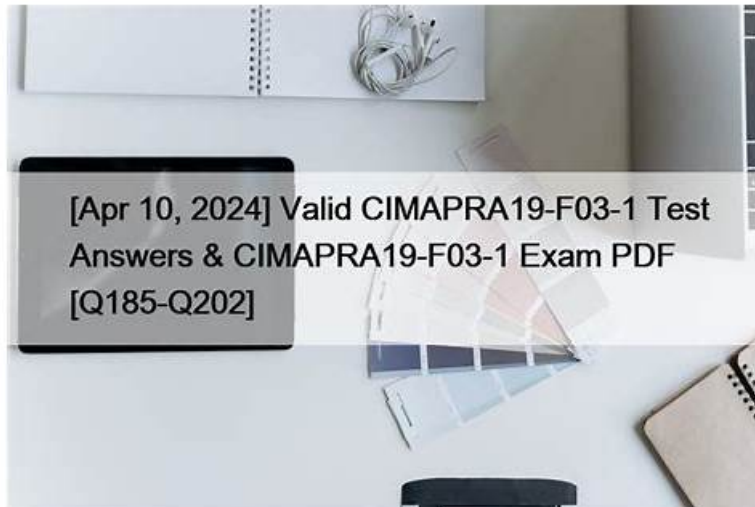


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CIMA F3 Financial Strategy Sample Questions (Q261-Q266):

NEW QUESTION # 261

Under traditional theory, an increase in a company's WACC would cause the value of the company to:

- A. Either increase or decrease
- B. Decrease
- C. Stay the same
- D. Increase

Answer: B

Explanation:

Under traditional (pre-Modigliani & Miller) capital structure theory, there is an assumed inverse relationship between WACC and company value. The idea is:

As a firm moves towards its optimal capital structure, the WACC falls, and the total value of the firm (equity + debt) rises.

Beyond that optimal point, extra gearing increases financial risk, so the required return from both debt and equity goes up, causing WACC to rise and firm value to fall.

So, within this framework, if a company's WACC increases, that means it has moved away from its optimal capital structure, and the value of the company will decrease.

Therefore, under traditional theory, an increase in WACC = decrease in company value, so the correct answer is B.

NEW QUESTION # 262

Company A is located in Country A, where the currency is the A\$.

It is listed on the local stock market which was set up 10 years ago.

It plans a takeover of Company B, which is located in Country B where the currency is the B\$, and where the stock market has been operating for over 100 years.

Company A is considering how to finance the acquisition, and how the shareholders of Company B might respond to a share exchange or cash (paid in B\$).

Which of the following is likely to explain why the shareholders of Company B would prefer a share exchange as opposed to a cash offer?

- A. They would receive shares in a market that is likely to be more efficient.
- **B. It would enable them to benefit from the future performance of the combined entity.**
- C. It would avoid them being exposed to foreign currency risk.
- D. It would allow them to realise their investment and make a capital gain.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reasoning:

A share exchange allows Company B's shareholders to stay invested and participate in the future gains (synergies, growth) of the combined business.

A is wrong: cash offers are what "realise" an investment and crystallise a capital gain.

B is wrong: a share exchange introduces foreign currency exposure (to A\$), whereas a cash offer in B\$ does not.

C is wrong: Company B is in the older, more established market, so it is more likely that market is efficient, not Company A's.

So D is the correct explanation.

NEW QUESTION # 263

A company's Board of Directors is considering raising a long-term bank loan incorporating a number of covenants.

The Board members are unsure what loan covenants involve.

Which THREE of the following statements regarding loan covenants are true?

- A. A covenant gives the financial institution the right but not the obligation to convert debt into equity in a case of non-compliance.
- **B. A financial covenant usually requires the company to adhere to specific financial conditions or targets.**
- **C. A restrictive covenant prohibits the company from conducting certain actions without the approval of the lending institution.**
- **D. A positive loan covenant would require the company to undertake specific actions.**
- E. A loan covenant has no contractually binding obligations.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

Quick explanation:

A). True - A positive (or affirmative) covenant requires the borrower to do certain things (e.g. maintain insurance, provide financial statements).

B). False - Covenants are contractually binding; breaching them can trigger penalties or default.

C). True - A restrictive (or negative) covenant prevents the company from taking certain actions (like raising more debt, selling key

assets) without lender consent.

D). False - That describes a conversion option or convertible debt, not a standard covenant.

E). True - A financial covenant typically sets financial ratio targets (e.g. interest cover, gearing) that must be maintained.

Correct: A, C, E

NEW QUESTION # 264

Company A plans to diversify by a cash acquisition of Company B an unlisted company in another country (Country B) which operates in a different industrial sector Company A already manufactures its product in Country B and has a loan denominated in Country B's currency Company A regularly suffers foreign exchange losses due to volatility in the exchange rate between the two countries' currencies in recent years.

Which THREE of the following appear to be valid justifications of this diversification decision?

- A. The diversification will enable Company A to enjoy production scale economies
- B. The diversification will give Company A greater protection from translation risk
- C. The diversification will give Company A protection from political risk
- D. The diversification will give Company A greater protection from transaction risk.
- E. The diversification into another product market will lower business risk

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

B). Diversification into another product market will lower business risk Diversifying into a different sector can reduce unsystematic (business-specific) risk, as cash flows from different industries may be less correlated.

C). Greater protection from transaction risk

Company A already has B\$ exposures (manufacturing and a B\$ loan). Acquiring Company B, which operates and earns in B\$, can provide B\$ inflows that help naturally hedge B\$ outflows, reducing transaction risk.

D). Greater protection from translation risk

The acquisition adds net assets in B\$, which can act as a balance sheet hedge against existing B\$ liabilities (such as the B\$ loan). On consolidation, this can reduce the volatility of reported equity due to exchange rate movements, i.e. translation risk.

Option A is weak: political risk in Country B is not reduced by owning more assets there. E is doubtful because Company B is in a different industrial sector, so classic production scale economies are unlikely to be a primary justification.

NEW QUESTION # 265

A company is considering taking out \$10,000,000 of floating rate bank borrowings to finance a new project. The current rate available to the company on floating rate borrowings is 8%. The borrowings contain a covenant based on an interest cover of 5 times.

The project is expected to generate the following results:

At what interest rate on the floating rate borrowings is the bank covenant first breached?

- A. 11.0%
- B. 10.0%
- C. 9.4%
- D. 8.0%

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 266

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