

Session 13C: Post class test solutions

1. **d. The company has a bad track record on operating investments and you are afraid that the company will invest the cash.** Cash earns a low rate of return, but it is a fair rate of return. So, it is neither a value destroyer nor does it create value. It is your concern that it may be “wasted” by investing a project/business where you earn less than the cost of capital that triggers the discount.
2. **b. 37.5%.** To compute the discount, assume that you invest \$100 in Genesis today. If they continue to earn 3% less than the required return, as they have in the past, the expected cash flow each year will be 5% (8% - 3%). Discounting this expected cash flow at the required return of 8%:
 - Market value of fund = $5 / .08 = \$62.5$
 - Discount as % = $1 - 62.5 / 100 = .375$ or 37.5%
3. **d. \$270 million.** Since this is a minority holding, it is not reflected in your current operating income, cash flow or value of \$250 million. You have to add the estimated market value of this holding to your value:
 - Estimated market value of holding = 10% of \$200 m = \$20 m
 - Estimated value of Pagano = \$250 m + \$20 m = \$270 m
4. **a. \$700 million.** To get to the value of equity, you need to add cash, subtract out debt and subtract out the estimated market value of the “minority” interest in the consolidated subsidiary.
 - Value of equity = $1000 + 100 - 200 - .4(500) = \700 m
 - Optimally, you would have liked to value the parent company as a stand-alone entity but you don't have that information.
5. **e. None of the above.** All of these assets contribute to generating the cash flows that you have discounted to arrive at your value of \$2 billion. Adding them on to that value would be double counting.