

Bonds and Long-Term Notes

Elizabeth Stanny
Professor, Sonoma State University

Bonds

- **What** - promise to pay
 - A sum of money (face amount) at a designated maturity date
 - Periodic interest at a specified rate on the maturity amount (face value)
- **Why** - borrow for the long term when the amount of capital needed is too large for one lender to supply
- **How** - issue
 - Investment bank - firm or best efforts underwriting
 - Private placement

Long-term bond terminology

- Interest rate in bond agreement (indenture): **stated, coupon, nominal rate**
- **Face value (fv)** : par value, principal amount, maturity value
- **Effective interest rate** (market rate) (**i**) : rate of interest earned by bond holders
- Par: bond sells for face amount (stated rate = effective interest rate)
- **Discount**: bond sells for less than face value (stated rate < effective interest rate)
- **Premium**: bond sells for more than face value (stated rate > effective interest rate)
- **Interest payments (pmt)** : stated rate \times face

Question: discount or premium

For a bond issue that sells for less than its face value, the effective interest rate of interest is

- ☐ Higher than the rate stated on the bond
- ☐ Dependent on the rate stated on the bond.
- ☐ Equal to the rate stated on the bond.
- ☐ Less than the rate stated on the bond.

[Submit](#)[Show Answer](#)[Clear](#)

Price of bond

On 2013-02-01, ABC issued 4% bonds, with a face amount of 10000. The bonds mature on 2015-02-01. The effective interest rate for similar bonds is 5%. Interest is paid semiannually on Feb and Aug 1. XYZ acquired the bonds as a long-term investment.

- Price = $PV(0.025, 4, -200, -10000) = 9811.9$
 - Price = $PV(\text{rate}, \text{nper}, \text{pmt}, [\text{fv}], [\text{type}])$
 - $\text{rate} = \frac{\text{effective rate}}{\text{number of compounding periods per year}} = \frac{0.05}{2} = 0.025$
 - $\text{nper} = \text{number of years} \times \text{number of compounding periods per year} = 2 \times 2 = 4$
 - $\text{pmt} = -\frac{\text{stated rate}}{\text{number of compounding periods per year}} \times \text{face amount} = -\frac{0.04}{2} \times 10000 = -200$
 - $\text{fv} = -10000$
 - type = 0 ordinary annuity (payments at end of period)

Question: bond measurement

The market price of a bond issued at a discount is the present value of its principal amount at the effective rate of interest

- ☐ Less the present value of all future interest payments at the rate of interest stated on the bond
- ☐ Plus the present value of all future interest payments at the rate of interest stated on the bond
- ☐ Plus the present value of all future interest payments at the effective rate of interest
- ☐ Less the present value of all future interest payments at the market effective rate of interest

[Submit](#)[Show Answer](#)[Clear](#)

Question: bond price

On 2013-04-01, ABC issued 6% bonds, with a face amount of 1000. The bonds mature on 2018-04-01. Yield is 4%. Interest is paid semiannually on Apr and Oct 1. The issuance price for the bonds is:

- ☐ 1089.83
- ☐ 1000
- ☐ 918.89
- ☐ 1047.13

[Submit](#)[Show Answer](#)[Clear](#)

Types of bonds

- Debenture bond
 - Unsecured: bondholders have same priority as other general creditors
- Mortgage bond
 - Secured: backed by a lien on specified real estate owned by the issuer
- Corporate bonds: registered bonds
 - Interest mailed to registered owner
 - Most are callable (or redeemable)
- Serial bonds: retired in installments during all or part of the life of the issue
 - Each bond own specified maturity date
- Convertible bonds: can be converted into shares of stock

Example bond issued at a discount

Issue of 800 at 97 (97 percent of par)

ISSUANCE		DR	CR
	Cash ($800 \times .97$)	776	
	Discount on note payable (xl)= $800 - 76$	24	
	Notes payable		800
AMORTIZE BOND DISCOUNT			
	Interest expense	x	
	Discount on note payable (xl)		x

Premium

Issue of 800 at 101 (101 percent of par)

ISSUANCE		DR	CR
	Cash (800×1.01)	808	
	Premium on note payable (I)= $808 - 800$		8
	Notes payable		800
AMORTIZE BOND PREMIUM			
	Premium on note payable (I)	x	
	Interest expense		x

Example of Disney bond

- Coupon (stated rate) = 4.5%
- Interest payment (semi-annual) for 1000 par = $\frac{.045}{2} \times 1000 = 22.5$
- Price to buy is 102.434. Cost 1000 bond = $1000 \times 102.434 = 1024.34$
- Is bond selling for a discount or a premium?

Bond Offering Detail					
CUSIP/ISIN 254687AW6/US254687AW62		Mdy/S&P/Fitch A2/A/A	Issue Description Walt Disney Co		Coupon 4.5
					Maturity 12/15/2013
Issuer Information		Security Type Features		Best Offering	
Issue Date	12/22/2008	Type	Corporate	Qty	
First Coupon	06/15/2009	Category	Industrial	Minimum	995
Next Coupon	06/15/2013	New Issue	No	Increment	1
Last Coupon		Issuer Full Name	Walt Disney Co		
Frequency	Semiannually	Listed	Y	Price	102.308
Original Issuance		Symbol	DIS	Settlement	05/14/2013
Delivery:	Book Entry			Worst Yld	Maturity
Underwriter				Yld Worst: 12/15/2013@ 100	.55
First Settle Date	12/22/2008			Yld Mat: 12/15/2013@ 100	.55
Original Size	\$1,000,000,000			Yld Prem Call(c): @ -	-
Outstanding Size	\$1,000,000,000			Yld Par call(p): @ -	-
Min Amount	2,000			Yld Put(u): @ -	-
Denom Amount	1,000			Yld Sink(s): @ -	-
Collateral	Note			Current Yield	4.398
Debt Ranking	Senior Unsecured			Annual Percentage Yield	-
					4.394

Amortization of premium or discount

- Discount or premium amortized over the life to maturity date whether the bonds are callable or not
- Methods of amortization
 - effective interest method
 - straight line method

Amortization schedule- effective method

On 2013-02-01, ABC issued 4% bonds, with a face amount of 10000. Bonds mature on 2015-02-01. Effective yield for the bonds is 5%. Interest is paid semiannually on Feb and Aug 1.

DATE (T)	A: INT EXP	B: PAYMENT	C: DIFF (A-B)	D: BAL=CV
2013-02-01				9811.9
2013-08-01	245.3	200	45.3	9857.2
2014-02-01	246.43	200	46.43	9903.63
2014-08-01	247.59	200	47.59	9951.22
2015-02-01	248.78	200	48.78	10000

$$\mathbf{A} = 9811.9 \times \frac{0.05}{2} = 245.3; \mathbf{B} = 10000 \times \frac{0.04}{2} = 200; \mathbf{D} = \text{Bal}_{t-1} + \text{Diff} = 9811.9 + 45.3 = 9857.2$$

JE effective interest rate method: issuer

ISSUANCE: 2013-02-01		DR	CR
	Cash	9811.9	
	Discount on note payable (xl) (=face-price)	188.1	
	Notes payable		10000
INTEREST PAYMENT 2013-08-01			
	Interest expense	245.3	
	Cash		200
	Discount on note payable (xl)		45.3

JE effective interest rate method: issuer

EOY INTEREST ACCRUAL: 2013-12-31		DR	CR
	Interest expense	205.36 (a)	
	Interest payable		166.67(b)
	Discount on note payable (xl)		38.69 (c)
INTEREST PAYMENT 2014-02-01			
	Interest payable	166.67	
	Interest expense	41.07	
	Cash		200
	Discount on note payable (xl)		7.74

(a) $205.36 = 246.43 \times \frac{5}{6}$; **(b)** $166.67 = 200 \times \frac{5}{6}$; **(c)** $38.69 = 46.43 \times \frac{5}{6}$

JE effective interest rate method: XYZ investor

- Assume investor has intent and ability to hold to maturity. Investment accounted for using amortized cost method

ISSUANCE: 2013-02-01		DR	CR
	Notes receivable (a)	10000	
	Cash		9811.9
	Discount on note receivable (xa)		188.1
INTEREST RECEIVED 2014-02-01			
	Interest revenue		245.3
	Cash	200	
	Discount on note payable (xa)	45.3	

JE effective interest rate method: XYZ investor

EOY INTEREST ACCRUAL: 2013-12-31		DR	CR
	Interest revenue		205.36
	Interest receivable (a)	166.67	
	Discount on note receivable (xa)	38.69	
INTEREST REVENUE 2013-08-01			
	Interest receivable		166.67
	Interest revenue		41.07
	Cash	200	
	Discount on note receivable (xa)	7.74	

Amortization schedule- straight line method

On 2013-02-01, ABC issued 4% bonds, with a face amount of 10000. Bonds mature on 2015-02-01. Market yield for bonds is 5%. Interest is paid semiannually on Feb and Aug 1.

DATE (T)	A: PAYMENT	B: DIFF	C: INT EXP (A+B)	D: BAL=CV
2013-02-01				9811.9
2013-08-01	200	47.03	247.03	9858.92
2014-02-01	200	47.03	247.03	9905.94
2014-08-01	200	47.03	247.03	9952.97
2015-02-01	200	47.03	247.03	10000

$$\mathbf{A} = 10000 \times \frac{0.04}{2} = 200; \mathbf{B} = \frac{10000 - 9811.9}{4} = 47.03; \mathbf{D} = \text{Bal}_{t-1} + \text{Diff}$$

JE straight line method: ABC issuer

ISSUANCE: 2013-02-01		DR	CR
	Cash	9811.9	
	Discount on note payable (xl)	188.1	
	Notes payable		10000
INTEREST PAYMENT 2013-08-01			
	Interest expense	247.03	
	Cash		200
	Discount on note payable (xl)		47.03

JE straight line method: ABC issuer

EOY INTEREST ACCRUAL: 2013-12-31		DR	CR
	Interest expense	205.85 (a)	
	Interest payable		166.67(b)
	Discount on note payable (xl)		39.19 (c)
INTEREST PAYMENT 2014-02-01			
	Interest payable	166.67	
	Interest expense	41.18	
	Cash		200
	Discount on note payable (xl)		7.84

(a) $205.85 = 247.03 \times \frac{5}{6}$; **(b)** $166.67 = 200 \times \frac{5}{6}$; **(c)** $39.19 = 47.03 \times \frac{5}{6}$

Borrowing issuance costs

- U.S. GAAP
 - Asset
 - Amortized over life of debt
- IFRS
 - Reduce recorded amount of the debt by the debt issuance costs (called transaction costs)
 - Lower (net) amount is borrowed at the same cost, increasing the effective interest rate

Question: borrowing issuance costs

When bonds and other debt securities are issued, payments such as legal costs, printing costs, and underwriting fees, are referred to as debt issuance costs. For ABC:

- ☐ the recorded amount of the debt is increased by the transaction costs
- ☐ the decrease in the effective interest rate caused by the transaction costs is reflected in the interest expense
- ☐ the transaction costs are recorded separately as an asset
- ☐ the increase in the effective interest rate caused by the transaction costs is reflected in the interest expense

[Submit](#)[Show Answer](#)[Clear](#)

Question: borrowing issuance costs IFRS

When bonds and other debt securities are issued, payments such as legal costs, printing costs, and underwriting fees, are referred to as debt issuance costs (called transaction costs under IFRS). ABC prepares its financial statements using IFRS.

- ☐ the recorded amount of the debt is increased by the transaction costs
- ☐ the decrease in the effective interest rate caused by the transaction costs is reflected in the interest expense
- ☐ the transaction costs are recorded separately as an asset
- ☐ the increase in the effective interest rate caused by the transaction costs is reflected in the interest expense

[Submit](#)[Show Answer](#)[Clear](#)

Extinguishment of debt

- Net carrying value (CV) = face + unamortized premium - unamortized discount - unamortized issue costs
 - Consideration given < CV → gain
 - Consideration given > CV → loss

Gain/loss extinguishment debt

On 2013-06-30, ABC Co. had outstanding 4%, 10000 face value bonds maturing on 2015-02-01. Interest was payable semiannually every Jun 30 and Dec 31. On 2013-06-30, after amortization was recorded for the period, the unamortized bond discount and bond issuance costs were 280 and 130, respectively. On that date, ABC acquired all its outstanding bonds on the open market at 97 percent of par (face) and retired them. On 2013-06-30 ABC should recognize the following as gain/(loss) before income taxes on redemption of bonds:

- ☐ 450
- ☐ -110
- ☐ 150
- ☐ 710

US vs. IFRS: convertible debt at issuance

- **US** the entire issue price is recorded as debt
- **IFRS** convertible debt is divided into its liability and equity elements
 - Paid-in capital for the portion of the proceeds attributable to the conversion feature and liability for the balance

Question: convertible debt IFRS

On May 1, 2013, ABC issued 10-year convertible bonds at 103. During 2015, the bonds were converted into common stock. ABC prepares its financial statements according to IFRS. On May 1, 2013, cash proceeds from the issuance of the convertible bonds should be reported as

- ☐ A liability for the entire proceeds
- ☐ Paid-in capital for the entire proceeds
- ☐ Paid-in capital for the portion of the proceeds attributable to the conversion feature and as a liability for the balance
- ☐ A liability for the face amount of the bonds and paid-in capital for the premium over the par value

[Submit](#)[Show Answer](#)[Clear](#)

Convertible debt

- Two methods to record conversion
 - Book value method
 - Market value method

Conversion debt - book value method

- No gain or loss
- Plug for common stock

ISSUANCE 8 1000 AT 97		DR	CR
	Cash $8 \times 1000 \times 98$	7840	
	Discount on bond payable (xl)	160	
	Convertible bond payable		8000
CONVERSION (UNAMORTIZED DISCOUNT IS 96)			
	Convertible bond payable	8000	
	Discount on bond payable (xl)		96
	Common stock (plug)		7904

Conversion debt - market value method

- Unamortized discount 96
- Stock price 6; conversion rate 150 shares for each 1000 bond

ISSUANCE 8 1000 AT 97		DR	CR
	Cash $8 \times 1000 \times 98$	7840	
	Discount on bond payable (xl)	160	
	Convertible bond payable		8000
CONVERSION			
	Convertible bond payable	8000	
	Discount on bond payable (xl)		96
	Common stock (number of share/bond \times number of bonds \times stock price)		7200
	Gain/loss on conversion (plug)		704

Question: conversion market value method

On, 2012-02-01, ABC Corp. had outstanding 6%, 6000 face amount, convertible bonds maturing on 2017-02-01. Interest is payable on Feb and Aug. On 2012-02-01, all these bonds were converted into 65 shares per 1000 face amount of bond. The stock price on 2012-02-01 was 17. On the date of conversion: Unamortized bond discount was 0. The amount of gain/(loss) that should be recognized from the conversion using the market value method is:

- ☐ 0
- ☐ 6000
- ☐ 630
- ☐ -630

[Submit](#)[Show Answer](#)[Clear](#)

Question: conversion book value method

On, 2012-02-01, ABC Corp. had outstanding 6%, 6000 face amount, convertible bonds maturing on 2017-02-01. Interest is payable on Feb and Aug. On 2012-02-01, all these bonds were converted into 65 shares per 1000 face amount of bond. The stock price on 2012-02-01 was 17. On the date of conversion: Unamortized bond The amount of gain/(loss) that should be recognized from the conversion using the book value method is:

- ☐ 0
- ☐ 6000
- ☐ 630
- ☐ -630

[Submit](#)[Show Answer](#)[Clear](#)

Bonds with detachable warrants to buy stock

- Separate FV of bonds and warrants using relative market value approach

	DR	CR
Cash	x	
Bonds payable (net)		x
Equity - stock warrants		x

Question: detachable warrants

ABC issued bonds with a face amount of 20000. Each 1000 bond contained detachable stock warrants for 100 shares of ABC's common stock. Total proceeds from the issue amounted to 24200. The market value of each warrant was 2, and the market value of each bonds without the warrants was 930. Value allocated to bonds and to warrant:

- ☐ 19916.81 and 4283.19
- ☐ 19816.81 and 4383.19
- ☐ 19951.81 and 4248.19
- ☐ 19966.81 and 4233.19

[Submit](#)[Show Answer](#)[Clear](#)

Disclosure

- Fair value
- Interest rates
- Maturity dates
- Call provisions
- Conversion options
- Restrictions imposed by creditors
- Assets pledged as collateral

Elect FV option for financial liabilities

- Report changes in fair value in the income statement
 - FV =500
 - CV =400
 - adjustment =100

	DR	CR
Unrealized holding loss	100	
Fair value adjustment bond payable (xl)		100