

#### **CORPORATE INVESTMENT APPRAISAL**

**MASTERS IN FINANCE** 

#### **EXAM**

### **30 JANUARY 2013**

#### 2 HOURS

### INSTRUCTIONS TO READ BEFORE STARTING ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS

- 1. Please fill in your name and student number.
- 2. The exam has 5 groups of questions, with marks clearly indicated.
- 3. You may use one A4 sheet of paper with notes.
- 4. The cumulative Normal distribution table is attached at the end.
- 5. You may un-staple the Normal table, and the scrap paper. Nothing else.

Good Luck!

NameNo.	0
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### PROFESSOR CLARA RAPOSO'S VIP AREA:

GROUP	GRADE	COMMENT
I		
II		
III		
IV		
V		
TOTAL		

### **GROUP I (4 points)**

Over the last couple of years firm MILAN has invested 250 000 in the development of a new prototype. In order to launch the new product in the market, MILAN is considering investing in a new line of production, for which it has developed the following financial projections:

New Project	Year 1
Revenues	€ 1 280 000
Costs of Goods Sold	590 000
Depreciation	300 000
Interest Payments	50 000
Earnings Before Taxes	340 000
Net Income	€ 221 000

The project requires an immediate capital expenditure of € 900 000 in equipment with a life of 3 years, which is the time period for which the project will last. Revenues and Costs of Goods Sold are expected to grow 2% per year. Annual net working capital is 10% of next year's revenues. Consider a discount rate of 15% for this project.

(I.a) (1.5 points) Compute the Free Cash Flows of the project. Show your computations.

(I.b) (1.5 points) Read the following statement made your partner, Ms. K: "Forget this project! A 3-year project with annual Net Income around 220000 will surely offer an internal rate of return well below the 15% required by investors for a 900000 Capital Expenditure".

Do you agree with the statement made by Ms. K? Explain why you do, or do not, agree.

- (I.c) (1 point) To make a final decision your boss Mr. WAKI asks you to compute the Modified Internal Rate of Return (instead of the "normal" IRR) in order to compare this project to others that the company has in its pipeline.

  Compute the Modified IRR and explain why this could be a better criterion for
  - decision-making.

### **GROUP II (5 points)**

Firm MILAN considers investing in new project IRA (same industry as usual for the company), for which the free cash flows have already been estimated:

t	0	1	2
FCF <sub>t</sub>	-1000	530	725

We know that MILAN is financed with a ratio D/E=0.25, the beta of its shares is 1.5, and the firm is subject to corporate taxation at rate 30%. The firm's debt has an annual cost of 4%, which is 1% higher than the risk-free interest rate, and the market risk premium is 4.5%.

(II.a) (1.75 points) Assuming that the project is financed exclusively with equity, how good is it? Show your computations and explain your answer.

(II.b) (1.75 points) If the company decides to finance the project with a target ratio of leverage D/E = 0.5, the cost of debt would remain the same. What would happen to the NPV of the project? Explain your answer showing your computations.

(II.c) (1.5 points) Assume that the cost of debt remains equal to 4%, and that MILAN will get a loan for 2 years, with annual interest payments and full reimbursement in the end. What loan should MILAN get in order to see the present value of the project increase to 1115? Explain your answer showing all your steps.

# **GROUP III (3 points)**

According to the trade-off theory, which are the main factors that explain the choice of capital structure made by a firm? Explain your arguments based on empirical evidence, numerical examples and/or graphs.

### **GROUP IV (4 points)**

Firm MILAN has just announced a new issue of convertible bonds. 5000 bonds will be placed in the market at their nominal value, which is  $\in$  1000. The bonds promise to pay an annual coupon of 7%. Each bond may be converted into shares at maturity for a price of  $\in$ 10 per share, which takes place in three years time. By then the company wishes to see its equity value increase by  $\in$  5,000,000 (if conversion takes place). The current stock price of MILAN is  $\in$  8, and its market capitalization is  $\in$  80,000,000. The firm currently has no debt. We have estimated an annual volatility of 15% for MILAN's assets. The risk-free interest rate is 3% (continuous compounding) and the yield-to-maturity (continuous time) of the straight bonds issued by companies similar to MILAN is 6%.

(IV.a) (2.5 points) What is the value of the convertible bonds issue at the time of its announcement? Comment briefly.

(IV.b) (1.5 points) What is the expected price of the shares immediately after the convertibles are issued? Comment briefly.

### **GROUP V (4 points)**

In the framework of Merton's model, consider the following data of company MILAN: Equity has a market cap of 15 and a volatility of 30%. In 2 years' time, a loan of 100 reaches its maturity (ignore intermediate cash flows). Additionally we know that the risk-free interest rate is 3% per year (continuous time), and that the bankruptcy costs are approximately 25% of the value of the assets at liquidation.

You are told that the value of MILAN's Assets follows a binomial model, for which we have the following information:

TODAY	Year 1	Year 2
104.2596	107.2925	110.4137
	101.3124	104.2596
		98.4485

(V.a) (2 points) Is it credible to you that the Tree for the Value of the Assets of company MILAN is the one in the previous table? Show your computations and explain your answer.

(V.b) (2 points) Consider the same tree for MILAN's assets, but adjust your analysis to accommodate Anderson and Sundaresan's 1996 model of strategic debt service. Consider again that the firm has a loan of 100 to be repaid at time 2 (CS2) and no debt service is planned for time 1. To simplify, consider that the cash flows of the firm each period coincide with the value of the assets (ft=Vt). Bankruptcy costs are 25% of the value of the firm at liquidation, and the risk-free rate (continuous time) is 3% per year.

What is the debt service that will be chosen by the shareholders in equilibrium at time 2 (in each scenario), and what is the present value of the loan at time 0? Explain.

# ADDITIONAL SPACE TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION, IF REQUIRED

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## **SCRAP PAPER**

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