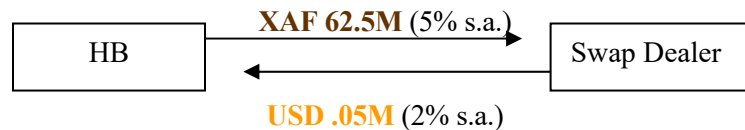


Midterm 2 - Solutions

Questions – Justify all your answers.

1.  
A.



B.  $T = 1$  years (2 payments)

$$F_{t,6\text{-mo}} = 0.002 \text{ USD/XAF} * (1+.01/2)/(1+.04/2) = \mathbf{0.001971 \text{ USD/XAF}}$$

$$F_{t,12\text{-mo}} = 0.002 \text{ USD/XAF} * (1+.01/2)^2 / (1+.04/2)^2 = \mathbf{0.001942 \text{ USD/XAF}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Value of CF in 6-mo} &= [\mathbf{USD .05M} - \mathbf{XAF 62.50M} * \mathbf{0.001971 \text{ USD/XAF}}] / (1 + .01/2) \\ &= \mathbf{USD -0.0728M} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Value of CF in 12-mo} &= [\mathbf{USD .05M} - \mathbf{XAF 62.550M} * \mathbf{0.001942 \text{ USD/XAF}}] / (1 + .01/2)^2 \\ &= \mathbf{USD -0.0706M} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Value of CF in 12-mo} &= [\mathbf{USD 5M} - \mathbf{XAF 2500M} * \mathbf{0.001942 \text{ USD/XAF}}] / (1 + .01/2)^2 \\ &= \mathbf{USD 0.1445M} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{V_{HB}} \text{ (in M)} = \mathbf{USD -0.0728M} + \mathbf{USD -0.0706M} + \mathbf{USD 0.1445M} = \mathbf{USD -0.0011M}$$

C. Now, the coupon in XAF is 7% (s.a.) => payment XAF 87.5M.

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{V_{HB}} &= \text{NPV(USD receivables)} - \text{NPV(XAF payables)} \times S_t = \\ &= [\mathbf{USD .05M} / (1+.01/2) + \mathbf{USD 5.05M} / (1+.01/2)^2] - \\ &\quad - [\mathbf{USD 87.5M} / (1+.04/2) + \mathbf{XAF 2587.5M} / (1+.04/2)^2] * .002 \text{ USD/XAF} \\ &= \mathbf{USD -0.09599M} \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Version A

	USD $r_t$	SD	$B_{\text{world}}$	RVOL	Rank
DENMARK	0.12302	0.19611	<b>0.97842</b>	0.12574	1
RUSSIA	0.11909	0.33654	<b>1.42204</b>	0.08374	2
SOUTH KOREA	0.06618	0.15387	<b>0.79396</b>	0.08336	3
SWITZERLAND	0.10431	0.27816	<b>1.27061</b>	0.08210	4
MEXICO	0.03783	0.19005	<b>0.47196</b>	0.08015	5
USA	0.08122	0.23863	<b>1.12299</b>	0.07233	6
TAIWAN	0.06619	0.15166	<b>0.93038</b>	0.07115	7
SOUTH AFRICA	0.06499	0.24172	<b>0.96082</b>	0.06764	8
CANADA	0.07072	0.20027	<b>1.08051</b>	0.06545	9
BRAZIL	0.07348	0.25394	<b>1.13001</b>	0.06503	10
MOROCCO	0.06925	0.21555	<b>1.14581</b>	0.06044	11
AUSTRALIA	0.08939	0.35411	<b>1.51304</b>	0.05908	12
GERMANY	0.04328	0.23134	<b>1.31480</b>	0.03292	13
CHILE	0.01077	0.21868	<b>1.16631</b>	0.00923	14
EM-Asia	0.0632	0.21690	<b>1.07970</b>	<b>0.04469</b>	
R_f	0.01498				
<b>SD_World (<math>\sigma_m</math>)</b>	<b>0.1550</b>				
Equal Weighted Return	0.07284				
Equal Weighted Beta	<b>1.09297</b>				
Equal Weighted RVOL	<b>0.05294</b>				

### b.

	$\sigma_{\epsilon_i}^2$	$(r_i - r_f)(\beta_i / \sigma_{\epsilon_i}^2)$	$\sigma_m^2 \beta_i^2 / \sigma_{\epsilon_i}^2$	$C_i$	Included?	$Z_i$	$\omega_i$
DENMARK	0.0155	6.8376	1.4876	<b>0.06604</b>	1	2.7363	<b>0.9209</b>
RUSSIA	0.0647	2.2891	0.7512	<b>0.06770</b>	1	0.1324	<b>0.0446</b>
SOUTH KOREA	0.0386	2.9416	1.0052	<b>0.06832</b>	1	0.1026	<b>0.0345</b>
SWITZERLAND	0.0085	4.7649	1.7750	<b>0.06719</b>	0	0.0000	<b>0.0000</b>
MEXICO	0.0266	2.7920	1.1371	<b>0.06589</b>	0	0.0000	<b>0.0000</b>
USA	0.0022	21.6193	9.4355	<b>0.05972</b>	0	0.0000	<b>0.0000</b>
TAIWAN	0.0363	1.3257	0.6118	<b>0.05945</b>	0	0.0000	<b>0.0000</b>
SOUTH AFRICA	0.0338	1.9554	0.9074	<b>0.05907</b>	0	0.0000	<b>0.0000</b>
CANADA	0.0121	4.9940	2.3258	<b>0.05821</b>	0	0.0000	<b>0.0000</b>
BRAZIL	0.0704	1.5993	0.7813	<b>0.05788</b>	0	0.0000	<b>0.0000</b>
MOROCCO	0.0308	0.3505	0.1739	<b>0.05780</b>	0	0.0000	<b>0.0000</b>
AUSTRALIA	0.0149	4.1686	2.1144	<b>0.05687</b>	0	0.0000	<b>0.0000</b>
GERMANY	0.0120	3.1039	3.4645	<b>0.05233</b>	0	0.0000	<b>0.0000</b>
CHILE	0.0151	-0.3241	2.1586	<b>0.04818</b>	0	0.0000	<b>0.0000</b>
Totals	0.0776						
R_f	0.014978						
SD_World ( $\sigma_m$ )	<b>0.1550</b>						
<b>C*</b>	<b>0.0672</b>						

Optimal Portfolio

Beta **1.0083**  
RVOL **0.1063**

c. It will have no effect. EM-ASIA's RVOL, 0.0447, is lower than the cut-off rate,  $C^*$ . It would've not entered into OP.

d.

	$\omega_i$
DENMARK	<b>0.4605</b>
RUSSIA	<b>0.0223</b>
SOUTH KOREA	<b>0.0173</b>
SWITZERLAND	<b>0.0000</b>
MEXICO	<b>0.0000</b>
USA	<b>0.2500</b>
TAIWAN	<b>0.0000</b>
SOUTH AFRICA	<b>0.0000</b>
CANADA	<b>0.0000</b>
BRAZIL	<b>0.0000</b>
MOROCCO	<b>0.0000</b>
AUSTRALIA	<b>0.0000</b>
GERMANY	<b>0.0000</b>
CHILE	<b>0.0000</b>
DENMARK	<b>0.2500</b>
Totals	1

Constrained  
Portfolio

Beta **1.0067**  
RVOL **0.0780**

No. It cannot improve, since EM-Asia and US are not in the OP.

Caps and floors can protect a portfolio, especially when future returns and variances are not well represented by their past history.

3.

a)  $k_{m=\text{Chile}} (\text{in USD}) = \mathbf{0.0613}$

$$E[S_t] = E[I_{\text{CH}}] - E[I_{\text{US}}] \Rightarrow k_{m=\text{Chile}} (\text{in CLP}) = \mathbf{0.0613} + \mathbf{0.02} = \mathbf{0.0813}$$

$$k_c = D/(E+D) k_d(1-t) + E/(E+D) k_e = .70 * .09 * (.75) + .30 * [.07 + 1.3 * (.0813 - .07)] = 0.07266$$

b)  $(r_M - r_f)_{\text{Chile}} (\text{in USD}) = (r_M - r_f)_{\text{US}} * \sigma_{\text{Chile}} / \sigma_{\text{US}} = (.08895 - .0446) * .197 / .1523 = \mathbf{0.05736671}$

$$(r_M - r_f)_{\text{Chile}} (\text{in CLP}) = (r_M - r_f)_{\text{Chile}} (\text{in USD}) + (E[I_{\text{Chile}}] - E[I_{\text{US}}]) = \mathbf{0.05736671} + \mathbf{.02} = \mathbf{0.0774}$$

$$k_c = .70 * .09 * (.75) + .30 * [.07 + 1.3 * (\mathbf{0.0774})] = \mathbf{0.0984}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CER}_{\text{Chile}} &= (r_M - r_f)_{\text{Chile}} (\text{in USD}) - (r_M - r_f)_{\text{US}} = \mathbf{0.05736671} - (.08895 - .0446) \\ &= \mathbf{0.01302} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{JRV-Chile}} = .25 / .75 = \mathbf{0.3333}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_{e,\text{Chile}} (\text{in USD}) &= r_{f,\text{US}} + \beta (r_M - r_f)_{\text{US}} + \lambda_{\text{JRV-Chile}} \text{CER}_{\text{Chile}} \\ &= .0446 + 1.3 * (.08895 - .0446) + \mathbf{0.3333} * (\mathbf{0.01302}) = \mathbf{0.1066} \end{aligned}$$

$$k_{e,\text{Chile}} (\text{in CLP}) = k_{e,\text{Chile}} (\text{in USD}) + (E[I_{\text{Chile}}] - E[I_{\text{US}}]) = \mathbf{0.1066} + \mathbf{.01} = \mathbf{0.1166}$$

$$k_c = .70 * .09 * (.75) + .30 * (\mathbf{0.1166}) = \mathbf{0.08223}$$

d)

$$\text{NPV} (\text{in CLP M}) = -2,000 + .75 * CF_1 * [1.04 / (\mathbf{0.08223} - .04)] = 0 \Rightarrow CF_1 = \text{CLP } 108.282\text{M}$$

e) Country risk  $\uparrow \Rightarrow \text{NPV} \downarrow$ .

4. Following usual market practices:

i. Write down the following generic terms for the issue:

Amount of equity raised: **CAD 500M \* 1 \* 5 DKK/CAD = DKK 2,500M**  
Number of shares created on exercise: **DKK 2,500M/DKK 170 = 14,705,882.35**  
Number of warrants per bond: **14,705,882.35 \* 1/50,000 = 294.1176**  
Value of the warrants attached to each bond of CAD 10,000: **294.1176 \* DKK 18.529 = DKK 5,449.706**  
**= CAD 1089.941 (=DKK 5,449.706/ 5 DKK/CAD)**  
(or **10.90%** of nominal amount)

ii. Calculate the information required below to complete the pro forma of Koeman's issue:

1. The bond

Amount: **CAD 500M**  
Maturity: 5-year  
Coupon: 3.20% (= **2.10%** + **1.10%** )  
Issue price: **100**  
**Yield: 3.20%**

2. The warrants

Price of warrant: **DKK 18.529 (= 1.3002 \* 145 - 170)**  
Exercise premium: **10.90 (= 18.529/170)**  
Global premium: **30.02 (= [180+8.53]/145]**  
Issue price (bond and warrants): 100 + **10.90** = 110.90  
Cost of funds (based on total issue price less commissions): **1.347%**