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Dividend policy

- Companies pay a fraction of their earnings as dividends to its owners
- > The remainder is kept by the company (retained earnings) and increases its equity
- Retained earnings can be used to finance further investments
- Dividends are a source of income for equity owners

Balancing income and investment

- Companies need to balance providing an income to owners with making additional investments
- Additional investments would lead to higher profits in the future and higher future dividends
- As future investments are dependent on retained earnings, we will see how dividends can be used to signal information to the market

Increasing equity and retained earnings

- Retained earnings are not the only source to increase investments, companies can also raise additional equity
- We will see how companies would optimally balance dividends and raising additional equity in the market
- Companies might also retain too much earnings such that not all can be invested and we will look at the impact this has on company values



Dividends do not matter without moral hazard

- We have seen that the dividends paid are irrelevant for the value of the company as long as future investments are profitable
- If investments are not profitable or retained earnings can be diverted to benefit managers, dividends should be increased
- ? Even if managers cannot divert earnings for their own benefit, when would shareholders prefer high dividends?
- ! If the company has only low-value investments available and shareholders have better investments available to them, they would prefer a return of funds to make such investments

Asymmetric information between shareholders and managers

- Companies have better information about future prospects than outside investors
- If dividends affect their ability to make investments, they might use dividends strategically to maximize company value
- Investors can observe dividend decisions and might be able to infer from that the prospects of the company



Dividends revealing company prospects

- Dividends can signal the prospects of a company as the impact of high dividends is more severe if these prospects are less good
- The information obtained from the dividend decision will then affect the company value as its type is revealed
- ? A company pays a high dividend, does it then always follow that it has good prospects?
- ! It can signal good prospects, but might also be the result of reducing moral hazard if the company does not have many good investment projects

- Dividends can serve as a signal about the prospect of a company
- Dividends can also be used to reduce moral hazard, but this implies no good investment opportunities or managers taking advantage of their decision-making power
- Without these effects, dividends are not relevant for company value as the earnings paid out can be recovered through raising additional equity



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