

Bond Valuation

16-07-23

प्रमाणित, कर्तव्य प्रमाणित शर्त financial instruments.

3 imp char. of debt - 1. 2. 3.

- The amount that a company borrowed from investors. → principal amount.
- interest payment / → company long term extra amount.
interest rate. Or pay extra.
Coupon payment.
- time to maturity

The interest amount paid by the company is known as Coupon payment. and the rate is known as Coupon rate.

What is debt? What is financial instruments?

** Ques 5 principal value कर्तव्य प्रमाणित (2) करो
कर्तव्य प्रमाणित principal amount = 1000/- दीया गया।

Coupon payment, $I = \text{face Value} \times \text{Coupon rate}$
तब तो product को simple rate द्वारा simple interest पर face value

the bond is sold at premium. when

$\text{Selling price / value of a bond} > \text{face value}$

The bond is sold at discount when

$\text{Selling price / value of a bond} < \text{face value}$

The bond is sold at par when

Selling Price/Value of the bond = face value.

Bondholder/debt holder (no control over the firm because they don't have any

Other long-term liabilities
↓
Preferred stockholders

also known as owners ← Common Shareholders (or stockholders or equity holders) (voting right over)

company profit earn first to bondholders

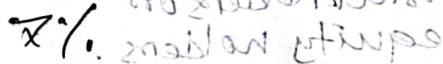
Then other, preferred, common then

liquidation of asset
company lessens off first
if asset can't sell
in this way loan

trustee द्वारा जारी

উল্লেখ করা থাকে for the company।

Call provision.



70 400 70 Collable Bond. \rightarrow (right of the issuers)

~~The~~ Puttable Bond: Conversion feature:

If there is a feature included in the debenture, the bond is transferred into share after maturity.

Put Provision: / Puttable Bond:

The right of the bondholders to sell the bond to
H.C. 100000 before maturity under some specified

Sinking fund

જો કોઈ company ગ્રહા financially unstable / બેંકરપ્ટ (Bankrupt) રહે જાય તો, (અથવા) company ૭ ઉત્તર fund રાખે. જે fund ઉપર રાખે તે રાખે company ૭ severe moment ૭ principal value, par value રાખે.

twamoharib / twamoharib, roqua = 1, ૨૦૦૦

it's roqua * value ૨૦૦૦ = 20-07-23

અથવા કોઈ company daily operation meet up નહીં કરી શકે તે cost ને ઘટાડે ના, (અથવા) રાખે Business Risk.

અથવા કોઈ company ઉપર timely payments કરી શકી શકે ના, interest pay કરી શકી શકે ના, (અથવા) financial Risk. જે Risk ને ઘટાડે ૭ fund create કરી શકે તે Sinking fund.

Value of A Bond

Value / Present value / Intrinsic value / Inherent value / Purchase price of a bond.

1) Coupon-Bearing Bond : i) Coupon rate હોય અથવા.

ii) number of period હોય અથવા.

જે બંને હોય તે બંને bond ૭ હોય અથવા તે બંને coupon

Bond value formula, ~~for~~ Annually coupon payment

formula: $V_B = \frac{I}{k_d} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(1+k_d)^n} \right] + \frac{mV}{(1+k_d)^n}$

अतः
बॉण्ड
की मूल्य
मूल्य

$$V_B = \frac{I}{k_d} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(1+k_d)^n} \right] + \frac{mV}{(1+k_d)^n}$$

AG or A of bond or PV of bond

Here, I = Coupon Amount / Interest amount.

= Face value * coupon rate.

mV = maturity value (or) par value

face value (or) maturity value

k_d = Yield to maturity / YTM / Market Interest

or basically Rate / Opportunity cost

n = years.

अतः m annually or 2, then.

$$V_B = \frac{I}{m} \times \left[\frac{1 - \frac{1}{(1+\frac{k_d}{m})^{n \times m}}}{\frac{k_d}{m}} \right] + \frac{mV}{(1+\frac{k_d}{m})^{n \times m}}$$

(i) coupon = bearing cost; bond price = value

(ii) number of periods (or) years

or interest rate

3013 let a two-year, 10% coupon bond
 3013 let a two-year, 10% coupon bond

द्वारा कंप:

2) Zero Coupon Bond: Coupon payment = 10% → 6% per year

4 फीस नॉट रोकने मात्र, अथवा इनको coupon rate रोकने मात्र

$$V_B = \frac{0.1 \times 1000}{(1 + 0.1)^1} = 90.91$$

3) Perpetual Bond: for indefinite period of time
 अनंत कालीन maturity period of time (नहीं आता याक़ी नही)

$$V_B = \frac{I}{k_d}$$

marked value of Bond is value of Bond
 मारक नोट, बॉन्ड का मूल्य

Bond A:

$$I = 1000 \times 10\% = 100$$

$$mv = 1000$$

$$k_d = 12\% = 0.12$$

$$V_B = 100 \times \left[\frac{1 - \frac{1}{(1 + 0.12)^{15}}}{0.12} \right] + \frac{1000}{(1 + 0.12)^{15}}$$

= 863.7827 > 1000
 Overvalued है, 1000 > 863.7827

YTM 4% 2%², discount to sell 2%²
 coupon rate 4% 2%², premium to sell 2%²,

Bond B:

Perpetual Bond 2% or unlimited

$$\therefore I = 1000 * 14\% = 140$$

$$V_B = \frac{I}{k_d} = \frac{140}{12\%} = 1166.66$$

Since, $V_B > \text{Market Value}$.

Bond C:

as coupon rate 0% or 0% = 0, zero
 Coupon Bond.

$$V_B = \frac{mv}{(1+k_d)^n} = \frac{1000}{(1+12\%)^{12}} = 256.67$$

Since, $V_B < \text{Market Value}$.

Should we invest/purchase the bond or not?

Purchasing/Investing decision:

- 1) If value of a bond $>$ market price/value, then we will purchase/invest the bond. and the bond is undervalued.
- 2) If the value of a bond $<$ market value, then we won't purchase the bond and the bond is overvalued.

-1) উঃ ফিনিক্স সার্কিট ক্রিয়াধী ন্য $21.0 = 1.21 = 6.4$

27-07-23

Junk Bond: high risk bond. financial crisis
Junk bond issue.

यदि क्युमाउ Bond उर बिगल/बिगे कदा रेप.

$$Y_{TMS} = \frac{I_{int} + \frac{MV - NSV}{n}}{\frac{MV + NSV}{2}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{\text{Selling price}}{\text{Market price}} - \text{Flotation cost}$$

$\therefore 21.0 = \text{J.T.} = \text{bv financial issue related cost sum}$

$\therefore 20\% \text{ OF } = \text{flotation cost.}$

Problem 02 + new, large and small 7D (S)

(a) $MV = 2,000/-$, $n = 7$ years, $m = 2$ is

$kd = 12\% = 0.12$, face value = 2000/-

FC = $I = 0.12 * 2000 = 240/-$

star not line 2500/- [यदि ques. में flotation cost का शर्क
जाने (-) क्या है, market price का]

MTM =
$$\frac{240 + \frac{2000 - 2500}{2}}{\frac{2000 + 2500}{2}} \times 100$$

: (yesterday of blait) MTM

पूरे 49% / 2500/- का ब्रोड कास्ट का शर्क है

हम जानते हैं कि ब्रोड कास्ट का शर्क हमें

1. Problem 05: maturity value, star not line 2500/-

2007/4/6 Premium on discount, star not line Premium star MV

यदि star 000/- discount star MV का शर्क है

Premium \uparrow , $MV = \text{face value} + \text{face value} * \text{that premium rate}$
discount \downarrow , $MV = \text{face value} - \text{face value} * \text{discount rate}$

star not line 2500/-

ACI $\rightarrow I = 0.12 * 2000 = 240$

$MV = 2000 + 2000 * 5\% = 2100/-$

star not line 2500/- $kd = 15\% = 0.15$

star not line 2500/- $n = 20$ yrs.

star not line 2500/-

$$V_B = I \times \left[\frac{1 - \frac{1}{(1+k_d)^n}}{k_d} \right] + \frac{mV}{(1+k_d)^n}$$

$$= 240 \times \left[\frac{1 - \frac{1}{(1+0.15)^{20}}}{0.15} \right] + \frac{2100}{(1+0.15)^{20}}$$

$$= 1630.55/-$$

Value of bond

Square: - value price = value in square

$$I = 2000 \times 0.14 = 280/-$$

$$mV = 2000 - 2000 \times 5\% = 1900/-$$

$$k_d = 15\% = 0.15$$

$$n = 20 \text{ yrs.}$$

$$V_B = 280 \times \left[\frac{1 - \frac{1}{(1+0.15)^{20}}}{0.15} \right] + \frac{1900}{(1+0.15)^{20}}$$

$$= 1868.703/-$$

as $1630.55 > 1630$ = Yield

So, ~~Act~~ I will be purchasing ACT bond.

And, Act to value of bond (V_B) ($V_B = 1630.55$) > market price (Tk. 1600).