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## CIMA F3 Financial Strategy Sample Questions (Q185-Q190):

### NEW QUESTION # 185

A company is financed as follows:

- \* 400 million \$1 shares quoted at \$3.00 each.
- \* \$800 million 5% bonds quoted at par.

The company plans to raise \$200 million long term debt to finance a project with a net present value of \$100 million.

The bank that is providing the debt is insisting on a maximum gearing level covenant.

Gearing will be based on market values and calculated as  $\text{debt}/(\text{debt} + \text{equity})$ .

What is the lowest figure for the gearing covenant that the bank could impose without the company breaching the agreement?

- A. 46%
- B. 43%
- C. 45%
- D. 44%

Answer: D

### NEW QUESTION # 186

Company A is unlisted and all-equity financed. It is trying to estimate its cost of equity.

The following information relates to another company, Company B, which operates in the same industry as Company A and has similar business risk:

Equity beta = 1.6

Debt:equity ratio 40:60

The rate of corporate income tax is 20%.

The expected premium on the market portfolio is 7% and the risk-free rate is 5%.

What is the estimated cost of equity for Company A?

Give your answer to one decimal place.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

? %

A. 12.3, 12.30 Company B's equity beta = 1.6, D:E = 40:60, tax = 20%. Ungear B's beta to get the asset

beta:  $\beta_A = \frac{E}{E+D(1-T)} = \frac{1.6 \times 60}{60 + 40(1-0.2)} = \frac{1.6 \times 60}{60 + 32} = \frac{1.6 \times 60}{92} = 1.6 \times \frac{60}{92} = 1.6 \times \frac{15}{23} = \frac{24}{23} \approx 1.04$

$\beta_A = \beta_E \times \frac{E}{E+D(1-T)} = 1.6 \times \frac{60}{60 + 40(1-0.2)} = 1.6 \times \frac{60}{92} = 1.6 \times \frac{15}{23} = \frac{24}{23} \approx 1.04$

$\beta_A = \beta_E \times \frac{E}{E+D(1-T)} = 1.6 \times \frac{60}{60 + 40(1-0.2)} = 1.6 \times \frac{60}{92} = 1.6 \times \frac{15}{23} = \frac{24}{23} \approx 1.04$

#A =  $\beta_A \times E + D(1-T)E = 1.6 \times 60 + 40(1-0.2)60 = 1.6 \times 60 + 3260 = 1.6 \times 9260 = 1.6 \times 2315 = 2324 \#1.04$  Company A is all-equity, so its equity beta = asset beta = 1.04. Use CAPM:  $K_e = R_f + \beta(R_m - R_f) = 5\% + 1.0435 \times 7\% \approx 5\% + 7.30\% = 12.3\%$

$K_e = R_f + \beta(R_m - R_f) = 5\% + 1.0435 \times 7\% \approx 5\% + 7.30\% = 12.3\%$

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B. 12.3%

### NEW QUESTION # 187

Company RRR is a well-established, unlisted, road freight company.

In recent years RRR has come under pressure to improve its customer service and has had some success in doing this. However, the cost of improved service levels has resulted in it making small losses in its latest financial year. This is the first time RRR has not been profitable.

RRR uses a 'residual' dividend policy and has paid dividends twice in the last 10 years.

Which of the following methods would be most appropriate for valuing RRR?

- A. Valuing the tangible assets and intangible assets of RRR.
- B. The earnings yield method, adjusting the earnings yield of a listed company downwards to reflect RRR's unlisted status.
- C. The dividend valuation model.
- D. The P/E method, adjusting the P/E of a listed company downwards to reflect RRR's unlisted status.

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 188

Company A plans to acquire Company B.

Both firms operate as wholesalers in the fashion industry, supplying a wide range of ladies' clothing shops.

Company A sources mainly from the UK, Company B imports most of its supplies from low-income overseas countries.

Significant synergies are expected in management costs and warehousing, and in economies of bulk purchasing.

Which of the following is likely to be the single most important issue facing Company A in post-merger integration?

- A. Identifying and removing surplus staff.
- B. Understanding the management information system of the acquired firm.
- C. Discussions with representatives from key customer accounts.
- D. Discussions with anti-poverty campaigning groups.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

CIMA F3 places strong emphasis on post-merger integration (PMI) as a critical determinant of whether expected synergies from an acquisition are actually realised. The syllabus highlights that although financial and operational synergies may appear attractive at the appraisal stage, the effective integration of systems, processes and controls is often the greatest practical challenge after completion.

In this scenario, Company A and Company B operate in the same industry and at the same level of the supply chain (horizontal integration), and the anticipated synergies relate to management cost savings, warehousing efficiencies and bulk purchasing economies. For these synergies to be achieved, Company A must be able to accurately measure performance, control costs, manage inventory, and coordinate purchasing decisions across the enlarged group. CIMA F3 study guidance stresses that this requires a clear understanding of the acquired company's management information system (MIS).

Option B is therefore the most important issue. Without understanding Company B's MIS, Company A will struggle to:

Identify genuine cost-saving opportunities,  
Integrate inventory and warehousing systems,  
Align purchasing data to exploit economies of scale,  
Monitor operational performance consistently post-acquisition.  
The other options, while relevant, are secondary:

A (removing surplus staff) is a consequence of integration, not the primary enabling issue.

C (customer discussions) is less critical here because both firms already operate in the same wholesale market with similar customers.

D is not a strategic financial or operational issue under CIMA F3 and is therefore irrelevant.

CIMA F3 consistently emphasises that information systems integration underpins successful post-merger synergy realisation, making option B the correct answer.

### NEW QUESTION # 189

The competition authorities are investigating the takeover of Company Z by a larger company, Company Y.

Both companies are food retailers.

The takeover terms involve using a part cash, part share exchange means of payment.

Company Z is resisting the bid, arguing that it undervalues its business, while lobbying extensively among politicians to sway public opinion against the bidder.

Which of the following actions by Company Y is most likely to persuade the competition authorities to approve the acquisition?

- A. Company Y guarantees to preserve employment at its central distribution depot.
- B. Company Y undertakes to pass on any cost savings to customers.
- C. Company Y increases the cash element of its bid offer.
- **D. Company Y agrees to dispose of specified outlets which geographically overlap those of Company Z.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Competition authorities focus primarily on market structure and competition, not on whether the bid is generous or on employment promises. Their concern is: Will this merger substantially lessen competition?

In food retailing, a key issue is local market concentration - for example, a single group owning too many supermarkets in particular towns or regions. A classic remedy is for the bidder to divest overlapping outlets so that effective competition remains.

B). Agreeing to dispose of specified outlets which overlap geographically directly addresses the competition authority's main concern and is the standard structural remedy used in practice.

A (more cash) is irrelevant to competition issues.

C (job guarantees) is mainly a political/employment concern, not an antitrust one.

D (promise to pass on cost savings) is difficult to monitor and enforce and is normally viewed as less credible than structural remedies.

So the action most likely to persuade the competition authorities is B.

### NEW QUESTION # 190

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