# Valuation of coupon bonds

# **Coupon bonds**

Bonds from which interest is paid and which are taken out at face value

To calculate the price of the coupon bond you need:

- values and dates of future cash flows (interest + face value)
- required rate of return on investment

# Valuation of coupon bonds

$$P = \sum_{t=1}^{n} \frac{C_t}{\left(1+r\right)^t}$$

 $P-bond\ price$ 

 $C_t$  – cash flow from bond

r – market rate of return

t – the period in which the payment of interest takes place

When interest is paid more than once a year  $P = \sum_{t=1}^{n} \frac{C_t}{(1 + \frac{r}{m})^t}$ P - bond price C<sub>t</sub> - cash flow from bonds r - market rate of return t - the period in which the payment of interest takes place

m - number of interest payments during the year



## **Perpetual bonds**

Bonds that are not taken out and their holder receives interest indefinitely

# Valuation of perpetual bonds

$$P = \frac{I}{r \div m}$$

P – bond price

- I the value of coupon interest
- r market rate of return
- m number of interest payments during the year

### Task 1-2\*

#### Principles related to the valuation of bonds

- when the rate of return is lower than interest rate, then, if interest is paid more often, the value of the bonds is higher
- when the rate of return equals the interest rate, the payment frequency does not affect the price of the bond
- when the rate of return is higher than interest rate, then, if interest is paid more often, the value of the bonds is lower



















