

## A Debt Problem

debt repayments by state of nature:

	bad state	good state
probability	2/3	1/3
payment	25	100

Nominal Debt=100

$$\text{Expected payments: } \frac{1}{3}100 + \frac{2}{3}25 = 50$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{price of debt,} \\ \text{security per dollar} &= \frac{50}{100} = 0.5 \end{aligned}$$

## Buy Back: External Funding

Amount of debt reduction = 25

	bad state	good state
probability	2/3	1/3
payment	25	75

$$\text{Expected payments} = 41 \frac{2}{3} = 41.66$$

$$\text{Price per debt security} = \frac{41.66}{75} = 0.56$$

$$\text{\$ cost of buy back} = .56 \times 25 = 14$$

$P = \text{price of debt security} = 0.50$

$P' = \text{new price of debt security} = 0.56$

gain to creditors (sellers & holders) =  $100 \times 0.56 - 100 \times 0.50$

$$= 56 - 50 = 6$$

debt relief =  $50 - 42 = 8$

the externally funded costs =  $0.56 \times 25 = 14$

gain to sellers

$$25 \times (0.56 - 0.50) = 1.5$$

gain to holdout creditors

$$75 \times (0.56 - 0.50) = 4.5$$

total gain to creditors

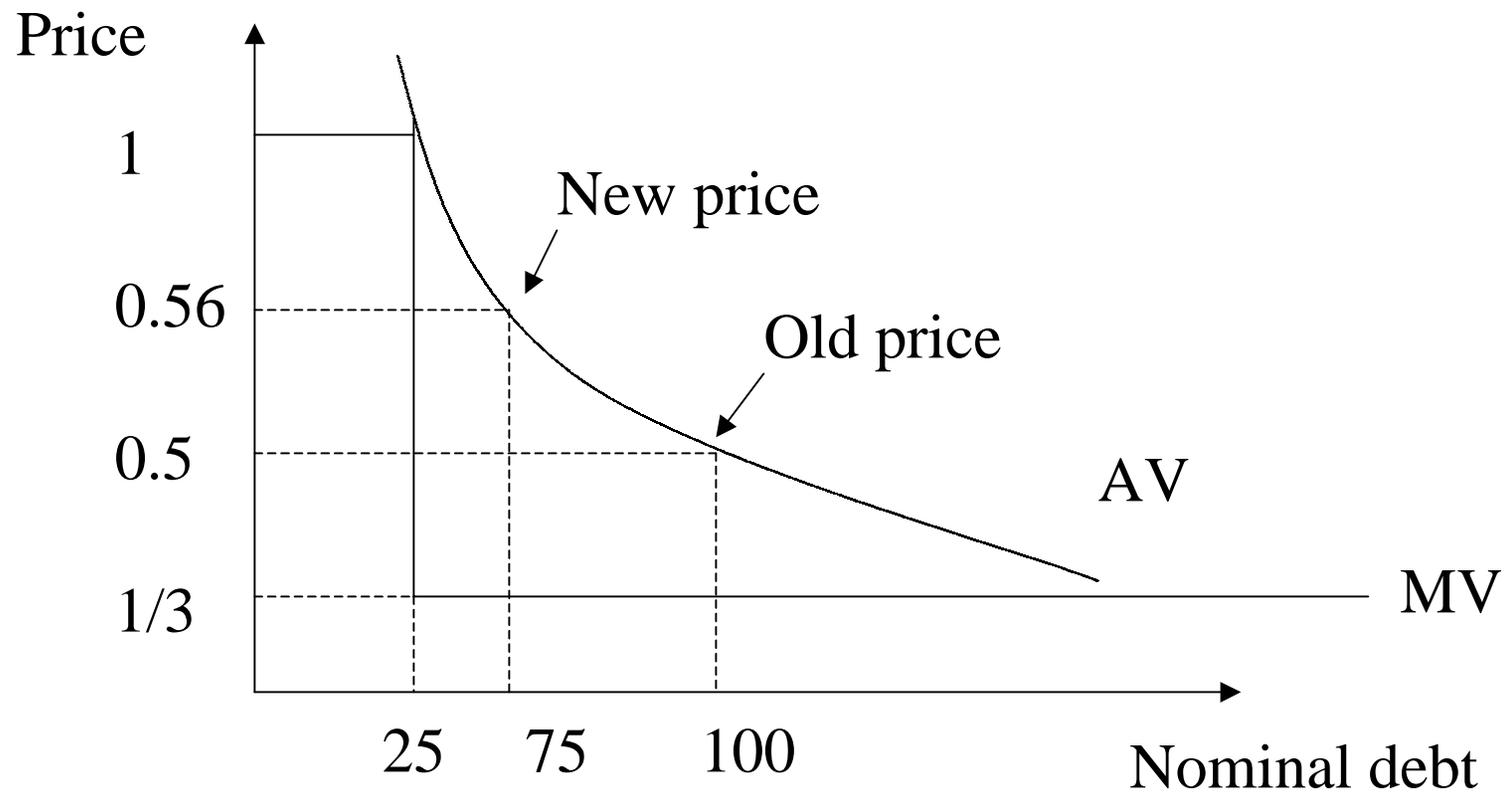
$$100 \times (0.56 - 0.50) = 6.0$$

$AV = \text{Average Value of debt} = 0.5 \quad (\text{Price})$

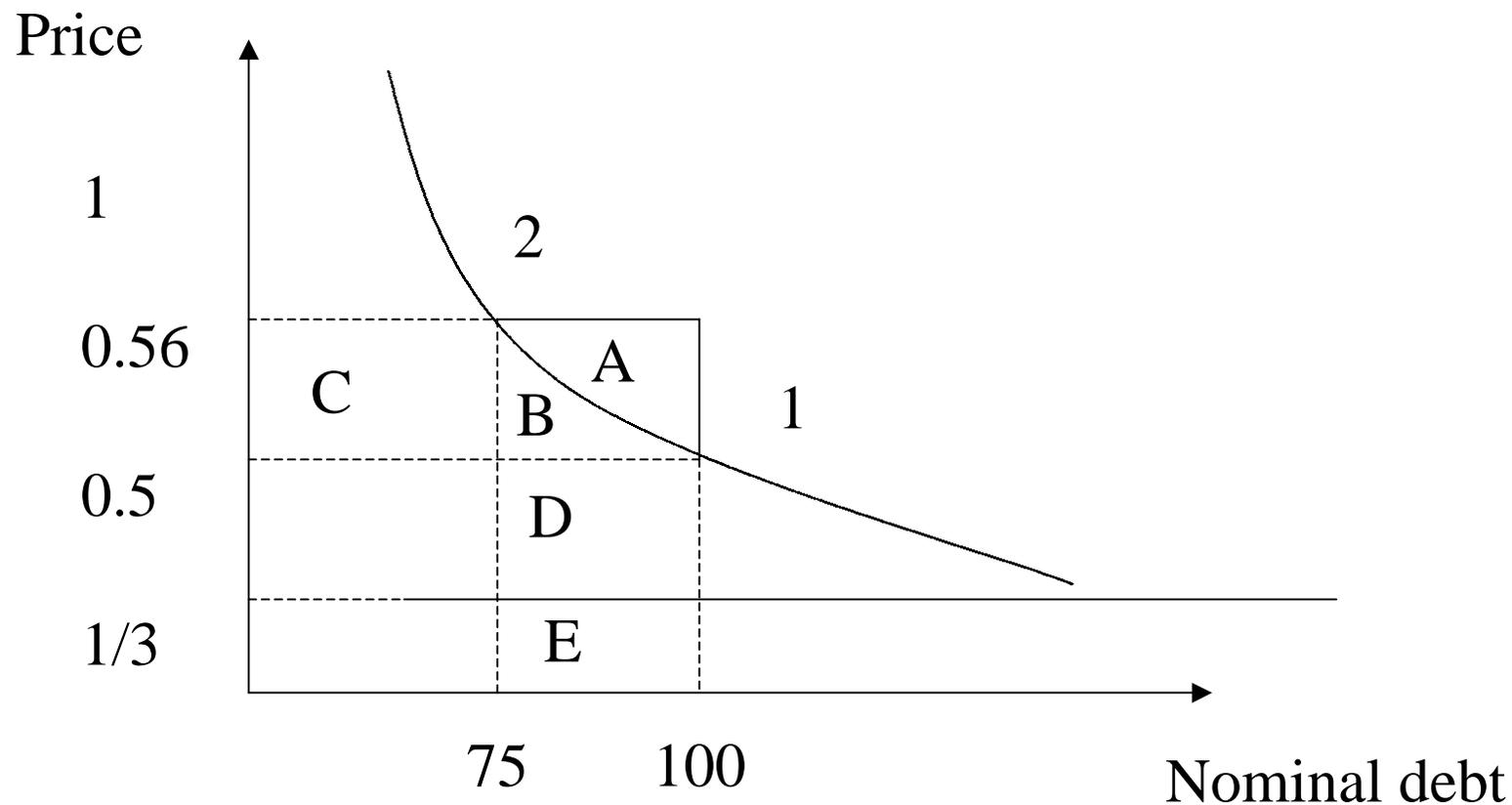
$MV = \text{Marginal value of debt} = 0.33 \quad (1/3)$

$$MV < AV$$

MV is the change in the market value of debt (= Expected repayment to creditors) if the NOMINAL debt is increased by 1 unit.



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$$\text{Gain to creditors} = A+B+C$$

$$\text{Gain to debtor} = D+E-C$$

$$\text{Cost to IMF} = A+B+D+E$$