## 10 minutes

Your answers must be based on the CAPM and the Constant Growth Dividend Discount Model.

1) If the expected dividends for company $A$ are larger than the expected dividends for company B , then the share price of $A$ is larger than the share price of $B$.
$\square$ always trueimpossible to tell without knowing the risk of the two companies

Questions 2 to 5: Company ABC current price (at $\mathrm{t}=0$ ) is $€ 50$ per share. The dividend policy for this company is to distribute $80 \%$ of earnings to shareholders in the form of dividends. What remains of the earnings is reinvested at a ROE of $10 \%$. The cost of capital for Company X is $10 \%$.
2) What is the growth rate of dividends for company ABC ?

3) What is the next year's expected dividend?

4) What is next year's expected stock price (at $t=1$ ) for company ABC?
$€ 10$
$€ 51$€ 120
€ 36
$€+\infty$
5) If the covariance between company $A B C$ 's returns and the market portfolio decreases what happens to the stock price of company ABC holding everything else constant?
$\square$ it increases
$\square$ it decreases
$\square$ it does not change

## ANSWER KEY

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| $\square € 10$ | $\square € € 51$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\square € 26$ | $\square € 120$ |
| $\square € 36$ | $\square €+\infty$ |

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## Answers with reasoning:

1) Dividend Discount Models $V_{0}=D_{1} /(1+k)+D_{2} /(1+k)^{2}+D_{3} /(1+k)^{3}+\ldots$

So even as A's dividends $>$ B's dividends, it could be that $k_{B}<k_{A}$ so that $V_{0}{ }^{B}>V_{0}{ }^{A}$ : you need to know both D's and k's
2) Retention ratio $\mathrm{b}=1-$ payout ratio $=1-0.80=0.20$
$\mathrm{g}=\mathrm{ROE} \times \mathrm{b}=0.10 \times 0.20=0.02=2 \%$
3) $\mathrm{V}_{0}=\mathrm{D}_{1} /(\mathrm{k}-\mathrm{g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{D}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{0} \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{k}-\mathrm{g})=50 \mathrm{x}(0.10-0.02)=4.0 €$
4) $\mathrm{E}\left(\mathrm{P}_{1}\right)=\mathrm{V}_{1}=\mathrm{D}_{2} /(\mathrm{k}-\mathrm{g})=\left[\mathrm{D}_{1} \times(1+\mathrm{g})\right] /(\mathrm{k}-\mathrm{g})$
$\mathrm{E}\left(\mathrm{P}_{1}\right)=\mathrm{V}_{1}=4 \times 1.02 /(0.10-0.02)=51.00 €$
5) If the covariance between company ABC 's returns and the market portfolio decreases, then CAPM beta goes down (check your CAPM-beta formula), which means k (the required rate of return on the company shares) goes down (check your CAPM formula), which means stock price increases.

