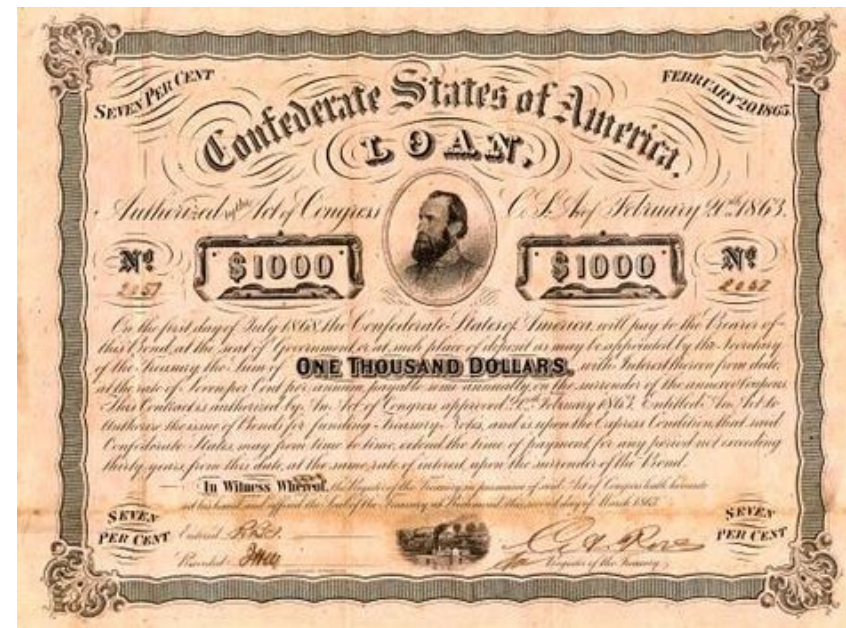


# International Bond Market

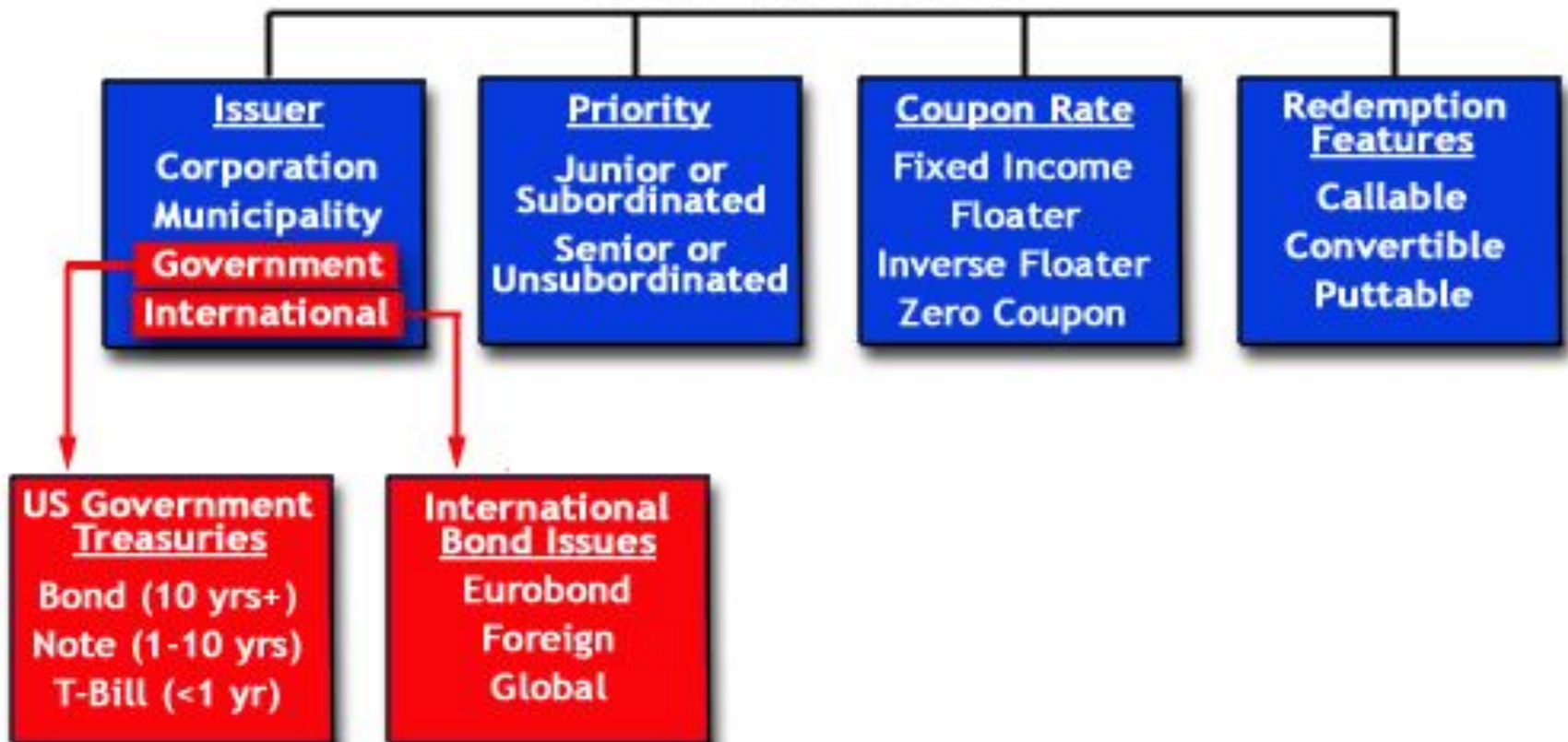


# Plan:

1. Structure of the Market
2. Types of Instruments
3. Bonds credit ratings
4. Eurobond market practice

<http://www.eurobonds.info/>

## Bond Characteristics



# Priority

- The priority of the bond is a determiner of the probability that the issuer will pay you back your money.
- The priority indicates your place in line should the company default on payments.
- If you hold an **unsubordinated (senior) security** and the company defaults, you will be first in line to receive payment from the liquidation of its assets.
- On the other hand, if you own a **subordinated (junior)** debt security, you will get paid out only after the senior debt holders have received their share.

# Redemption Features

- ***Callable, or a redeemable bond*** features gives a bond issuer the right, but not the obligation, to redeem his issue of bonds before the bond's maturity.
- The issuer, however, must pay the bond holders a premium.

## **Two subcategories of these types of bonds:**

- American callable bonds
- European callable bonds.

American callable bonds can be called by the issuer any time after the call protection period.

European callable bonds can be called by the issuer only on pre-specified dates

# Redemption Features

- The optimal time for issuers to call their bonds is when the prevailing interest rate is lower than the coupon rate they are paying on the bonds. After calling its bonds, the company could refinance its debt by reissuing bonds at a lower coupon rate.

# Redemption Features

- **Convertible bonds** give bondholders the right but not the obligation to convert their bonds into a predetermined number of shares at predetermined dates prior to the bond's maturity. Of course, this only applies to corporate bonds.
- **Puttable bonds** give bondholders the right but not the obligation to sell their bonds back to the issuer at a predetermined price and date.
- These bonds generally protect investors from interest rate risk. If prevailing bond prices are lower than the exercise par of the bond, resulting from interest rates being higher than the bond's coupon rate, it is optimal for investors to sell their bonds back to the issuer and reinvest their money at a higher interest rate.

# Structure of the Market

```
graph TD; Title[Structure of the Market] --- I[International Bond market]; I --- H[ ]; H --- FB[Foreign bond market]; H --- EB[Eurobond market]; H --- GB[Global bond market];
```

International  
Bond  
market

Foreign bond  
market

Eurobond market

Global bond  
market



# Foreign bond

- **A foreign bond** - a bond that is issued in a domestic market by a foreign entity, in the domestic market's currency.

An example is a German MNC issuing dollar-denominated bonds to U.S. investors.

# Foreign bonds

- Foreign bonds are regulated by the domestic market authorities and are usually given nicknames that refer to the domestic market in which they are being offered.
- Since investors in foreign bonds are usually the residents of the domestic country, investors find them attractive because they can add foreign content to their portfolios without the added exchange rate exposure.
- Foreign bonds must meet the security regulations of the country in which they are issued.

# Foreign bonds

- **Yankee Bond** - A bond denominated in U.S. dollars that is publicly issued in the U.S. by foreign banks and corporations. According to the Securities Act of 1933, these bonds must first be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) before they can be sold. Yankee bonds are often issued in tranches and each offering can be as large as \$1 billion.
- **Bulldog Bond** - a sterling denominated bond that is issued in London by a company that is not British.

# Foreign bonds

- **Kangaroo Bond (Matilda bond)** - a type of foreign bond that is issued in the Australian market by non-Australian firms and is denominated in Australian currency. The bond is subject to Australian laws and regulations.
- **Samurai Bond** - A yen-denominated bond issued in Tokyo by a non-Japanese company and subject to Japanese regulations. Other types of yen-denominated bonds are Euroyens issued in countries other than Japan.

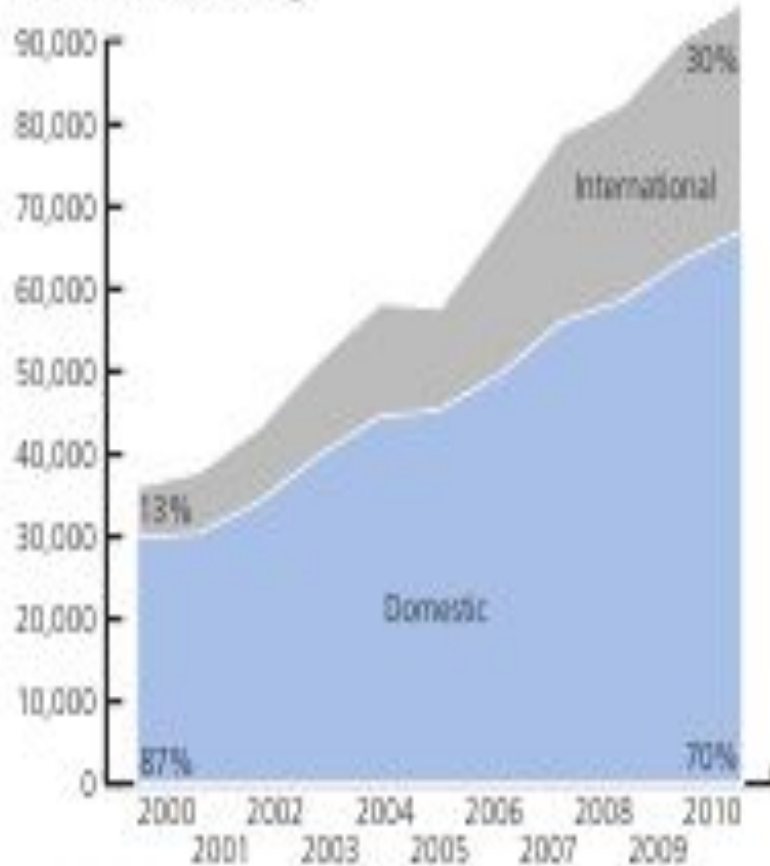
# Foreign bonds

- **Matador Bond** – a term used to identify a foreign bond issued in Spain by a company that is not domiciled in Spain.
- **Maple Bond** – a bond denominated in Canadian dollars that is sold in Canada by foreign financial institutions and companies.
- Caravella bonds (Portugal)
- Rembrand bonds (Netehrlands)

Chart 1

World bond market

\$bn, amounts outstanding



\* Includes bonds, notes and money market instruments

Source: Bank for International Settlements

2010:

Global bond market  
95 trillion \$

Domestic bonds:  
70% of the market

International bonds –  
27,7 trillion \$

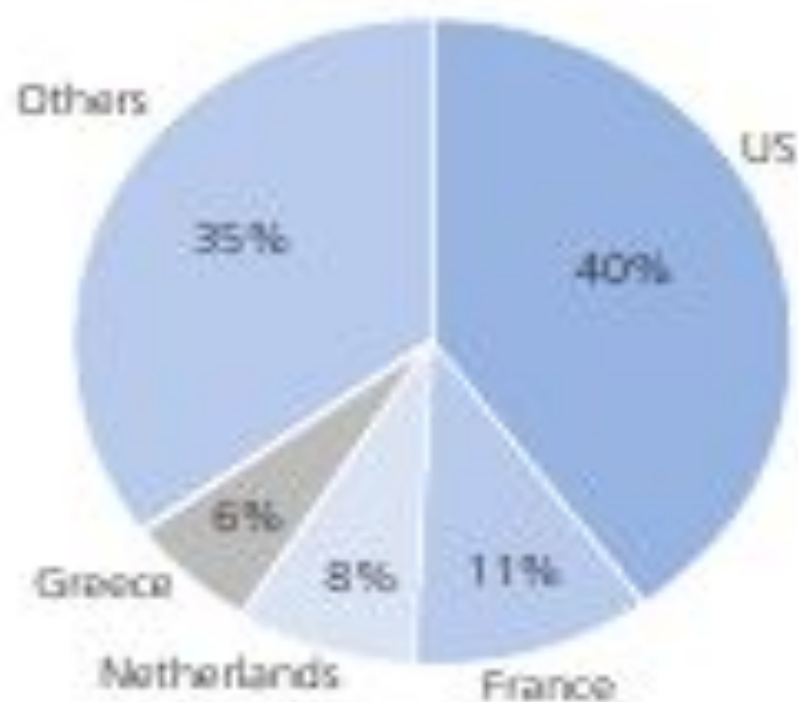
## Chart 9

### International bonds, by country of residence

% share of amounts outstanding  
(totalling: \$27,689bn at end-2010)



% share of issues  
(totalling: \$1,514bn in 2010)



Source: Bank for International Settlements

# Eurobonds

- **Eurobond** - is a bond denominated in a particular currency but sold to investors in national capital markets other than the country that issued the denominating currency.
- An example is a Dutch borrower issuing dollar-denominated bonds to investors in the U.K., Switzerland, and the Netherlands.
- The markets for foreign bonds and Eurobonds operate in parallel with the domestic national bond markets, and all three market groups compete with one another.



# Eurobonds

- Eurobonds are known by the currency in which they are denominated, for example:
- U.S. dollar Eurobonds,
- yen Eurobonds,
- Swiss franc Eurobonds,
- Eurodollar bonds,
- Euroyen bonds,
- EuroSF bonds.

# Bearer Bonds and Registered Bonds

- With a **bearer bond**, possession is evidence of ownership. The issuer does not keep any records indicating who is the current owner of a bond.
- With **registered bonds**, the owner's name is on the bond and it is also recorded by the issuer, or else the owner's name is assigned to a bond serial number recorded by the issuer.
- When a registered bond is sold, a new bond certificate is issued with the new owner's name, or the new owner's name is assigned to the bond serial number.

- Eurobonds are usually bearer bonds.
- U.S. security regulations require ***Yankee bonds*** and U.S. corporate bonds sold to U.S. citizens to be registered.
- Bearer bonds are very attractive to investors desiring privacy and anonymity. One reason for this is that they enable tax evasion. Consequently, investors will generally accept a lower yield on bearer bonds than on registered bonds of comparable terms, making them a less costly source of funds for the issuer to service.

# Recent changes in U.S. security regulations

- Rule 415, which the SEC instituted in 1982 to allow shelf registration.
- **Shelf registration** allows an issuer to preregister a securities issue, and then shelve the securities for later sale when financing is actually needed.
- ***Shelf registration*** has thus eliminated the time delay in bringing a foreign bond issue to market in the United States, but it has not eliminated the information disclosure that many foreign borrowers find too expensive and/or objectionable.

# Global Bonds

- A global bond issue is a very large international bond offering by a single borrower that is simultaneously sold in North America, Europe, and Asia. Global bonds follow the registration requirements of domestic bonds, but have the fee structure of Eurobonds.
- Unlike eurobonds, global bonds can be issued in the same currency as the country of issuance. For example, a global bond could be both issued in the United States and denominated in U.S. dollars.
- Global bond offerings enlarge the borrower's opportunities for financing at reduced costs. Purchasers, mainly institutional investors to date, desire the increased liquidity of the issues and have been willing to accept lower yields.

# Largest corporate global bond issue

- **\$14.6 billion Deutsche Telekom multicurrency offering.**
- The issue includes three U.S.dollar tranches with 5-, 10-, and 30-year maturities totaling \$9.5 billion, two euro tranches with 5- and 10-year maturities totaling €3 billion, two British pound sterling tranches with 5- and 30-year maturities totaling J950 million, and one 5-year Japanese yen tranche of Γ90 billion.

## 2. Types of Instruments

# Types of instruments

- Straight Fixed-Rate Issues
- Zero-Coupon Bonds
- Euro-Medium-Term Notes
- Floating-Rate Notes
- Equity-Related Bonds
- Dual-Currency Bonds



# Straight fixed-rate bond

- **Straight fixed-rate bond** issues have a designated maturity date at which the principal of the bond issue is promised to be repaid.
- During the life of the bond, fixed coupon payments, which are a percentage of the face value, are paid as interest to the bondholders. In contrast to many domestic bonds, which make semiannual coupon payments, coupon interest on Eurobonds is typically paid annually. The reason is that the Eurobonds are usually bearer bonds, and annual coupon redemption is more convenient for the bondholders and less costly for the bond issuer because the bondholders are scattered geographically.

# Bond fair price

$$P = \frac{C}{(1+r)} + \frac{C}{(1+r)^2} + \frac{C}{(1+r)^3} + \cdots + \frac{C}{(1+r)^N} + \frac{M}{(1+r)^N}$$
$$= \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{C}{(1+r)^n} + \frac{M}{(1+r)^N} \quad (1.12)$$

The fair price of a bond is the sum of the present values of all its cash flows, including both the coupon payments and the redemption payment.

- where  $P$  = Bond's fair price;
- $C$  = Annual coupon payment;
- $r$  = Discount rate, or required yield;
- $N$  = Number of years to maturity, and so the number of interest periods for a bond paying an annual coupon;
- $M$  = Maturity payment, or par value, which is usually 100% of face value.

# Bond yield

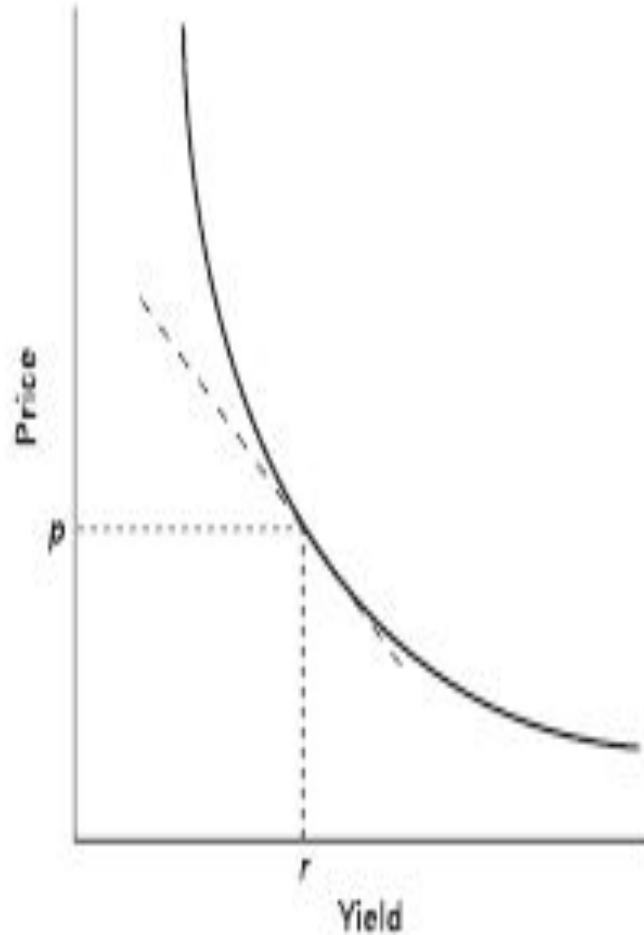
- Yield-to-maturity is the percentage rate of return assuming a bond is held until maturity and interest payments are reinvested at the same nominal yield.
- The yield on any investment is the discount rate that will make the present value of its cash flows equal its initial cost or price.

- Mathematically, an investment's yield, represented by  $r$ , is the interest rate that satisfies the bond price equation, repeated here as

$$P = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{C_B}{(1+r)^n} + \frac{M}{(1+r)^n}$$

# Example

- A price of 5-year bond is 100 \$ and this bond pays 12 \$ at the end of each of the five years which are reinvested; the face value is 100 \$
- $YTM=r$
- $100 \$ = \$12(1+r) + \$12(1+r)^2 + \dots +$
- $(112\$)/(1+r)^5 = 0,12$  or 12 %



- When a bond is trading at a discount, YTM is greater than the coupon.
- When a bond is trading at a premium, YTM is lower than the coupon

# Zero-coupon bonds (strips, bullet bonds)

- Bonds are sold at a discount from face value and do not pay any coupon interest over their life.
- At maturity the investor receives the full face value.

$$P = \frac{M}{(1+r)^N}$$

where  $N$  = Number of years to maturity.



- Calculate the price of a French government zero-coupon bond with precisely 5 years to maturity, with the required yield of
- 5.40%. Note that French government bonds pay coupon annually:
- $P = 100 / (1,054)^5 = 76.877092$

- Note that, even though these bonds pay no actual coupons, their prices and yields must be calculated on the basis of quasi-coupon periods, which are based on the interest periods of bonds denominated in the same currency.
- A US dollar or a sterling 5-year zero-coupon bond, for example, would be assumed to cover ten quasi-coupon periods, and the price equation would accordingly be modified as

$$P = \frac{M}{(1 + \frac{1}{2}r)^n}$$

Calculate the price of a Treasury strip with a maturity of precisely 5 years corresponding to a required yield of 5.40%.

$$P = 100 / (1.027)^{10} = 76.611$$

- Calculate the price of a Treasury strip with a maturity of precisely 5 years corresponding to a required yield of 5.40%.

# + and - of zero-coupon bond

1. They do not entail any reinvestment risk as no interest income is paid.
2. The issuer of zero bond is not required to make any interim interest payments before the maturity date.
3. They are riskier than coupon bonds for investors, because the repayment of the principal and the payment of interest is only made at maturity
4. The prices of zero bonds fluctuate more in response to a given interest rate change than coupon bonds

# Euro-Medium-Term Notes (Euro MTNs)

- **Euro-Medium-Term Notes (Euro MTNs)** are (typically) fixed-rate notes issued by a corporation with maturities ranging from less than a year to about 10 years. Like fixed-rate bonds, Euro-MTNs have a fixed maturity and pay coupon interest on periodic dates.
- Unlike a bond issue, in which the entire issue is brought to market at once, a Euro-MTN issue is partially sold on a continuous basis through an issuance facility that allows the borrower to obtain funds only as needed on a flexible basis.
- This feature is very attractive to issuers. Euro-MTNs have become a very popular means of raising medium-term funds since they were first introduced in 1986.

# **Euro-Medium-Term Notes (Euro MTNs)**

- EMTNs make it easier for issuers to enter into foreign markets for capital.
- With EMTNs, the issuer maintains a standardized document (known as a program) that can be transferred across all issues and has a great proportion of sales through a syndication of pre-selected buyers.

# Floating-Rate Notes (FRNs)

- A note with a variable interest rate. The adjustments to the interest rate are usually made every six months and are tied to a certain money-market index. Also known as a "floater".
- These protect investors against a rise in interest rates (which have an inverse relationship with bond prices), but also carry lower yields than fixed notes of the same maturity.



# FRNs

- Additional features have been added to FRNs, including ***floors*** (the coupon cannot fall below a specified minimum rate), ***caps*** (the coupon cannot rise above a maximum rate) and callability.

# Equity-related Bonds

There are two types of equity-related bonds:

- convertible bonds
  - bonds with equity Bonds warrants.
- 
- A convertible bond issue allows the investor to exchange the bond for a predetermined number of equity shares of the issuer.
  - ***The floor-value*** of a convertible bond is its straight fixed-rate bond value. Convertibles usually sell at a premium above the larger of their straight debt value and their conversion value. Additionally, investors are usually willing to accept a lower coupon rate of interest than the comparable straight fixed coupon bond rate because they find the conversion feature attractive.

# Equity-related Bonds

- Bonds with equity warrants can be viewed as straight fixed-rate bonds with the addition of a call option (or warrant) feature.
- The warrant entitles the bondholder to purchase a certain number of equity shares in the issuer at a prestated price over a predetermined period of time.

# Dual-currency bonds

- A dual-currency bond is a straight fixed-rate bond issued in one currency, say, Swiss francs, that pays coupon interest in that same currency. At maturity, the principal is repaid in another currency, say, U.S. dollars.
- Coupon interest is frequently at a higher rate than comparable straight fixed-rate bonds. The amount of the dollar principal repayment at maturity is set at inception; frequently, the amount allows for some appreciation in the exchange rate of the stronger currency.
- From the investor's perspective, a dual-currency bond includes a long-term forward contract. If the dollar appreciates over the life of the bond, the principal repayment will be worth more than a return of principal in Swiss francs.



**Hamburgische  
Landesbank**

Hamburgische Landesbank – Girozentrale –

(Incorporated as a credit institution under public law in the Federal Republic of Germany)

Hamburgische Landesbank London Branch

Hamburgische LB Finance (Guernsey) Limited

(Incorporated in Guernsey)

**U.S.\$2,000,000,000**

**Euro Medium Term Note Programme**

Guaranteed in respect of Notes issued by  
Hamburgische LB Finance (Guernsey) Limited by  
Hamburgische Landesbank – Girozentrale –

The Programme is rated Aa1 by Moody's and AAA by Fitch IBCA

Arrangers

Merrill Lynch International

Merrill Lynch Capital Markets Bank Limited,  
Frankfurt/Main Branch

Merrill Lynch Finance SA

Dealers

Credit Suisse First Boston  
Hamburgische Landesbank – Girozentrale –  
Merrill Lynch International  
Morgan Stanley Dean Witter  
Salomon Smith Barney

Deutsche Morgan Grenfell  
Merrill Lynch Finance SA  
J.P. Morgan Securities Ltd.  
Nordea International  
Wabrig Dillon Read

**NOW RATED Aa1 BY MOODY'S**

Instrument	Frequency of Interest Payment	Size of Coupon Payment	Payoff at Maturity
Straight fixed-rate	Annual	Fixed	Currency of issue
Floating-rate note	Quarterly or semiannual	Variable	Currency of issue
Convertible bond	Annual	Fixed	Currency of issue or conversion to equity shares
Straight fixed-rate with equity warrants	Annual	Fixed	Currency of issue plus equity shares from exercised warrants
Zero-coupon bond	None	Zero	Currency of issue
Dual-currency bond	Annual	Fixed	Dual currency

# International Bond Market Credit Ratings

- Fitch IBCA,
- Moody's Investors Service,
- Standard & Poor's (S&P)
  
- [www.fitchibca.com](http://www.fitchibca.com)
- [www.moody.com](http://www.moody.com)
- [www.standardandpoors.com](http://www.standardandpoors.com)
-

- These three credit-rating organizations classify bond issues into categories based upon the creditworthiness of the borrower.
- The ratings are based on an analysis of current information regarding the likelihood of default and the specifics of the debt obligation.
- The ratings only reflect creditworthiness and not exchange rate uncertainty.



# Moody's

- bonds are rated into nine categories, from Aaa, Aa, A, Baa, and Ba down to C. rating service.
- Information Ratings of Aaa to Baa are known as ***investment grade ratings***. These issues are judged to have any speculative elements; interest payments and principal safety appear adequate can be found here.
- The future prospects of lower-rated issues cannot be considered as well assured.
- Within each of the nine categories, Moody's has three numeric modifiers, 1, 2, or 3, to place an issue, respectively, at the upper, middle, or lower end of the category.

# International Bond Market Indexes

## Emerging market bonds

- J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI)
- J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index
- Domestic Government Indices,
- European Monetary Union Government Bond Index (EMU)

# Standard & Poor's

- Bonds are rated into 11 categories, from AAA, AA, A, BBB, and BB down to D and CI
- Categories AA to BBB are *investment grade ratings*.
- Category D is reserved for bond issues that are presently in default, and the payment of interest and/or the repayment of principal is in arrears.
- Category CI is reserved for income bonds on which no income is being paid.
- Ratings for Categories AA to CCC may be modified with a plus (+) or minus (-) to reflect the relative standing of an issue to others in the category.
- Fitch uses ratings symbols and definitions similar to S&P's.

## 4. Eurobond market practice

- Eurobond market makers and dealers are members of the International Securities Market Association (ISMA), a self-regulatory body based in Zurich.
- Two major clearing systems, **Euroclear** and Clearstream International, have been established to handle most Eurobond trades.
- **Euroclear** Clearance System is based in Brussels and is operated by Euroclear Bank.
- **Clearstream**, located in Luxembourg, was established in 2000 through a merger of Deutsche Bourse Clearing and Cedel International, two other clearing firms.

# Euroclear

- Euroclear settles domestic and international securities transactions, covering bonds, equities, derivatives and investment funds. Euroclear provides securities services to financial institutions located in more than 90 countries.
- In addition to its role as an International Central Securities Depository (ICSD), Euroclear also acts as the Central Securities Depository (CSD) for Belgian, Dutch, Finnish, French, Irish, Swedish and UK securities. Euroclear also owns EMXCo, the UK's leading provider of investment-fund order routing, and Xtrakter, owner of the TRAX trading matching and reporting system.
- Euroclear is the largest international central securities depository in the world.

# Supervision

- Incorporated in Belgium, Euroclear SA/NV is subject to the supervision of the Belgium Banking, Finance and Insurance Commission (CBFA).
- In accordance with Article 8 of its Organic Law, the National Bank of Belgium (NBB) also has oversight of Euroclear SA/NV.
- Euroclear plc is authorised as a service company by the Financial Services Authority in the United Kingdom. Each of the Euroclear CSDs are regulated by the relevant authorities within their respective home countries.

- Each clearing system has a group of depository banks that physically store bond certificates.
- Members of system hold cash and bond accounts.
- When a transaction is conducted, electronic book entries are made that transfer book ownership of the bond certificates from the seller to the buyer and transfer funds from the purchaser's cash account to the seller's.
- Physical transfer of the bonds seldom takes place.



- (1) The clearing systems will finance up to 90 percent of the inventory that a Eurobond market maker has deposited within the system.
- (2) the clearing systems will assist in the distribution of a new bond issue. The clearing systems will take physical possession of the newly printed bond certificates in the depository, collect subscription payments from the purchasers, and record ownership of the bonds.
- (3) The clearing systems will also distribute coupon payments. The borrower pays to the clearing system the coupon interest due on the portion of the issue held in the depository, which in turn credits the appropriate amounts to the bond owners' cash accounts.

# Issuers of eurobond

- Domotechnika
- Donbass Resources
- Donbassenergo
- Donetsk City
- Donetsktelekom
- Dongorbank
- Donsnab-service

# International portfolio strategies

- 1. Benchmark selection
- 2. Bond market selection
- 3. Sector selection/credit selection
- 4. Currency management

# Benchmark selection

The benchmark is some bond index.

What types of issuers should be included?

If corporates are included, do we put a threshold on their credit quality? Should we include debt from emerging countries?

Do we include all currencies/countries or do we restrict the benchmark to major ones?

Do we allow all maturities (or e.g. only bonds with long maturity)

# Bond market selection

Take into account currency and interest rate forecast and volatility.

## **Economic fundamentals:**

- monetary and fiscal policy;
- public spending;
- current and forecast public indebtedness
- inflationary pressures
- BOP
- International comparison of the real yields
- National productivity and competitiveness
- Political factors

# Sector Selection/Credit Seleccction

- Government securities
- Regional States and municipalities bonds
- Mortgage backed and public-loan-backed bonds
- Investment grade corporates
- Junk bonds
- Inflation indexed bonds
- Emerging-country bond