirements for subnational bank loans
 - Are based on 2 credit risk ratings from authorized rating agencies
 - Endorsement option for municipalities and decentralized agencies
 - Based on the number of levels below the Federal Government Rating [AAA(mex) on the local scale]
 - Weighted risk percentages based on credit risk ratings



Environment New Debt - Implications

- > No intervention of SHCP in an event of default
- > More independence and responsibility in entities (public finances and debt)
- > Discourage possible extraordinary support and financial bailouts from Fed Gov
- > Guarantees scheme changed and promotes the use of Trusts of Administration and Source of Repayment (TASR)
 - Delimit FRS for each financing
 - Unconditional payment and irrevocable mandate (State – SHCP)
 - Opening of the debt securities market as a financial option / diversifying financing alternatives / terms and conditions more competitive
- > No Chronological order of precedence among credits
- > Credit risk ratings encourage transparency vs. mistrust perception of S&M finances
- > Credit Risk differentiation among rated & non-rated entities

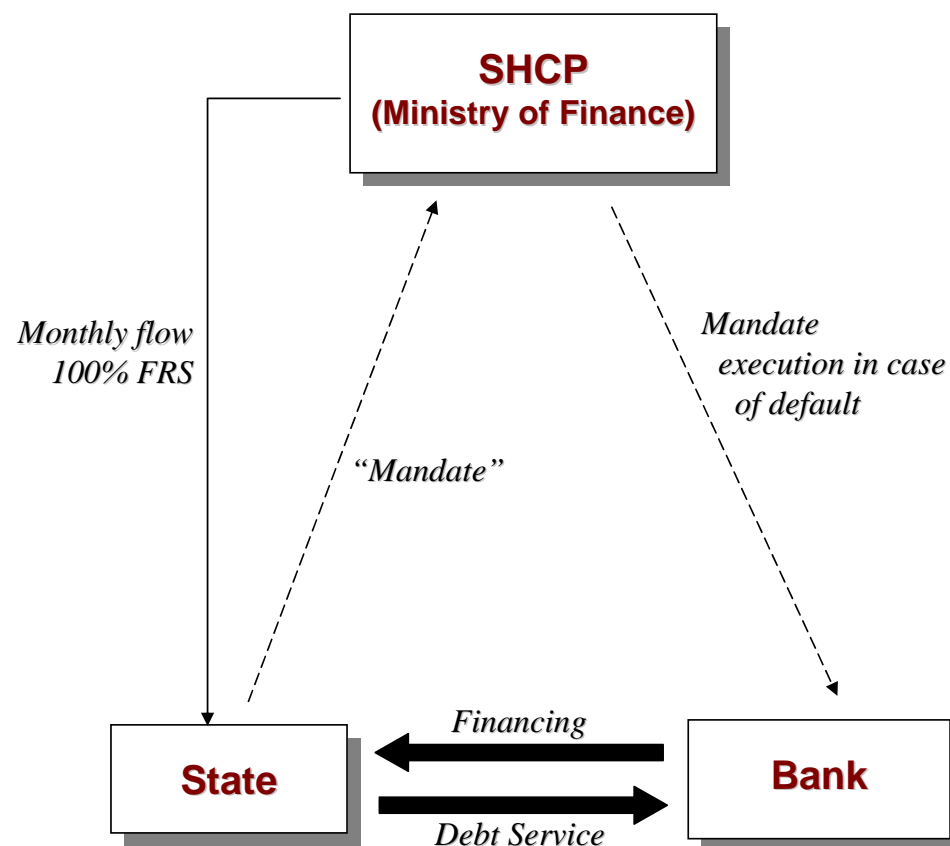


Backing scheme for Financings

Mandate Mechanism

Limitations:

- **Weak mechanism for debt securities market**
- **Probability of Judicial Interference**



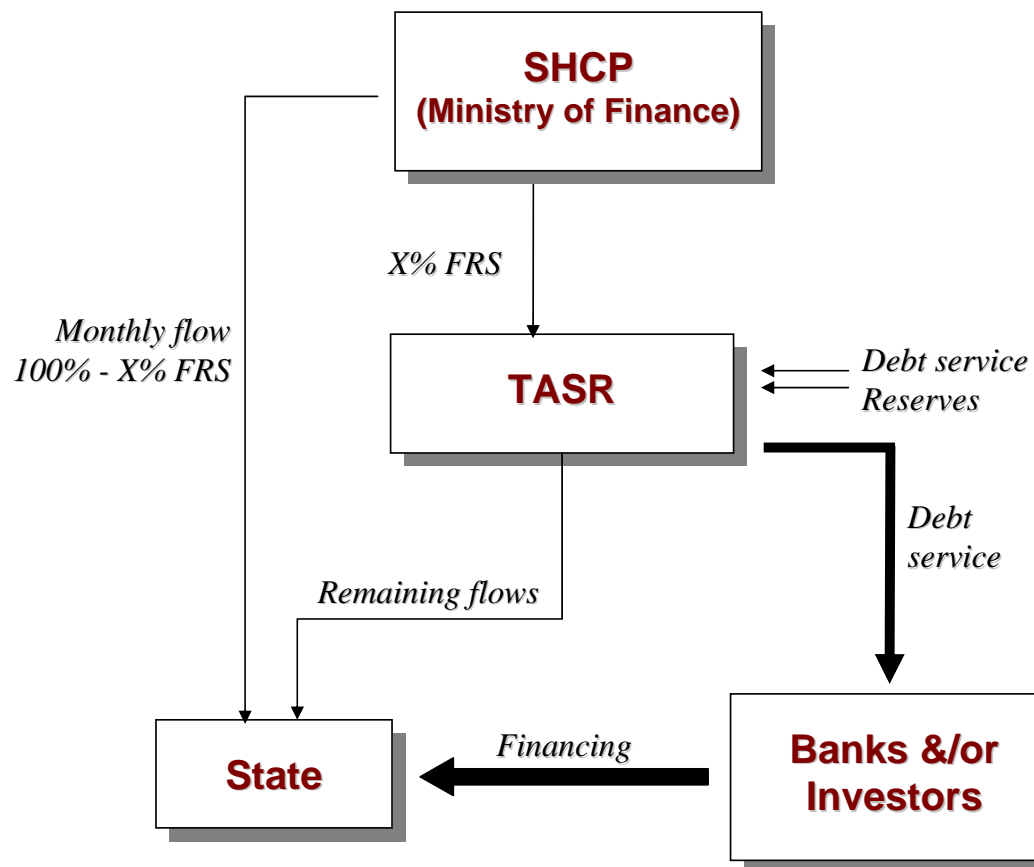


Backing scheme for Financings

New scheme

Key Factors:

- **Irrevocability**
- **Legal opinion required – issuer & rating agency**





Regulation Bank's preventive reserves against subnational loans in December 2004

- > Based upon credit risk ratings
- > Penalize long term unsecured bank loans / promotes the use of structured mechanisms to back bank loans (TASR's)
- > More impact than the capitalization requirements in terms of financing cost
- > Relevant for bank loans over US \$10 million

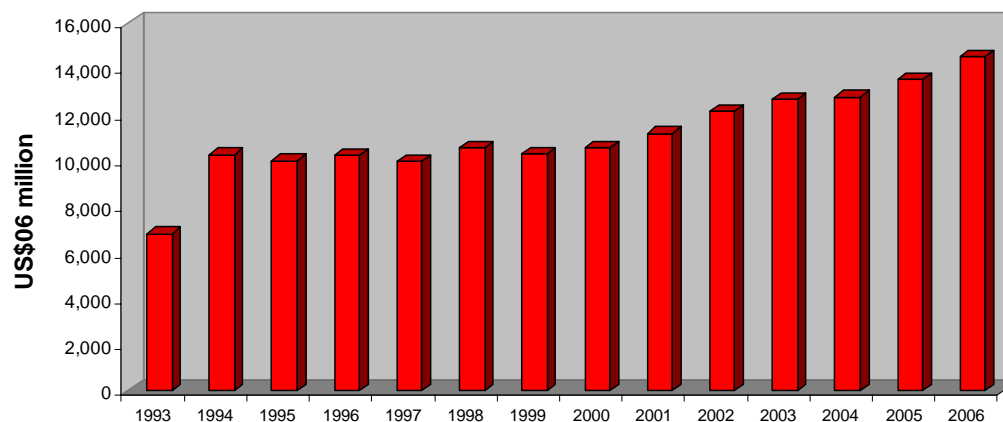


Evolution of Mexican Subnational Financing Market



Debt of Federal District, States, Municipalities and Decentralized Bodies (State and municipal owned)

Mexican Subnational Debt



	SD (US\$06 million)	Growth %
1994	10,283.8	
2000	10,555.6	2.6
2006	14,554.0	37.9

	SD % of GDP
1994	2.0
2001	1.9
2002	2.0
2003	2.0
2004	1.9
2005	1.7
2006	1.8



Subnational Financing (2000 y 2001)

- > Uncertainty / low financing / Banobras (Mexican Development Bank)
- > Issuer Risk Ratings (mainly States)
- > December 2001: first 2 debt issuances
 - First specific financing ratings
 - First financing using a TASR
- > Financings backed w/ FRS continued

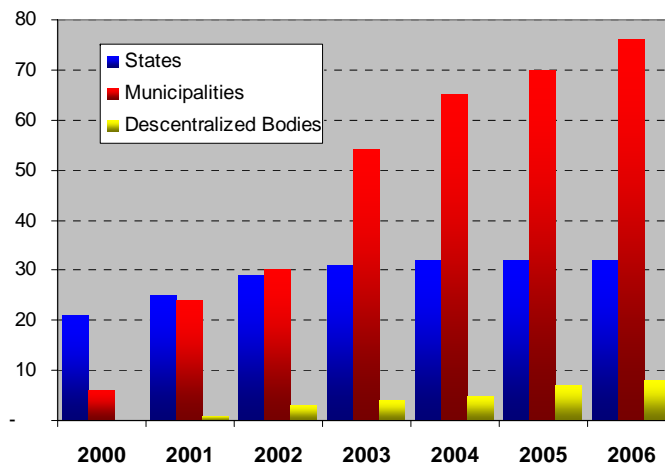
Composition of Mexican Subnational Debt

	1999		2006	
<i>US million \$Dec '06</i>				
Subnational Debt	10,298	100%	14,554	100%
<i>States</i>	7,414	72%	11,934	82%
<i>Municipalities</i>	412	4%	1,310	9%
<i>Dec. Bodies</i>	2,471	24%	1,310	9%



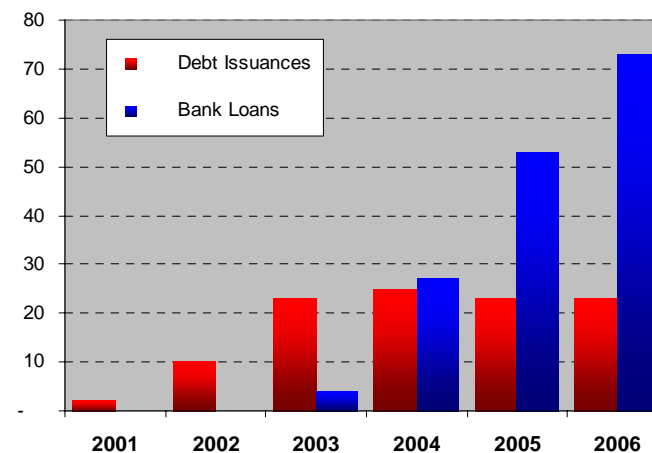
Subnational Debt Market Ratings

Entities: 2 Issuer Ratings



	2001	2003	2006
States	25	31	32
Municipalities	24	54	76
Dec. Bodies	1	4	8
	49	85	108

Financings Ratings



	2003	2004	2006
Debt Issuances	23	25	23
Bank Loans	4	27	73
	27	52	96



Balance / 7 years of Regulatory Changes

- > Diversification of alternative borrowing sources
(debt market / more participation of commercial banks)
- > Better terms and conditions
- > Diversification of resources of payment (Payroll tax revenues, vehicle control fees, vehicle tax, water fees, revenues from highway tolls, etc.)
- > Important debt restructuring projects (↓ Former Debt)
- > Pooled financing structures (using a single TASR) for debt of medium and small size municipalities

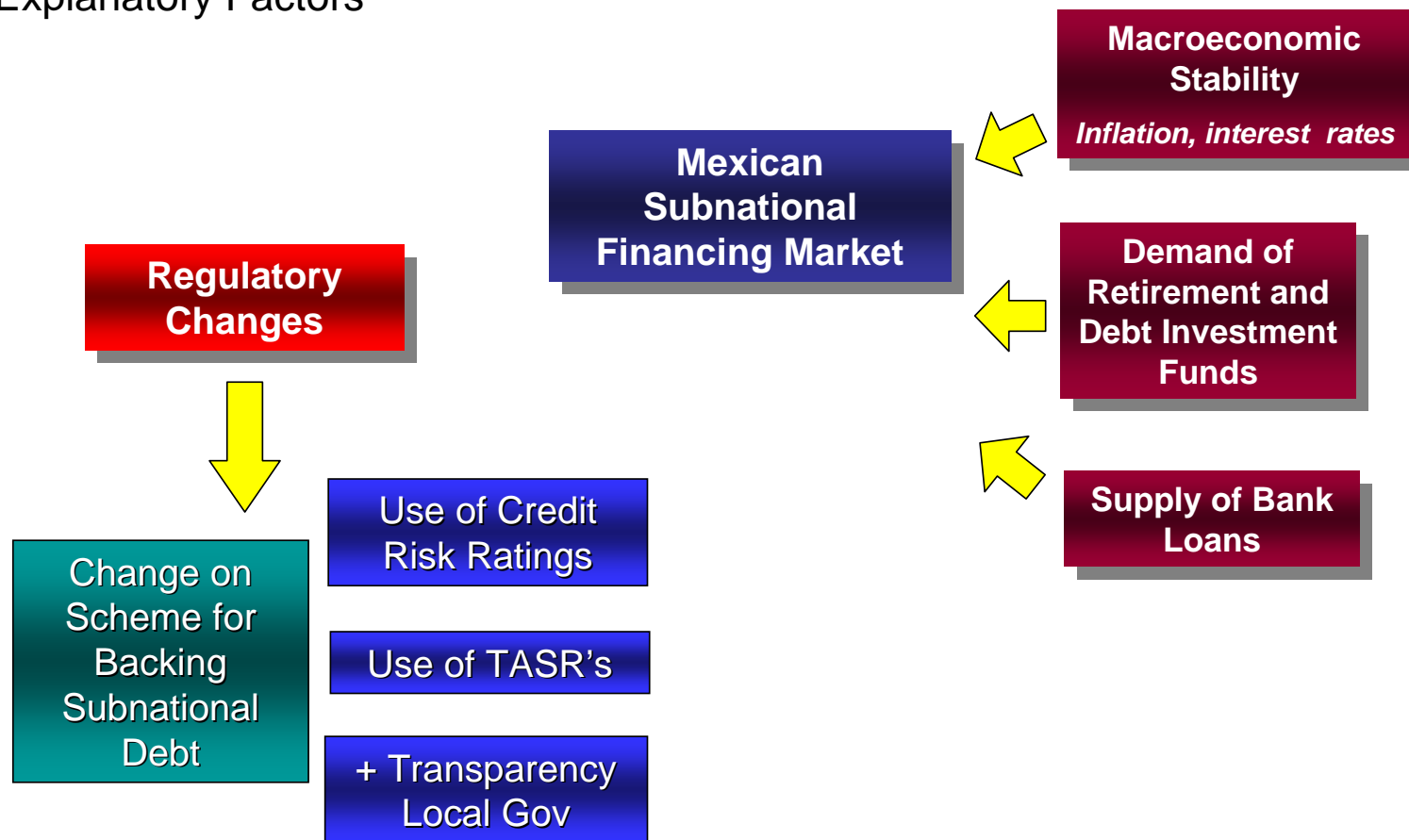


Additional Benefits

- > More exposure of subnationals's finances in Mexico
- > Better risk differentiations among entities
- > Important growth of entities with external audits
- > More developed market / increasing interest of other participants (struture agents, guarantors, lenders, etc.)



Explanatory Factors





Limitations and possible risks

- > Need to implement prudential debt limits, expenditures covenants, and criteria when affecting future flows for backing debt.
- > High dependence of federal revenues / low incentives for strenght local collection
- > When the financial flexibility of an entity declines
- > A lack of consistency between credit risk and financing costs by creditors
- > Low incentives of Debt Investment Funds for investing in subnational debt issuances
- > Homogeneity, Quality & Opportunity of financial information
- > Presentation's quality of Financial Statements



Credit Risk Ratings Perspectives

- > States
 - Mature Market, 32/32 entities
 - Trend to have 3 ratings (10 cases so far)
- > Municipalities
 - Continuing growth during the following 5 years until reaching a total of 120 - 150 municipalities rated
 - The remaining municipalities will continue using endorsements from its State Governments or will participate in pooled financing structures (3 cases so far)
- > Water Agencies
 - Most agencies have a “weak financial position” presenting recurring “deficits”
 - Very slow and marginal growth in credit ratings (11 cases so far)
 - Financing structures will continue depend upon their sponsor support



Financing Ratings Perspectives

- > Debt Securities Market
 - The main issuers will be S&M / Consolidation as a financing alternative
- > Bank Loans
 - Due to “Preventive Reserves” regulation bank loans have been more attractive than debt issuances (aggressive banking strategy, low spreads)
- > New Financing Structures
 - Pooled structures for medium and small size municipalities to reduce costs and diversify risk (3 cases so far)
 - “Bond Banks”: State decentralized Institute responsible for bring financing nearer to small municipalities and decentralized bodies mainly water utilities (1 case and 1 in process)
 - Financing backed with non-traditional resources (such as the property-tax)
 - Use of partial or total guarantees by a third party to increase ratings and reduce interest rates
 - PPP's: now at Federal Level, option for States



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