



Midroog Rating Scales and Definitions^{1,2}

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¹ The definitions are based on Moody's definitions from July 2016, adjusted to the Israeli market. A change in Moody's definitions may lead to change in Midroog's definitions.

² For main changes to this document compared to the publication in March 2016, please see addendum 1.



Preface

This document presents the rating scales used at Midroog as well as various definitions related to ratings. The purpose of this document is to create transparency in respect to the rating definitions and to present them as clearly and simply as possible. The scales came into force on September 1st, 2015. The conversion key between the existing scales and the new scales is appended as Addendum 2 to this report. This publication of new scales does not change the existing ratings. For the list of ratings, to which the indicator (sf) or (hyb) is added, please see Midroog's website³.

Long-Term Rating Scales

Long-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations or financial instruments with an original maturity of one year or more, and reflect the creditworthiness of the issuer relative to other local issuers. In ratings of structured finance and hybrid ratings where there is no definition of default, or the definition is not identical to investor expectations of periodic payment, the rating reflects the probability of default and the expected loss in the event of default (for definitions of impaired debt, read below in this document).

Additional Symbols

Structured Finance Ratings

Like Moody's definitions, Midroog differentiates between structured finance ratings and all other ratings (such as corporate ratings, ratings of financial institutions, government related issuers) by adding the indicator (sf) to structured finance ratings. The purpose of adding the modifier is to eliminate any presumption that structured finance ratings and other ratings at the same rating level will behave the same, and to clarify that the risk characteristics of these securities may differ. However, through implementing its rating methodologies, Midroog aspires to achieve similarity in the behavior of structured finance and other ratings in the long run⁴.

³ [The indicator \(sf\) relates to structured financing and the indicator \(hyb\) relates to ratings of financial instruments of banks and insurers.](#)

⁴ It bears noting that structured financing ratings are based on the expected loss of the financial instrument and may be subject to the constraint that the final rating of the transaction may not be more than a certain number of notches (typically three to five rating ranks) above the rating that would have been assigned based solely on the probability of default. Among the considerations influencing the notching: the rating level, the seasoning of the transaction, and the level of uncertainty in estimating the expected loss and probability of default shall be taken into account.



Provisional Ratings

Midroog assigns provisional ratings to issuers or financial instruments, when the assignment of rating is subject to the fulfillment of contingencies, and it is highly reasonable that these will be fulfilled and/or completed. Upon fulfillment of the contingencies, the symbol (P)⁵ will be removed from the rating.

Withdrawing a Rating

When Midroog no longer rates an obligation or a financial instrument on which it had previously maintained a rating, the obligation or financial instrument will be marked with the letters WR (withdrawn).

⁵ Provisional



Local Long-Term Rating Scale

Aaa.il	Issuers or issues rated Aaa.il are those that, in Midroog judgment, have highest creditworthiness relative to other local issuers.
Aa.il	Issuers or issues rated Aa.il are those that, in Midroog judgment, have very strong creditworthiness relative to other local issuers.
A.il	Issuers or issues rated A.il are those that, in Midroog judgment, have relatively high creditworthiness relative to other local issuers.
Baa.il	Issuers or issues rated Baa.il are those that, in Midroog judgment, have relatively moderate credit risk relative to other local issuers, and could involve certain speculative characteristics.
Ba.il	Issuers or issues rated Ba.il are those that, in Midroog judgment, have relatively weak creditworthiness relative to other local issuers, and involve speculative characteristics.
B.il	Issuers or issues rated B.il are those that, in Midroog judgment, have relatively very weak creditworthiness relative to other local issuers, and involve significant speculative characteristics.
Caa.il	Issuers or issues rated Caa.il are those that, in Midroog judgment, have extremely weak creditworthiness relative to other local issuers, and involve very significant speculative characteristics.
Ca.il	Issuers or issues rated Ca.il are those that, in Midroog judgment, have extremely weak creditworthiness and very near default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.
C.il	Issuers or issues rated C are those that, in Midroog judgment, have the weakest creditworthiness and are usually in a situation of default, with little prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

Note: Midroog appends numeric modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each rating category from Aa.il to Caa.il. The modifier '1' indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its rating category, which is denoted by letters. The modifier '2' indicates that it ranks in the middle of its rating category and the modifier '3' indicates that the obligation ranks in the lower end of that category, denoted by letters.

Note: For more information on long-term ratings assigned to obligations in default or to impaired debt, see the definitions below in this publication.

Additionally, a (hyb) modifier is added to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks and insurers. By their terms, hybrid securities allow for the omission of scheduled dividends, interest, or principal payments, which could potentially result in impairment⁶ if such an omission occurs. Hybrid securities may also be subject to contractually allowable write-downs of principal. A long-term rating with a (hyb) indicator reflects the relative credit risk associated with that security.

⁶ For a definition of impaired debt, see below in this publication.



Local Short-Term Rating Scale

P-1.il	Issuers rated Prime-1.il are, in Midroog judgment, have very good ability to repay short-term obligations relative to other local issuers.
P-2.il	Issuers rated Prime-2.il are, in Midroog judgment, have good ability to repay short-term obligations relative to other local issuers.
P-3.il	Issuers rated Prime-3.il are, in Midroog judgment, have moderate ability to repay short-term obligations relative to other local issuers.
NP.il	Issuers rated Not Prime.il do not belong in any of the Prime categories.

Linkage Between the Long-Term and Short-Term Rating Scales

The following table shows the long-term ratings consistent with short-term ratings, when such long-term ratings exist⁷.

<u>Long Term Rating</u>	<u>Short Term Rating</u>
Aaa.il	} Prime-1.il
Aa1.il	
Aa2.il	
Aa3.il	
A1.il	
A2.il	
A3.il	} Prime-2.il
Baa1.il	
Baa2.il	
Baa3.il	} Prime-3.il
Ba1.il, Ba2.il, Ba3.il	
B1.il, B2.il, B3.il	
Caa1.il, Caa2.il, Caa3.il	} Not Prime
Ca.il	
C.il	

⁷ Structured finance short-term ratings are usually based on the short-term rating of a liquidity provider for the transaction or an assessment of cash flows available to repay the rated obligation.



Types of Obligations and Issuers Rated on the Long-Term and Short-Term Scales

Long-Term and Short-Term Obligations

Midroog assigns ratings to long-term obligations and to short-term obligations. Long-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations or to financial instruments with an original maturity of a year or more, and reflect creditworthiness relative to other local issuers. Short-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations or to financial instruments with original maturity up to a year, and reflect the issuer's ability to repay short-term obligations relative to other domestic issuers. The creditworthiness derived from the long-term rating and its implications for the issuer's ability to meet its short-term obligations and explanations of these definitions are set forth in full in the short-term rating methodology for commercial paper published on Midroog's website.

Bank Deposit Ratings

Bank deposit ratings are Midroog's assessment of a bank's ability to repay deposits. In long-term deposit ratings, the assessment also reflects the expected loss given default.

Credit Default Swap Ratings

CDS ratings assess the risk associated with the obligations that a credit protection provider has with respect to credit events under the terms of the transaction. The ratings do not address potential losses resulting from early termination of the transaction, nor market risks associated with the transaction.

Insurance Financial Strength Rating

An Insurance Financial Strength Rating rating is Midroog's assessment of an insurer's ability to fulfill its obligations to policy holders. The rating also reflects the expected loss given default. Specific insurer obligations are considered to be unrated unless they are assigned a specific rating, as the rating of an actuarial obligation requires assessment of its position relative to other actuarial obligations, under the laws applicable to insurer obligations.

Issuer Ratings

An issuer rating is Midroog's assessment of the issuer's ability to repay its senior, unsecured obligations. Issuer ratings include external support that is expected to apply to all the issuer's senior unsecured obligations, such as: explicit support arising from guarantees for all senior unsecured obligations and/or implied support arising from joint default analysis (JDA of banks and government-related issuers). An issuer rating does not include support such as guarantees that apply only to a specific senior unsecured obligation, as opposed to all.



Other Ratings

Managed Index Linked Certificate (MILC) Ratings

A MILC rating is Midroog's assessment of a company's ability to repay obligations to investors in MILCs, according to the obligations in the prospectus and decisions by the company's board of directors. Midroog's rating is based on quantitative-statistical, qualitative and legal parameters, and reflects Midroog's assessment of the risk that at the end of a trading day, the company will not have sufficient assets to redeem all the traded MILCs to the index value (or the specific assets, as applicable) net of management fees (and net of conversion fees, as applicable). To remove any doubt, the rating does not assess the returns on the MILC resulting from change in the relevant index. The symbol MILC, indicating that the rating is of a MILC, will be added to the regular rating symbol.

Managed Index Linked Certificate Rating Scale

Aaa^{MILC}	Obligations rated Aaa ^{MILC} are those that, in Midroog judgment, have the highest repayment ability relative to other local obligations.
Aa^{MILC}	Obligations rated Aa ^{MILC} are those that, in Midroog judgment, have very high repayment ability relative to other local obligations.
A^{MILC}	Obligations rated A ^{MILC} are those that, in Midroog judgment, have relatively high repayment ability relative to other local obligations.
Baa^{MILC}	Obligations rated Baa ^{MILC} are those that, in Midroog judgment, have relatively moderate repayment ability relative to other local obligations, and could have certain speculative characteristics.
Ba^{MILC}	Obligations rated Ba ^{MILC} are those that, in Midroog judgment, have relatively weak repayment ability relative to other local obligations, and have speculative characteristics.
B^{MILC}	Obligations rated B ^{MILC} are those that, in Midroog judgment, have very weak repayment ability relative to other local obligations, and have significant speculative characteristics.
Caa^{MILC}	Obligations rated Caa ^{MILC} are those that, in Midroog judgement, have the weakest repayment ability relative to other local obligations, and have very significant speculative characteristics.
Ca^{MILC}	Obligations rated Ca ^{MILC} are those that, in Midroog judgement, have extremely weak repayment ability and are very near default, with some prospect of repaying obligations.
C^{MILC}	Obligations rated C ^{MILC} are those that, in Midroog judgment, have the weakest repayment ability and are usually in default, with little prospect of repaying obligations.

Note: Midroog appends numeric modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each rating category from Aa^{MILC} to Caa^{MILC}. The modifier '1' indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its rating category, which is denoted by letters. The modifier '2' indicates that it ranks in the middle of its rating category and the modifier '3' indicates that the obligation ranks in the lower end of that category, denoted by letters.



Index Linked Certificate (ILC) Notes Ratings

Rating notes is based, *inter alia*, on the structure of the transaction and the credit risks of the financial institution issuing the asset underlying the obligation. The rating reflects Midroog's assessment of the company's ability to assure note holders of repayment of principal and interest (as applicable) on time and at the conditions set in the transaction documents. The rating does not reflect the risk to the principal invested or to returns due to change in the market of the underlying asset, reflecting market risks. The symbol ILC, relating to a bond/obligation linked to a specific index, including interest rates and currency rates, will be added to the regular rating scale.

Index Linked Certificate (ILC) Notes Rating Scale

Aaa^{ILC}	Notes rated Aaa ^{ILC} are those that, in Midroog judgment, have the highest repayment ability relative to other local obligations.
Aa^{ILC}	Notes rated Aa ^{ILC} are those that, in Midroog judgment, have very high repayment ability relative to other local obligations.
A^{ILC}	Notes rated A ^{ILC} are those that, in Midroog judgment, have relatively high repayment ability relative to other local obligations.
Baa^{ILC}	Notes rated Baa ^{ILC} are those that, in Midroog judgment, have relatively moderate repayment ability relative to other local obligations, and could have certain speculative characteristics.
Ba^{ILC}	Notes rated Ba ^{ILC} are those that, in Midroog judgment, have relatively weak repayment ability relative to other local obligations, and have speculative characteristics.
B^{ILC}	Notes rated B ^{ILC} are those that, in Midroog judgment, have very weak repayment ability relative to other local obligations, and have significant speculative characteristics.
Caa^{ILC}	Notes rated Caa ^{ILC} are those that, in Midroog judgment, have the weakest repayment ability relative to other local obligations, and have very significant speculative characteristics.
Ca^{ILC}	Notes rated Ca ^{ILC} are those that, in Midroog judgment, have extremely weak repayment ability and are very near default, with some prospect of repaying interest and principal.
C^{ILC}	Notes rated C ^{ILC} are those that, in Midroog judgment, have the weakest repayment ability and are usually in default, with little prospect of repaying interest and principal.

Note: Midroog appends numeric modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each rating category from Aa^{ILC} to Caa^{ILC}. The modifier '1' indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its rating category, which is denoted by letters. The modifier '2' indicates that it ranks in the middle of its rating category and the modifier '3' indicates that the obligation ranks in the lower end of that category, denoted by letters.



Indicative Ratings

Point-in-time opinion of the potential credit rating of an issuer, or debt issuance at some future date. Indicative ratings are assigned by the credit rating committee but do not constitute traditional credit ratings, and further assessment and/or information is required in order to determine an ordinary credit rating. An indicative rating is unmonitored and is usually confidential, being intended for the internal purposes of the commissioner of the rating, not for publication. The title of the document containing the indicative rating shall note that it is an indicative rating. Indicative ratings are applicable to issuers or financial instruments that are not publicly rated by Midroog at the time the indicative rating was given.

Relative Scores for Other Assets and Services

Investment Manager Quality (MQ) Assessments

An MQ assessment is Midroog's assessment of the manner in which an investments management company is managed and operates. In this assessment, Midroog examines the position of the company in the sector, the quality of the operational and financial management infrastructure of the management company, the operational and managerial influences involved in trading services, asset management services, risk control and risk management, the quality of the performance by the various investments, and also, the abilities of the management company to manage the risks to which it itself is exposed and the risks to which the investors or savers are exposed.

Investment Manager Quality (MQ) Assessments Rating Scale

MQ1.il	The quality of the rated entity is assessed to be very high, based on weighting management abilities and business stability, compared with other local entities.
MQ2.il	The quality of the rated entity is assessed to be high, based on weighting management abilities and business stability, compared with other local entities.
MQ3.il	The quality of the rated entity is assessed to be moderate, based on weighting management abilities and business stability, compared with other local entities.
MQ4.il	The quality of the rated entity is assessed to be adequate, based on weighting management abilities and business stability, compared with other local entities.
MQ5.il	The quality of the rated entity is assessed to be weak, based on weighting management abilities and business stability, compared with other local entities.

In the arguments '+/-' in each of the rating categories from MQ1.il to MQ4.il, the argument '+' and the argument '-' denote that the quality of the rated entity is located, respectively, at the upper and lower end of the rating category to which it belongs, denoted by letters.



Money Market Fund and Bond Fund Ratings

When rating money market funds (including deposit and loan funds - "*kapam*") and bond funds, the fund's credit profile, stability profile and the quality of the fund manager, from the perspective of risk management and operational management, are examined. To remove any doubt, the rating does not examine returns/losses on the fund's assets or fluctuations in the value of its assets.

Money Market Funds (MMF) rating scale

Aaa.il-mf	Money market funds and bond funds rated Aaa.il-mf are those that, in Midroog judgment, have very good ability to provide liquidity while preserving capital, relative to other local money market funds and bond funds.
Aa.il-mf	Money market funds and bond funds rated Aa.il-mf are those that, in Midroog judgment, have good ability to provide liquidity while preserving capital, relative to other local money market funds and bond funds.
A.il-mf	Money market funds and bond funds rated A.il-mf are those that, in Midroog judgment, have moderate ability to provide liquidity while preserving capital, relative to other local money market funds and bond funds.
Baa.il-mf	Money market funds and bond funds rated Baa.il-mf are those that, in Midroog judgment, have borderline ability to provide liquidity while preserving capital, relative to other local money market funds and bond funds.
B.il-mf	Money market funds and bond funds rated B.il-mf are those that, in Midroog judgment, cannot provide liquidity and have borderline ability to preserve capital, relative to other local money market funds and bond funds.
C.il-mf	Money market funds and bond funds rated C.il-mf are those that, in Midroog judgment, cannot provide liquidity or preserve capital, relative to other local money market funds and bond funds.



Ancillary Services

Rating Assessment Service

Point-in-time opinion of the potential credit rating, or of the potential impact on an existing credit rating, given a concrete hypothetical scenario⁸ (one or more) provided to Midroog by the commissioner of the rating. Rating assessments based on the hypothetical scenarios are carried out by the rating committee, but do not constitute traditional credit ratings, and further assessment and/or information is required in order to determine a traditional credit rating. Rating assessments are unmonitored and are usually confidential, being intended for the internal purposes of the commissioner of the rating, not for publication. The title of the document containing the rating assessment shall note that it is a rating assessment. Should a credit rating be issued – at the client's order - following materialization of the scenario, the rating may differ from the rating assessment.

Rating Forecasts

A forecast that Midroog delivers to a client or a potential client regarding the rating symbol it is expected to determine for the client or for a financial instrument, including a letter, symbol, or forecast regarding such rating (including a range of rating symbols), given in any way whatsoever. To remove any doubt, it is hereby clarified that if the rating forecast is delivered to the client as part of a rating process, the rating forecast shall not be defined as a separate service. However, although the rating forecast by its definition above is not an ordinary credit rating, Midroog shall report the collation of data received in respect to rating forecasts in its annual report, as set forth in the regulations regulating credit rating companies regarding preliminary ratings.

⁸ A scenario is a proposed credit transforming transaction, project and/or debt issuance which materially alters the issuer's current state (including acquisitions, disposals, share buybacks, listings, initial public offerings and material restructuring), or a materially different variation on such a transaction, project and/or debt issuance, including a material change in the overall size of the debt being contemplated.



Servicer Quality (SQ) Assessments

An SQ Assessment is Midroog's assessment of a servicer's ability to prevent losses and maximize recoveries given default in securitization transactions. The performance of the servicer is tested separately from the credit quality of the assets it handles. The assessment takes into account operational and financial stability and the servicer's ability to respond to changing situations in the market. The assessment is based on management characteristics, financial profile, controls and procedures, and strategy. Note that as of the writing of this document, Midroog carries out SQ assessments as part of the process of rating certain financial instruments.

Originator Assessments (OA)

Originator assessments are Midroog's assessments of the strength of originators' procedures as they affect defaults and losses in structured finance transactions. Midroog's assessment takes into account the originator's abilities and stability. Assessments of originators are intended to isolate the influences of the originator's procedures on the performance of loans from external influences, such as the macroeconomic environment, and the abilities of the servicer. Note that as of the writing of this document, Midroog carries out OA assessments as part of the process of rating certain financial instruments.



Assessments Used in Ratings

Assessments used in ratings do not constitute credit ratings. These assessments are marked with various symbols that distinguish them from credit ratings. The manner in which these assessments are used is described in the relevant rating methodologies in which they are used.

Credit Estimates

A credit estimate is an unpublished estimate of the credit quality of a given obligation. The estimate is for a point in time, does not constitute a credit rating and is not set by the rating committee. The rating assigned by the rating committee may significantly differ from the credit estimate. Also, credit estimates are unmonitored, but may be updated from time to time. Credit estimates are usually based on public information or third-party information, without the issuer taking part in the process. Credit estimates usually serve as input for ordinary credit ratings. Credit estimates are expressed along a numeric scale from 1 to 21 according to the alphanumeric rating scale for long-term debt.

Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA)

BCAs are Midroog's assessment of the stand-alone financial strength of an issuer, absent external support from an affiliated company or the state. An affiliated company includes parent company, other affiliated corporation, and material investors (usually owning 20% or more of the voting rights) or the state, including local, regional or national government.

The BCA represents an assessment of the likelihood of an issuer requiring external support in order to avoid default of one or more of its obligations, or the likelihood of the default absent such support. The BCA does not address the expected loss in the event that external support is not provided.

Contractual relations and routine subsidies from the government or from an affiliated company are included in the BCA, and are therefore considered internal in respect to the issuer's financial strength. Extraordinary support is unique to the issuer and is meant to avoid default by the issuer.

The BCA is denoted by smallcap letters in an alphanumeric rating scale, in keeping with the alphanumeric long-term rating scale.



Baseline Credit Assessment rating scale

aaa.il	Issuers and issues assessed at aaa.il are those that, in Midroog judgment, have the highest internal or independent financial strength, relative to other local issuers, absent any possibility of external support from an affiliate or the government.
aa.il	Issuers and issues assessed at aa.il are those that, in Midroog judgment, have very high internal or independent financial strength, relative to other local issuers, absent any possibility of external support from an affiliate or the government.
a.il	Issuers and issues assessed at a.il are those that, in Midroog judgment, have relatively high internal or independent financial strength, relative to other local issuers, absent any possibility of external support from an affiliate or the government.
baa.il	Issuers and issues assessed at baa.il are those that, in Midroog judgment, have moderate internal or independent financial strength, relative to other local issuers, absent any possibility of external support from an affiliate or the government, and may have certain speculative characteristics.
ba.il	Issuers and issues assessed at ba.il are those that, in Midroog judgment, have relatively weak internal or independent financial strength, relative to other local issuers, absent any possibility of external support from an affiliate or the government, and have speculative characteristics.
b.il	Issuers and issues assessed at b.il are those that, in Midroog judgment, have very weak internal or independent financial strength, relative to other local issuers, absent any possibility of external support from an affiliate or the government, and have significant speculative characteristics.
caa.il	Issuers and issues assessed at caa.il are those that, in Midroog judgment, have extremely weak internal or independent financial strength, relative to other local issuers, absent any possibility of external support from an affiliate or the government, and have very speculative characteristics.
ca.il	Issuers and issues assessed at ca.il are those that, in Midroog judgment, have extremely weak internal or independent financial strength, relative to other local issuers, absent any possibility of external support from an affiliate or the government, and are very near default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.
c.il	Issuers and issues assessed at c.il are those that, in Midroog judgment, have the weakest internal or independent financial strength, relative to other local issuers, absent any possibility of external support from an affiliate or the government, and are usually in default, with little prospects of recovery of principal and interest.

Note: Midroog appends numeric modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each rating category from aa.il to caa.il. The modifier '1' indicates that the debenture ranks in the higher end of its rating category, which is denoted by letters. The modifier '2' indicates that it ranks in the middle of its rating category and the modifier '3' indicates that the debenture ranks in the lower end of that category, denoted by letters.



Other definitions

Rating outlook

A rating outlook is Midroog's assessment of the likely rating direction over the medium term. Rating outlooks fall into four categories: positive, stable, negative or developing. Rating outlooks can be set at the level of the issuer or the obligation. The modifier "m" (multiple) is added when different obligations of the same issuer have different outlooks. The rationale for the differential in rating outlooks in these cases shall be explained in the rating reports. Cases where no outlook is set are indicated by the modifier NOO (no outlook).

A stable outlook reflects low expectations of a rating change over the medium term. A positive, negative or developing outlook reflects a higher likelihood of change over the medium term. When assigning the outlook, the rating committee is indicating its belief that the creditworthiness of the issuer is consistent with the relevant rating level at that point in time. For statistics on changes in ratings in the periods after the outlook is set, see [rating performance reports](#) on the Midroog website.

Credit review

When a rating is placed under credit review, its rating may change in the near term. A rating review may be carried out in order to upgrade a rating, downgrade it and in certain cases, with uncertain direction. The review may end with an upgrade, downgrade or reaffirmation. Ratings under review are often said to be on a "watch list".

Ratings are placed on credit review when a rating action is required in the near term but more information or further analysis are required in order to reach any decision on changing the rating, or the magnitude of the change. For statistics on changes in ratings in the periods after placement on credit review, see [rating performance reports](#) on the Midroog website.

Definition of default

Midroog's definitions for default are based on Moody's definitions⁹, and apply to debt or debt-like obligations (such as CDS). Three events constitute a debt default:

- 1) A missed or delayed disbursement of a contractually-obligated interest or principal payment (excluding missed payments cured within a contractually allowed grace period);
- 2) A court filing in respect to default by the issuer, such as: bankruptcy filing, temporary bankruptcy, receivership or Chapter 11. Those events are likely to cause a miss or delay in expected future debt service payments.

⁹ Moody's also has a definition for sovereign default, which is not relevant to Midroog, which does not rate countries.



3) A debt arrangement or restructuring proposal, whereby a) an obligor offers bondholders new bonds or securities with new terms, whose terms have been redefined, or a package of securities, cash or assets that amount to a diminished financial obligation relative to the original obligation (such as: shares, new bonds with a lower coupon or par value, or inferior bonds) and b) the arrangement has the effect of allowing the obligor to avoid a default.

The definition of default does not include so-called "technical defaults", such as violations of leverage or coverage ratios, unless the obligor fails to cure the violation and fails to honor the resulting debt acceleration which may be required. In the case of structured finance securities, technical defaults, such as breach of over-collateralization tests or certain violations defined in legal documentation, missed interest payment on a security whose terms allow for the deferral of such payments (together with corresponding interest) and repay them at the legal final maturity date, do not constitute defaults. For the purpose of defining default, also excluded are payments owed on long-term obligations which are missed due to purely technical or administrative errors which are 1) not related to the ability or willingness to make the payments and 2) are cured in very short order (typically, 1-2 business days).

Also, under some circumstances, contractually-obligated missed payments could be excepted if nonpayment resulted from a legal dispute over the validity of the contracts.

Definition of Impaired Debt

A security is impaired when investors receive (or expect to receive, with near certainty) less value than would be expected if the obligor were not experiencing financial distress or was otherwise prevented from making payments by a third party, even if the financing documents or trust deed do not allow the investors to act against the obligor in such events, such as resorting to legal proceedings, such as bankruptcy filing, and so on.

Midroog's definitions for impairment are based on Moody's definitions, relating to debt instruments, preferred stock and other hybrid securities. A security is deemed to be impaired if:

- 1) The events that meet the definition of default did occur;
- 2) Contractually-allowable payment omissions of scheduled dividends, interest or principal payments on debt, preferred stock or other hybrid instruments.
- 3) Downgrades to Ca.il or C.il, signaling the near-certain expectation of significant losses;



4) Write-downs or arrangement (or restructuring of impaired debt) on debt instruments, preferred stock or other hybrid instruments due to financial distress whereby (a) the principal promised to an investor is reduced according to the terms of the security or (b) the obligor offers investors new securities or securities whose terms have been redefined or a new package of securities, cash or assets, which amount to a diminished financial obligation relative to the original obligation, in order to avoid a contractually-allowable payment omission as described in 2) above.

The definition of a security as impaired may change over time if it migrates from impaired to cured (e.g., if initially deferred cumulative preferred dividends are ultimately paid in full) and could also change back again to impaired.

Excluded from impairment events are 1) missed payments due to purely technical or administrative errors which are not related to the ability or willingness to make the payment and 2) are cured in very short order (typically, 1-2 business days).

Long-Term Credit Ratings for Defaulted or Impaired Securities

When a debt instrument becomes impaired or defaults, or is very likely to become impaired or to default, the rating will reflect our expectations for recovery of principal and interest, as well as the uncertainty around that expectation, as summarized in the table below. Given the usual high level of uncertainty around recovery rate expectations, the table uses approximate expected recovery rates and is intended to present rough guidance rather than a rigid map.

Expected recovery rate (Midroog definitions based on Moody's definitions) ¹⁰	Structured finance rating	Fundamental rating
99% to 100%	B1.il(sf)*	B1.il*
97%-99%	B2.il(sf)*	B2.il*
95%-97%	B3.il(sf)*	B3.il*
90%-95%	Caa1.il(sf)	Caa1.il
80%-90%	Caa2.il(sf)	Caa2.il
65%-80%	Caa3.il(sf)	Caa3.il
35%-65%	Ca.il(sf)	Ca.il
Less than 35%	C.il(sf)	C.il

* For instruments in the B.il group, the uncertainty around expected recovery rates should be low. For example, if the probability that the recovery rate be less than 90% is not negligible (for instance, over 10%), it would generally be rated lower than the B.il group.

¹⁰ The table is based on Moody's definitions. Change in Moody's definitions may lead to change in Midroog's definitions.



Also, under unusual circumstances, the above table may not apply, for example, a security in default where the default is likely to be fully cured over the short-term but remain very risky over a longer horizon might be rated much lower than suggested by this table. Another example could be very low-risk ratings that experience temporary default events, which might be rated much higher than B1.il¹¹. Under relatively rare circumstances, structured finance transactions may incur a one-time, small principal write-down (considerably less than 1%) that is not expected to recur (e.g., additional administrative costs that constitute a loss for investors).

Rating methodologies (Assessment methods)

Rating methodologies describe the analytical framework Midroog rating committees use to assign credit ratings. They set out the main parameters that in Midroog's opinion are key to assessing the creditworthiness of issuers in a certain sector. The methodologies do not constitute exhaustive treatments of all parameters reflected in Midroog ratings, but list key quantitative and qualitative considerations used in determining ratings. In order to create transparency in respect to the Midroog's analytical approach in setting ratings, all methodologies are published on Midroog's website.

Methodologies relating to corporates and financial institutions usually make use of rating matrices. A rating matrix is a rating tool that incorporates the main parameters for assigning ratings. It is a summary that does not necessarily contain every rating consideration. The weight for each parameter represents an approximation of their typical importance for rating decisions. In this context, it bears noting that the actual importance of each factor may vary significantly depending on the circumstances of the issuer and the environment in which it operates. The rating committee applies its own judgment in determining the importance of the rating factors and their examination, for example, the use of forecasts versus past performance. As a consequence of these considerations, assigned ratings may be different than indicated by the ratings matrix.

¹¹ Payments missed for operational or technical reasons may not be classified as default events. Also, in structured finance transactions, interest and/or principal payments may be delayed beyond the relevant grace period due to a temporary delay in recovery or an operational problem. In such cases, Midroog may consider the potential increase in expected loss should interest not be paid on the delayed payment and may rate the security higher than B1.



Methodologies governing structured finance ratings usually make use of rating model/s. A structured finance ratings model is a rating tool that includes the main parameters considered to estimate the distribution of losses for the collateral assets, or to determine the credit risk of different tranches of bonds depending on expected cash flow from the underlying assets, capital structure, and reserve funds. While methodologies contain fixed values for key parameters to be applied to all issuers in a sector, rating committee employs judgment in determining model inputs, and rating committee considerations may be different than model-indicated outputs.

While most methodologies relate to a particular sector or types of transactions, there are also cross-sector methodologies that have implications for a number of sectors, such as: short-term ratings of commercial paper.

Rating methodologies comprise both primary and secondary methodologies, particularly in structured finance. Secondary methodologies generally provide detailed guidance on the application of particular elements in primary methodologies. The secondary methodology needs to be read alongside the relevant primary methodology.

Key Rating Assumptions

Methodologies may (but need not) contain separately identifiable key rating assumptions. Key rating assumptions are the fixed inputs or range of values described in rating methodologies, such as mathematical or correlation assumptions relevant to an entire sector or certain sectors, or common to multiple credit rating methodologies, and which are part of the considerations of rating committee when assigning ratings. Key rating assumptions are subject to the same governance process as the methodology to which they relate, including the need for changes to be approved by the credit policy committee within Midroog.

By nature, key rating assumptions are relatively timeless inputs to the rating process, and because they seek to bring a degree of stability, consistency and transparency to something that may in practice be uncertain, they are intended to be reasonably resilient to change. They may change over time in response to long-term structural changes or as more is learned about long-run mutual relationships between risk factors, but they would be very unlikely to change as a result of a short-run change in economic or financial market conditions.



Decisions or considerations at rating committee or similar forums regarding the implications of prevailing credit risk characteristics within a particular sector or country are not key rating assumptions, even where those judgments affect a large number of credit ratings. Moreover, rating committees may consider and decide, from time to time, how to use certain key rating assumptions when assigning a rating, in order to reflect prevailing credit conditions in a certain sector or country (for example to apply higher or lower correlation assumptions, based on the credit risk characteristics of a certain sector or country). Such judgments would not be deemed to change key rating assumptions, since they were not intended to be applied consistently and systematically across most (if not all) debt instruments covered by the relevant methodology.

Macro-economic or financial market projections which are by definition specific to a particular point in time are not key rating assumptions.

For **Structured Finance Credit Rating Methodologies**, key rating assumptions are generally assumptions that underlie the methodology— values assigned to parameters which influence the analysis of a prototypical transaction broadly across the relevant sector. For example:

- Sector correlation assumptions;
- Loss severity expected for the sector;
- Loss rates that serve a proxy for the collateral performance.

Inputs to the rating of structured finance transactions that result from decisions or considerations by rating committee, or which reflect deliberations in similar forums, and that are not key rating assumptions, include, for example:

- Rating considerations resulting from credit risk of third parties to the transaction (guarantors, servicers, banks, swap providers). These credit risks are reflected in the credit rating of the third party or the credit estimate.
- Changes in collateral asset risk expectations brought on by changes in the economic environment.

In methodologies relating to **corporate finance and financial institutions**, key rating assumptions are intrinsically rare (because the character of the analysis includes less quantitative parameters) and where they do exist, they may be structurally embedded in the rating methodology. Therefore, notation of key rating assumptions for the subject in the rating methodology is practically meaningless, as change in the key rating assumptions in the rating will usually lead to corresponding change in the rating methodology. Following are examples of embedded key rating assumptions structured into the rating methodology:



- The assumption that leverage and financial flexibility are strong drivers and appropriate factors to include in rating methodologies.
- The assumption of strong interdependence between bank and government credit strength.
- The assumption that legal priority of claim affects average recovery on different classes of debt sufficiently to warrant higher or lower ratings for different classes of debt.
- The assumption that the State of Israel is risk free for the purposes of rating on the local scale (for example, at ratings of Aaa.il by virtue of government guarantee or if the GRI model is used).

Key rating assumptions that are considered to be distinct from methodology (though they would be listed therein):

- Loss severity in different sectors.
- Default rates when used as a proxy for the state's ability to support the banking system.

Inputs to the rating process that result from judgments or considerations of the rating committee, or result from discussions in similar forums that are not key rating assumptions include, for example:

- The rating considerations arising from credit risk introduced by third parties (guarantors, other support providers, affiliates). These credit risks are reflected in the credit rating of the third party, or credit estimate.
- The government ability to support the banking system.
- These inputs may include underlying assumptions that do constitute key rating assumptions.



Special Comments

From time to time, Midroog issues special comments relating to particular industries or particular types of issuers. The special comments are not methodological either in content or in intent and do not modify the analytical approach described in rating methodologies. Rather, special comments are generally intended (1) publicize Midroog's views on issuer-specific concerns or developments (Issuer Comment), (2) to describe macroeconomic or sector trends and note the direction of their influence on the ratings (Sector Comment), such as changing demand in an industry, new legislation or regulatory developments), (3) to explain certain rating processes to help investors better understand how Midroog's rating is assigned, including explaining how the impact of specific trends are taken into account.

Expected Default and Loss Tables

In the process of determining ratings for certain issuers and financial instruments (such as financial instruments in structured finance and issuers government related issuers), Midroog may use benchmark default and expected loss probabilities. For this purpose, Midroog relies on [Moody's Idealized Probabilities of Default and Moody's Idealized Expected Losses tables](#)¹², without any adjustment to the domestic market. These tables are based on global historic data and incorporate various adjustments.

¹² See the Midroog website.



Addendum 1: Main changes to this document compared to the publication on March 2016

- The definitions are based on Moody's definitions from July 2016 instead of February 2016, without material changes in Moody's definitions. Including an update of the link to "Moody's Idealized Probabilities of Default and Moody's Idealized Expected Losses" tables, that covers a range of 30 years instead of 20 years.
- Changes to the wording of several definitions.



Addendum 2: Conversion key between rating scales, before the change in September 2015 to the current rating scales

Long term scale	
Before the change	After the change
Aaa	Aaa.il
Aa1	Aa1.il
Aa2	Aa2.il
Aa3	Aa3.il
A1	A1.il
A2	A2.il
A3	A3.il
Baa1	Baa1.il
Baa2	Baa2.il
Baa3	Baa3.il
Ba1	Ba1.il
Ba2	Ba2.il
Ba3	Ba3.il
B1	B1.il
B2	B2.il
B3	B3.il
Caa1	Caa1.il
Caa2	Caa2.il
Caa3	Caa3.il
Ca	Ca.il
C	C.il

Short term scale	
Before the change	After the change
P-1	P-1.il
P-2	P-2.il
P-3	P-3.il
Not Prime	NP.il



(BCA)Baseline Credit Assessment

Before the change After the change

Aaa	aaa.il
Aa1	aa1.il
Aa2	aa2.il
Aa3	aa3.il
A1	a1.il
A2	a2.il
A3	a3.il
Baa1	baa1.il
Baa2	baa2.il
Baa3	baa3.il
Ba1	ba1.il
Ba2	ba2.il
Ba3	ba3.il
B1	b1.il
B2	b2.il
B3	b3.il
Caa1	caa1.il
Caa2	caa2.il
Caa3	caa3.il
Ca	ca.il
C	c.il

Investment Manager Quality (MQ)

Before the change After the change

MQ1	MQ1.il
MQ2	MQ2.il
MQ3	MQ3.il
MQ4	MQ4.il
MQ5	MQ5.il

Money Market Funds and Bond Funds

Before the change After the change

Aaa-mf	Aaa.il-mf
Aa-mf	Aa.il-mf
A-mf	A.il-mf
Baa-mf	Baa.il-mf
B-mf	B.il-mf
C-mf	C.il-mf



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