## SOME BOND BASICS

## To illustrate:

- Accrued interest
- Bond pricing
- Bond yield calculations

Ultimately to ask:

- Why is the yield on the Pagenet bond so much higher than that of the GE bond?


## PAGENET BOND

5
ENTER ALL VALUES AND HIT <GO>.
YIELD ANALYIS CUSIP: 695542AB


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## GENERAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL CORP．BOND

5

## ENTER ALI VALUES AND HIT＜GO＞．

YIELD ANALY8I8 CUSIP：36962FMM GENL ELEC CAP GE $5.8809 / 15 / 0895.0117 / 95.0117(6.52 / 52)$ BFV＠ $7: 56$



| Y I E L D MA | RITY |  | TO．9／15／． 8 WORKOUT， |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CA C C U A T T O N $\mathrm{C}_{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  | $\frac{\mathrm{P} \text { A Y M E N T }}{\text { PRINCIPAL }} \frac{1 \mathrm{~N} V \mathrm{I} \text { C E }}{950117.26}$ |  |
| STREET CONVENTION | \％楽的 | －bewt |  |  |
| U．S．GOVT EQUIVALENT | श－－瑗 | 6.517 | 139 DAYS ACCRUED INT TOTAL | 22703.33 |
| COMPUCORP／MONROE（TM） |  | 6.517 |  | TOTAL 972820.59 |
| TRUE YIETD | §\％sks | 6.516 | INCOME |  |
| EQUIVALENT \＃，／YR COMPOUND |  | 6.623 | REDEMPTION VALUE 1000000．00 |  |
| JAPAN INTEREST（CSIMPLE） | －4985 | 6.661 | COUPON PAYMENTINTEREST＠\％\％\％\％\％\％ |  |
| PROCEEDS／MMKT（ACT／\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ ） |  |  |  |  |
| AFTERTTAX： INCOME | 4.011 | 4.011 | TOTAL  1984 <br>  R E T U R N  <br> GROSS PROFIT 1011  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | GROSS PROFIT <br> RETURN－2／YR COMP |  |
| －NV DURATION（YEARS） | 8.039 | 8.039 |  |  |
| ADJ／MOD DURATION | 7.786 | 7.786 | D E T A I E D A N A Y Y I S |  |
| RISK | 7.574 | 7.574 | HIT 1 ＜GO＞：TOTAL REIURN <br> HIT 2 ＜GO＞：PRICE TABLE |  |
| CONVEXITY | 0.784 | 0.784 |  |  |
| PRICE VALUE OF A 繒娄 | 0.07574 | 0.07574 |  |  |
| YIELD VALUE OF A © \％\％y | 0.00413 | 0.00413 |  |  |

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|  | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | GE BOND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Settlement date (current date) | 4-Aug-97 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Bond coupon | 5.880\% | <-- Interest paid semiannually |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Price | 95.0117 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Maturity | 15-Sep-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Date of last interest payment | 15-Mar-97 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Date of next interest payment | 15-Sep-97 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Days from last interest to settlement | 142 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Days from last interest to next interest | 184 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Invoice price calculation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | Price | 95.0117 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Accrued interest | 2.2689 | <-- Should be 5.880\%/2 * 142 days / 184 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Invoice price | 97.2806 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 |  |  |  | Note: Bloomberg calculates accrued interest based on |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 |  |  |  | 30 day months: $=139 / 180 * 5.88 / 2$. This gives |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Yield calculation |  |  | 2.270333333 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | Date | Payment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | 4-Aug-97 | -97.2806 |  | Yield to maturity |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | 15-Sep-97 | 2.94 |  | XIRR | 6.6181\% | <-- =XI | B4 |  |  |
| 24 | 15-Mar-98 | 2.94 |  | YIELD | 6.5167\% | <-- = Y | ,B7 | 00, |  |
| 25 | 15-Sep-98 | 2.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | 15-Mar-99 | 2.94 |  | Notes |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | 15-Sep-99 | 2.94 |  | XIRR is the actual IRR of the payments, taking into account the |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | 15-Mar-00 | 2.94 |  | actual bond payment dates |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | 15-Sep-00 | 2.94 |  | YIELD is the standardized yield assuming 30 day months (360 day years) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 15-Mar-01 | 2.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31 | 15-Sep-01 | 2.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | 15-Mar-02 | 2.94 |  | Current yield | 6.189\% | <-- = B5*100/B6 |  |  |  |
| 33 | 15-Sep-02 | 2.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34 | 15-Mar-03 | 2.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 | 15-Sep-03 | 2.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36 | 15-Mar-04 | 2.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 37 | 15-Sep-04 | 2.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 38 | 15-Mar-05 | 2.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39 | 15-Sep-05 | 2.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 15-Mar-06 | 2.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41 | 15-Sep-06 | 2.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 42 | 15-Mar-07 | 2.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 43 | 15-Sep-07 | 2.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 44 | 15-Mar-08 | 2.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45 | 15-Sep-08 | 102.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Why is the YTM of Pagenet $=\mathbf{9 . 6 4 6 0 \%} \gg \mathbf{6 . 6 1 8 1 \%}$ ?

- GE's bond is for 11 years, Pagenet's is for 8.5 years. Downsloping term structure? This is unlikely, as the following graph shows (Pagenet is rate $B$; the $B$-yield curve is not reported on Bloomberg).

- Risk premium? GE's bond is rated AAA, Pagenet is rated B. This is surely the primary reason for the difference in the yields.

NOTE: The YTM is not an expected return, it is an IRR based on the promised payments. This is UNLIKE any other return we calculate in finance! All costs of capital are based on expected returns.

NOTE: In second set of slides we show that:

- Expected Pagenet bond yield $=\mathbf{7 . 3 9 2} \% \ll \mathbf{9 . 4 5 7 \%}=$ YTM


## TWO PROBLEMS

1. Calculate the COST OF DEBT in order to calculate the WACC-for this you need the EXPECTED BOND RETURN.

NOTE: It may not matter that much:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { If } \begin{array}{l}
\frac{D}{E+D}=20 \%, t_{C}=40 \% . \text { Then whether Pagenet's } \\
E\left(r_{D}\right)=95 \% \text { or } 7.4 \% \text { will change the WACC by } \\
E+D \\
\Delta W A C C= \\
=[9.5 \%-7.4 \%] *\left(1-t_{C}\right) \frac{D}{E+D} \\
\quad=2.1 \% * 0.6 * 0.2=0.25 \%
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

This is well within the usual bounds of error for most WACCs!
2. Value a bond. Here there are two approaches:

- Standard finance approach:

Discount expected bond payments at expected (risk-adjusted) bond return.
This gets us back to the problem of YTM versus expected bond return.

- Standard industry approach:

Discount promised bond payments at rating-adjusted YTM

