

- 1.** List three possible arguments against international equity investment and briefly discuss the significance of each. (8p).
- 2.** Explain briefly the four main implementation steps behind the Black-Litterman model of active asset allocation. (8p)
- 3.** You have classified the market in four portfolios as follows: Small Value, Large Value, Small Growth, Large Growth. The weight of the each portfolio in the index is also given. Suppose the risk free rate is 2% and accordingly you have designed the following model:

<b>Portfolios</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b><u>Sensitivity to Factor I</u> (Market beta)</b>	<b><u>Sensitivity to Factor II</u> (Price/Book)</b>	<b><u>Sensitivity to Factor III</u> (Average capitalisation)</b>
<b>Small Value</b>	5%	0.85	0.8	1
<b>Small Growth</b>	5%	0.95	1.3	1
<b>Large Value</b>	40%	0.90	2.0	8
<b>Large Growth</b>	50%	1.10	3.0	10
<b>Risk premium</b>		8%	-2%	0.1%

- a) When using the APT, which portfolio has the highest expected return? Show your calculations. (2p)
- b) Still using the APT, what is the expected return of the market and how does it compare with the returns of the other 4 portfolios? (2p)
- c) One of your competitors uses the CAPM. Based on the betas above, which portfolio would he choose when he wants to maximise his expected return? (3p)
- d) In order to diversify his anticipated risk, another competitor wants to combine the Small Value and the Large Growth Portfolios. The new portfolio should have an overall sensitivity to factor I of one. Show how much the competitor must invest in Small Value and how much in Large Growth. The portfolio must be fully invested. Short sales are not allowed. (3p)

(End of question 3.)

4. Expected returns, volatilities and correlations for four assets are given in the table below. X and Y are individual risky assets whereas M represents the market value weighted index and RF the risk free rate.

- a) Compute the expected return, volatility and expected Sharpe ratio of a currently held portfolio with a weight of 10% in X, 10% in Y, 50% in M and 30% in RF. (4p)
- b) Construct an *optimal* allocation for an investor with constant relative risk aversion coefficient  $A=4$ . (10p)

Asset (i)	Expected return	Volatility		Correlation		
				X	Y	M
X	5.60%	20.00%	X	1		
Y	4.80%	8.00%	Y	0.4	1	
M	6.00%	15.00%	M	0.6	0.2	1
RF	4.00%	0.00%				

(End of question 4.)

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