WHO says business should be all work and no play? Not the AES Corporation, a global electricity producer. Right there in its annual report released this week, AES declares it has four "shared principles" that guide its operations: integrity, fairness, social responsibility and fun.

Fun? You bet. "AES desires that people employed by the company and those people with whom the company interacts have fun in their work," it proclaims. It has "structured its organization to maximize the opportunity for fun for as many people as possible."

Among those not having a great time just now are the AES shareholders. The stock price is down 45 percent this year as AES confronts a hostile capital market. It has cut back on capital spending and is trying to sell assets, but that is slow going. There are problems in Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina, which used to be its biggest profit centers. A subsidiary in Britain is in default on loans, and AES faces several lawsuits in California, where it is one of the companies blamed for soaring electricity prices in 2000.

But the most interesting part of the new annual report may deal with additional disclosures on one financing technique AES used in the good old days, when Wall Street loved it and the share price was rising. That was the issuance of what AES calls SELLS, which one might think was an
investment recommendation but instead is an acronym for "secured equity-linked loans."

At the end of last year, it owed $650 million on such loans, with $350 million due in 2003 and the rest in 2004. The company carries them as "nonrecourse loans" on its balance sheet, figuring that it doesn't need cash to pay the loans, only stock.

And there's the rub. At yesterday's $9 share price, AES would have to issue 72 million shares to repay the loans. That equals 13 percent of the shares already outstanding. In other words, this financing strategy could cause substantial dilution for shareholders who are already suffering. And the dilution worsens as the share price declines. At $3.40, a level AES reached last month, it would have to issue 191 million shares, a 35 percent dilution.

AES officials did not return telephone calls yesterday, and it is not clear when the SELLS were issued. But it appears that was while the company's stock was riding high. It peaked at $72.81 in the fall of 2000.

The use of SELLS was a classic bull market financing technique. Who cared about the risk of falling prices? At best, a rising stock price would mean that the company could issue stock at a high price to repay the loan. In the meantime, the accounting rules allowed AES to act as if the shares did not exist when it computed earnings per share. So its profits looked better than they would have appeared if the company had simply sold stock to investors.

In that way it is reminiscent of the first great period of convertible security issuance in the 1960's, when the accounting rules allowed companies to ignore the shares that would be issued on conversion when calculating per-share profit figures.

That accounting loophole was closed. Now normal convertible securities are considered in computing per-share numbers, to the extent that the
convertibles are in the money. But the shares backing these loans are ignored because it is possible that the company will pay the loans with cash.

This is not quite like Enron, which also had a lot of debt secured by a promise to issue stock. There is more disclosure here, and the AES debt is on its balance sheet. But there are similarities. If its business situation deteriorates and it faces problems in borrowing money, AES could have to issue a huge number of shares.

Sometimes a plan that looks great turns out to be no fun at all.