

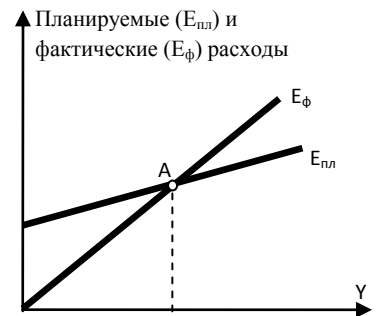
Время выполнения задания – 180 минут, язык – русский/английский

I. ОБЩАЯ ЧАСТЬ. МИКРОЭКОНОМИКА. МАКРОЭКОНОМИКА

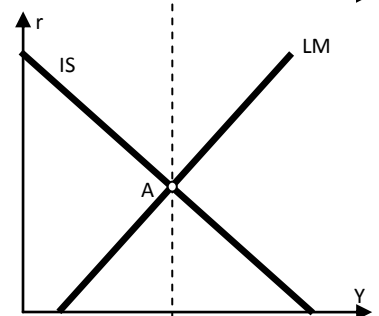
РЕШИТЕ ЗАДАЧИ.

Задача 1 (25 баллов).

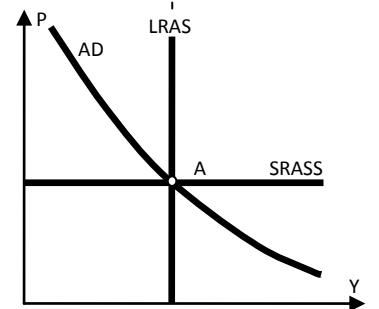
В закрытой экономике функция потребления задана как $C = 400 + 0,75Y^d$ (здесь Y^d - располагаемый доход), функция инвестиций: $I = 150 + 0.15Y - 5i$ (здесь i - процентная ставка, заданная в процентных пунктах, то есть при $i = 2\%$ в формулу вместо i подставляется число 2), функция налогов: $T = 100 + 0,2Y$, величина государственных закупок товаров и услуг равна 800, трансферты и проценты по гос. долгу равны нулю. Кривая LM задана уравнением $(M^s / P) = Y - 30i$ (где M^s - номинальное предложение денег, P - уровень цен и i - процентная ставка, заданная в процентных пунктах). Предложение денег равно $M^s = 4850$.



Вопрос 1.1 (5 баллов) При экзогенно заданном уровне цен $P = 1$ рассчитайте величины равновесного выпуска и процентной ставки.



Вопрос 1.2 (8 баллов) Предположим, что при уровне выпуска, рассчитанного в 1.1 экономика находилась в точности на уровне полной занятости. Однако правительство, из-за ошибки в расчетах, посчитало этот уровень слишком низким, приняло решение стимулировать экономику и повысило величину государственных закупок до 850. Предполагая, что в краткосрочном периоде уровень цен неизменен и краткосрочное совокупное предложение горизонтально, покажите кратко- и долгосрочные последствия этого решения в трех системах координат, так как показано на рисунке (так, чтобы точки равновесия соответствовали друг другу). Исходная точка, соответствующая равновесию, рассчитанному в 1.1, уже показана и обозначена буквой А. Точки краткосрочного равновесия после повышения гос. закупок обозначьте буквами В, а точки долгосрочного равновесия - буквами С.



Вопрос 1.3 (12 баллов) Найдите координаты точек В и С на каждом из трех графиков.

Задача 2 (25 баллов).

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Рыночный спрос задан функцией $P = 100 - 0.5Q$. На рынке производят и продают продукцию две одинаковые фирмы, издержки каждой из них равны $TC_i = 4Q_i$, $i = 1, 2$.

Вопрос 2.1. (5 баллов) Если фирмы конкурируют по Курно, сколько продукции произведет каждая из них? Какая цена установится на рынке и какую прибыль получит каждая из фирм?

Вопрос 2.2. (5 баллов) Предположим, первой фирме известна функция реакции второй фирмы и она первой принимает решение об объеме производства/продаж, а вторая фирма подстраивается под ее выбор (олигополия Штакельберга). Сколько продукции произведет первая фирма (лидер)? Вторая фирма (последователь)? Какая цена установится на рынке и какую прибыль получит каждая из фирм?

Вопрос 2.3. (4 балла) Если фирмы объединятся в картель и начнут действовать заодно (а производство и прибыли будут делить пополам), сколько продукции произведет каждая из них? Какая цена установится на рынке и какую прибыль получит каждая из фирм?

Вопрос 2.4. (4 балла) Если между фирмами начнется ценовая война (олигополия Бертрана), сколько продукции произведет каждая из них? Какая цена установится на рынке и какую прибыль получит каждая из фирм?

Вопрос 2.5. (7 баллов) Сравнивая результаты 2.1-2.4, в каком из случаев общественное благосостояние будет наибольшим? Наименьшим? Проиллюстрируйте каждый из этих двух крайних случаев графиками, на которых покажите выигрыши покупателей и (при возможности) производителей.

II. СПЕЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Выберите и выполните только один из блоков заданий специальной части в соответствии с выбранной вами программой магистерской подготовки.

БЛОК II.1. «ФОНДОВЫЕ РЫНКИ И ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ИНСТИТУТЫ»

Тест 1. (2 point per correct answer).

Choose the correct description of the existence of the wide market indices on the Russian stock market:

- 1) There are two indices on the Russian stock market: MICEX and RTS. One of them is based on the stock prices in the national currency, the second one – in dollars
- 2) There were two indices on the Russian stock market, but only one has remained after the stock exchanges consolidation. This index is based on the stock prices in the national currency.
- 3) There are three key indices on the Russian stock market. The first index is based on the stock prices in the national currency, the second one – in dollars, the third – in euro.

Тест 2. (1 point per correct answer).

Which of these ratios is the most stable (is suitable for most industries and less volatile in dynamics)?

1) EV/Sales

3) EV/EBITDA

2) P/E

4) P/EBITDA

Тест 3. (2 point per correct answer).

Macaulay duration of a corporate bond is 4 years. The yield to maturity of this bond is 8%. The coupon rate is 13%. If the interest rate on the market increases by 2%, how the bond price will change? Choose the correct percentage and direction of price change. All values should be rounded to two signs after comma.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Increases by 2% | 5) Increases by 7,41% |
| 2) Decreases by 2% | 6) Decreases by 7,41% |
| 3) Increases by 8% | 7) Increases by 7,08% |
| 4) Decreases by 8% | 8) Decreases by 7,08% |

Тест 4. (1 point per correct answer).

Book value (BV) in EV/BV ratio can be identified as:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1) Book value of equity | 3) Book value of all assets of the company |
| 2) Book value of debt | 4) There is no right answer |

Тест 5. (2 point per correct answer).

Choose the correct statement regarding the reaction of short and long-term government and corporate bonds to certain macroeconomic or political events (for example, changes in expected inflation or the election of D. Trump as the US president). How have yields of bonds of different segments and maturities changed?

- 1) Yields of 30-year US Treasuries are more sensitive to inflation forecasts than those of short-term bonds. So, after the election of D. Trump yields of 30-year US Treasuries increased to a greater extent.
- 2) Yields of 10-year US Treasuries are more sensitive to inflation forecasts than those of more long-term US Treasuries. So, after the election of D. Trump yields of 10-year US Treasuries increased to a greater extent.
- 3) Yields of government bonds are not sensitive to inflation, only yields of corporate coupon bonds react to inflation. Corporate coupon bonds demonstrated growth of yields.
- 4) Neither government nor corporate bonds do not react to changes in inflation forecasts. Inflation influences on the stock market only.

Тест 6. (2 points, 1 points per correct answer).

An analyst calculated the coefficients of the linear regression of returns of company's shares on the returns of stock market index. As a result, he received the equation:

$$Y = 1,2 * X + 0,04, R^2 = 0,62$$

Which of the following conclusions can the analyst draw from this information? (choose two correct answers)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Risk-free rate of return = 4% | 4) Risk premium = 1.2% |
| 2) Risk-free rate of return = 6.2% | 5) Required rate of return is 20% |
| 3) Raw Beta = 1,2 | 6) Adjusted Beta = 1,13 |

An analyst uses Gordon model and CAPM to evaluate fair value of GAZPROM common share. Choose correct answers in the following series of questions (from 8 until 12 - 5 points, 1 point per correct answer):

Тест 8.

CAPM allows to find out:

- 1) Expected returns on the company's shares
- 2) Fair price of the company's shares in absolute terms (rubles)
- 3) Beta coefficient
- 4) Expected and required returns on the company's shares

Тест 9.

The company assumes a perpetual stream of dividend at the annual rate of 300 rubles per share. The alternative investment rate taking into account the risk of Gazprom's shares is 10%. The risk-free rate is 6%. What is the fair price of shares (in rubles):

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1) 1 875 | 3) 5000 |
| 2) 3 000 | 4) 7500 |

Тест 10.

DPS for the reporting year (2016) is 210 rubles and the annual growth rate of dividend is constant and equals to 1%. What is the fair value of one share (in rubles) at the beginning of 2017 if the alternative rate is 11%?

- 1) 1 750
- 2) 2 100
- 3) 2 121

Тест 11.

If equity owners' risk increases due to some corporate decisions (a change of management, change of financial strategy) then:

- 1) Required equity's rate of return and the discount rate of cash benefits of capital owners will decrease;
- 2) Required return on equity and the discount rate of cash benefits of capital owners will increase;
- 3) Required return on equity and the discount rate of cash benefits of the owners of capital will not change

Тест 12.

Calculate the expected returns on Gazprom's shares in 2017 if the risk-free rate is 5%, the returns on the stock market index for 2016 is 20%, beta is 0.9, market risk premium is 6% (calculated based on the long-term time horizon as average return)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1) 18,5% | 3) 10,4% |
|----------|----------|

2) 18%

4) 6%

Тест 13. (1 point per correct answer).

At the zero-coupon bond

- 1) the duration is the term to maturity
- 2) the duration does not exist
- 3) the duration is equal to the life of the bond

Тест 14. (1 point per correct answer).

A 13 year, 8%, \$1000 face value bond is currently trading at \$970. A yield to maturity of this bond must be

- 1) Less than 8%
- 2) Greater than 8%
- 3) Equal to 8%
- 4) Unknown

Тест 15. (3 points, 1 point per correct answer).

According to the three factor Fama French (3FF) model, which risk factors are taken into account

- 1) the volatility of a security
- 2) the beta factor as a sensitivity to market risk
- 3) the beta factor as a sensitivity to risk free rate
- 4) the alpha coefficient
- 5) the reverse factor
- 6) the size factor
- 7) the value factor
- 8) the gamma factor

Тест 16. (4 point per correct answer).

Assets of a private pension fund (PPF) are estimated at 18 bln Rub. The expected return for the fund assets portfolio is 12%, the volatility of the portfolio returns is 26% (assuming a normal distribution of returns). The 99% confidence interval of the cumulative normal curve corresponds to 2.33 standard deviations. Calculate the value at risk of the fund (in bln Rub) for the probability of 1%.

- 1) 8,7
- 2) 5
- 3) 4,68
- 4) 1,8

РЕШИТЕ ЗАДАЧИ (максимум - 26 баллов)

Задача 1. (10 баллов, 2 балла за каждый верный ответ)

По публичной компании ААП аналитик в рамках проведения фундаментального анализа по стандартной финансовой отчетности компании за 2016 год (МСФО, в долларах)

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нашел следующую информацию. Собственный капитал по балансу составляет \$6 000 тыс., заемный капитал по балансу \$4 000 тыс., последний привлечен под 10% годовых.

Также аналитик нашел, что Sales = \$12 000 тыс., Gross profit = \$4 930 тыс., Selling, General and Administrative expenses (S&GA, without D&A) = \$2 450 тыс., Non-cash charges (Depreciation and Amortization) = \$350 тыс., Effective tax rate = 20%. Фискальная ставка налога на прибыль также 20%.

Изменение Net Working Capital за 2016 год сама компания оценивает в \$500 тыс. В годовом отчете компании указано, что Net capital investments составляет \$316 тыс., Net borrowing \$120 тыс.

Помогите аналитику оценить следующие аналитические финансовые результаты компании (\$ тыс. или %)

- 1) EBITDA and EBIT
- 2) OCF
- 3) FCFE
- 4) ROC
- 5) Net income profit margin

Задача 2. (5 баллов)

Фондовый индекс состоит из акций трёх компаний: А, В и С. Индекс рассчитывается как среднее арифметическое, взвешенное по капитализации компаний. На момент начала расчёта индекса цена акции А была равна 30 руб., В - 40 руб., С - 50 руб. Количество выпущенных акций компании А составляло 100 штук, В - 200 штук и С - 300 штук. В момент времени Т цены акций составили: А - 34 руб., В - 38 руб., С - 52 руб., а количество выпущенных акций: А - 120 штук, В - 250 штук, С - 300 штук. Значение индекса в момент начала его расчёта равно 100. Определить значение индекса в момент времени Т.

Задача 3. (5 баллов)

Определить риск портфеля, состоящего из акций А и В, если доля акции А в портфеле составляет 20%, стандартное отклонение доходности акции А за период равно 25%, акции В: 35%. Коэффициент ковариации доходностей равен 120. Средняя годовая доходность акции А за рассматриваемый период равна 10%, доходность акции В: 18%.

Задача 4. (6 баллов)

Аналитик оценивает акции публичной компании А на начало 2017 года. Бета коэффициент акций компании равен единице. ROA компании по 2016 году оценено в 10% годовых. Дивидендная доходность равна 3%. Компания А в 2017 году не будет осуществлять дивидендные выплаты, в конце 2018 г. – планирует выплатить дивиденд в размере 100 руб. на акцию, в конце 2019 г. – 110 руб. на акцию, а далее (с 2020 года) дивиденд будет расти с темпом 4% ежегодно. Номинальная ставка процента по однолетним государственным облигациям в период 2017-2019 гг. ожидается на уровне 5%, по долгосрочным – 7%, премия за риск инвестирования в компанию среднего риска – 6%. Начиная с 2020 г. стоимость собственного капитала (COE) для компании будет на 1 процентный пункт выше значения 2017-2019 гг. Определите справедливую (целевую) цену акции на начало 2017 г/

**БЛОК II.2. «СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ФИНАНСАМИ ФИРМЫ»
/CORPORATE FINANCE part**

1. Multiple choice questions (choose one answer).

Use the following problem description to answer multiple choice questions (3, 4, 5) and solve problem 3. Provide solutions to all answers (including answers multiple choice questions)

ABC company follows NO growth strategy. ABC company is financed with debt capital and equity capital. Equity consists of 2000 shares that are traded today at 400 rubles each. Debt is represented by riskless perpetual bonds which offer 6% coupon rate. In total there are 250 bonds and each has face value of 1000 rubles. ABC's management team is considering a "complex refinancing plan". Managers want to issue additional debt and use the proceeds to pay out dividends immediately. Management has decided to issue 100 risky straight coupon bonds with face value of 500 rubles with 10-year maturity. New bonds are expected to be sold at their face value and offer 7% coupon rate. Suppose you believe CAPM holds. Corporate income tax rate which is the only market imperfection equals 20%. The risk-free rate of return is 5% and yield curve is flat. ABC management plans to retire the new risky bonds when they mature at the end of 10 year period and will finance this repayment with an additional equity issue. ABC management team will disclose the description of the whole "complex refinancing plan" tomorrow morning. Analytics assume ABC's interest tax savings are of the same level of risk as its corresponding debt issues.

Unfortunately, you are not given the information regarding the systematic level of risk of ABC's equity and have to deal with comparable companies. XYZ company is a perfect candidate for that. XYZ's line of business is the same as ABC operates. However, XYZ company is 10 times greater in assets. Possibly, such a difference in size can be explained by XYZ's longer history of operations. XYZ management team continuously reinvests 25% of its earnings. XYZ uses two types of capital. One half is equity which has beta of 1,5. The other half is perpetual debt offering 6% yield. Analytics assume XYZ's interest tax savings are of the same level of risk as its operating assets. Expected return on the market portfolio is 15%.

Suppose, ABC's managers will firstly disclose all the details of their "complex refinancing plan" tomorrow morning. Afterwards they will issue debt and, finally, will use the proceedings to pay out cash dividends.

Answer the following questions:

3. (2 points) Determine the ABC firm value and the ABC stock price today before the announcement. Don't forget to provide explanations and calculations if needed. Choose the closest values.

- 1) Firm value 1110000 rubles, Stock price 405 rubles
- 2) Firm value 1100000 rubles, Stock price 400 rubles

- 3) Firm value 1104900 rubles, Stock price 403 rubles
- 4) Firm value 1054900 rubles, Stock price 378 rubles
- 5) Firm value 1054900 rubles, Stock price 428 rubles
- 6) Firm value 1050000 rubles, Stock price 400 rubles

4. (4 points) Determine the ABC firm value and the ABC stock price tomorrow morning after debt issue. Don't forget to provide explanations and calculations if needed. Choose the closest values.

- 1) Firm value 1110000 rubles, Stock price 405 rubles
- 2) Firm value 1100000 rubles, Stock price 400 rubles
- 3) Firm value 1104900 rubles, Stock price 403 rubles
- 4) Firm value 1054900 rubles, Stock price 378 rubles
- 5) Firm value 1054900 rubles, Stock price 428 rubles
- 6) Firm value 1050000 rubles, Stock price 400 rubles

5. (4 points) Determine the ABC firm value and the ABC stock price tomorrow after dividend payment. Don't forget to provide explanations and calculations if needed. Choose the closest values.

- 1) Firm value 1110000 rubles, Stock price 405 rubles
- 2) Firm value 1100000 rubles, Stock price 400 rubles
- 3) Firm value 1104900 rubles, Stock price 403 rubles
- 4) Firm value 1054900 rubles, Stock price 378 rubles
- 5) Firm value 1054900 rubles, Stock price 428 rubles
- 6) Firm value 1050000 rubles, Stock price 400 rubles

2. Problem solving section

Problem 3. (15 points) Continue to use the provided above problem description about ABC's "complex refinancing plan" and answer two questions. Don't forget to provide assumptions, explanations and calculations if needed.

3.1 (10 points) Determine the required return on ABC equity today and tomorrow after the announcement.

3.2 (5 points) Determine the change in ABC stock value as a result of capital structure change in 10 years when ABC is supposed to issue additional equity and repay risky debt. Present calculations if necessary.

Problem 4 (25 points) You are asked to advise on an investment project. Company BCD plans to implement a project that will be financed with debt and equity. Shareholders have decided to implement the project with help of a separate new entity – company Z. Company Z will be created specifically to realize the project.

You are given the following info regarding the project:

Project has 3 years maturity. Sales are expected to be 300, 400 and 500 mln. rubles for the corresponding three years. COGS (excluding depreciation expense) will comprise 50% of Sales. Capital expenditures will reflect acquisition of equipment for 180 mln. rubles. It will be fully

depreciated using straight-line approach. Net working capital management guidelines require current assets to be at 30% of expected EBITDA in a corresponding year. Current liabilities are planned to be at 10% of expected COGS in a corresponding year. Corporate income tax rate is 20%. Interest rate on debt capital is 10%. Required return on unlevered equity capital is 20%.

Project will be financed with debt and equity capital. It is agreed that debtholders will provide 90 mln. rubles with 10% required return. The rest will be financed with equity capital.

Managers agreed to a special debt repayment scheme. 90 mln. of debt will be retired in three equal installments of 30 mln. at the end of each of three years. All of three repayments will be financed with equity issues. Such a repayment scheme will result in changing capital structure. After the final debt repayment company Z will realize itself to be financed only with equity.

Answer the following questions:

4.1 (6 points) Assume the project is financed with equity only. Build up cash flows table and determine whether the project should be implemented.

4.2 (6 points) Calculate APV (Adjusted Present Value) of the project and advise whether the project should be implemented.

4.3 (6 points) Suppose APV measure from previous question follows normal distribution with estimated mean that you calculated in question 4.2 and standard deviation of APV equal to σ . You as a consultant got the following information from CEO of BCD company: company BCD managers will accept the project only in case the probability of firm value decrease is not higher than 2,3%. Estimate the maximum standard deviation σ of APV that will allow to accept the project.

4.4 (7 points) Suppose variance of APV calculated in question 4.3 depended only on sales fluctuations. Now you discover COGS being the second major source of uncertainty. Discuss characteristics of Sales and COGS that might increase probability of the project to be accepted (for example, those characteristics that might decrease standard deviation σ of APV that you got in question 4.3)