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# A theory of mandatory convertibles: distinct features for large repeated financing

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#### **ABSTRACT**

In recent years, mandatory convertibles (MCs) have become a popular means of raising

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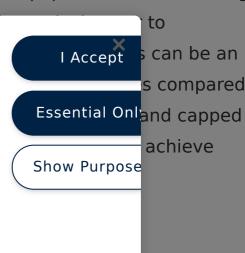
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### Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author.

## Notes

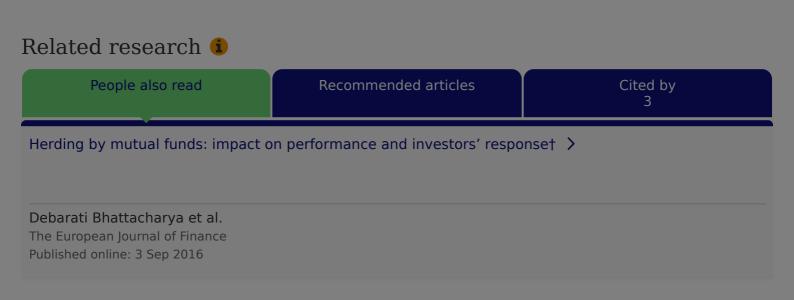
1 Given the distribution function of the project output, the distribution function F of output is, where is the probability of an event. If is random, all the results hold except that F is replaced by the joint distribution function of. We can also allow the randomness of to be resolved earlier or later than.

2 We follow the incomplete-contract approach proposed by Grossman and Hart (1986). Refer to their paper on the concepts of 'a variable being ex ante nonverifiable but ex post observable', 'an ex post decision being ex ante uncontractible', 'ex post renegotiation', and 'an efficient bargaining outcome'.

3 Adding another random shock in the second period will add a lot of technical complication. Such a complication is unnecessary for the purpose of this paper.

4 We wil ed function and y is be well defined disconti egral (Horst 1984). e two MCs ling). Hence, is the to iginal shareho stock, the firm may investors' total inc assume no dividends on common stock. However, if there is a random stock in the second period,

the timing of a dividend payment is relevant and it reflects risk sharing, which would force us to specify dividends on common stock explicitly.





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