

CovenantReview

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Covenants 101: Decoding Bond and Loan Covenants

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Bonds vs. Loans

Both Indentures and Credit Agreements are contracts under which a company borrows money

- **Key differences between bonds and loans:**
 - Bonds are securities
 - Transferability
 - Pro rata treatment
 - Call protection
 - Fixed rate vs. floating rate

What are covenants?

Covenants are agreements by the company to do or not certain things

- No fiduciary duties owed to creditors
- Creditors must bargain for protections
- Key covenant protections include restrictions on:
 - Incurring additional debt
 - Incurring liens securing debt
 - Making Restricted Payments (shareholder payments, investments, prepayments to junior creditors)
 - Change of Control
 - Asset Sales

Debt Covenant

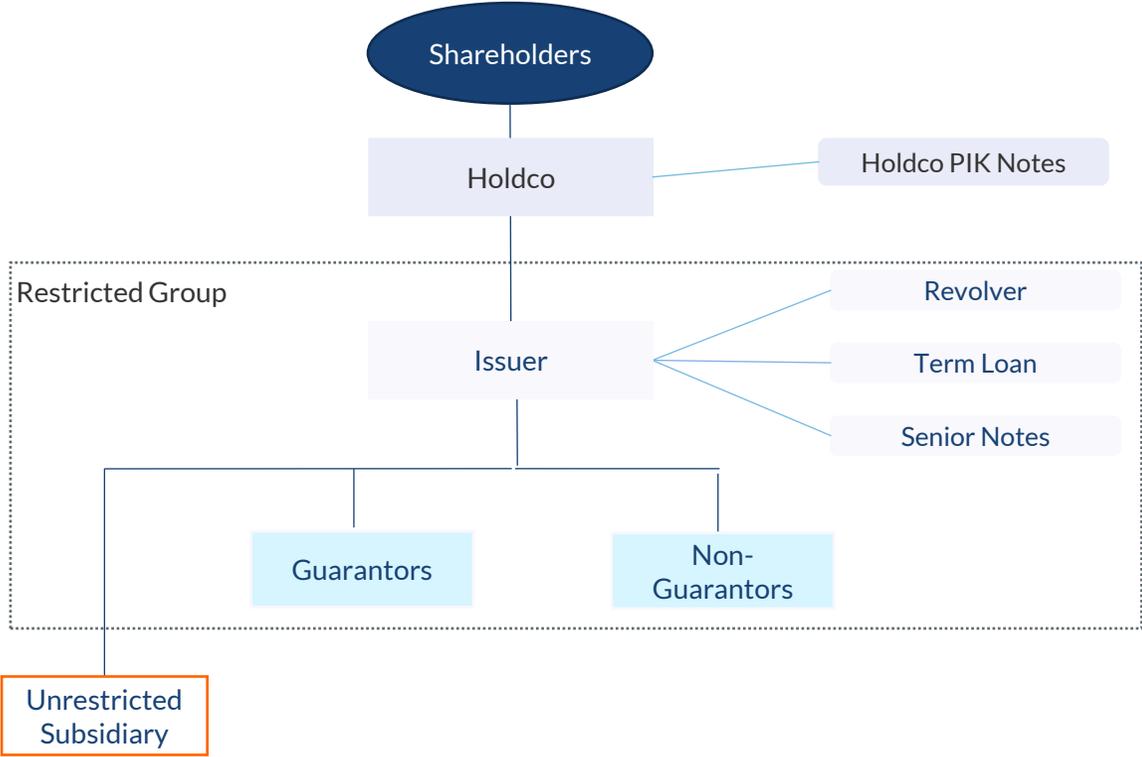
- **Purpose:** Limit future debt incurrence to increase chances that the company will be able to repay the debt
- **Basics:** Restrict incurrence of debt (including disqualified or preferred stock) unless there is a specific permission to do so (a “basket” or a “carveout”).
 - A ratio test
 - A dollar-capped/grower basket
- **Two kinds of ratio tests:**
 - Coverage Ratio - (e.g., EBITDA: interest expense)
 - Leverage Ratio - (e.g., debt: EBITDA)
- EBITDA and covenant EBITDA are different!

- **Purpose:** Protect seniority position / limit collateral dilution
 - Limit amount of debt that may be effectively senior to an unsecured bonds
 - Limit the amount of new debt that would dilute the collateral for a secured loan or bond
- **Basics:** Two types of Liens covenants:
 - **Negative pledge**
 - Prohibits liens unless the bonds are equally and ratably secured, but also allows liens to be incurred under carveouts called “Permitted Liens.”
 - **True liens**
 - Prohibits all liens except Permitted Liens.

Restricted Payments Covenant

- **Purpose:** Restrict undesirable transactions such as:
 - Dividends
 - Stock Repurchases
 - Retiring some types of junior debt ahead of the bonds
 - Investments in entities that are not Restricted Subsidiaries

Restricted Payments Covenant: Keeping Value in “The Box”



Change of Control

- **Purpose:** Protecting creditors when company ownership changes
- **Bonds:** Put right at 101% of par if a “Change of Control” occurs
- **Loans:** Usually an EoD requiring repayment in full (typically at par)
- **Change of Control usually includes:**
 - Change in majority voting control
 - But: “Permitted Holders” do not trigger a Change of Control
 - Sale of “substantially all” assets
 - Merger of two public companies (sometimes)
 - Continuing directors
 - Liquidation / dissolution
- There is sometimes (but not usually) a ratings condition
- There is sometimes (but not usually) a leverage-based portability exception

- **Purpose:** Maintain assets within the restricted group or reduce debt in recognition of diminished asset base
- **Basics:** Typically permitted subject to FMV and 75% cash consideration requirements
- **Bonds:** Par offer
- **Loans:** Mandatory prepayment

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