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**CIMA F3 Financial Strategy Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):**

**NEW QUESTION # 44**  
A company's Board of Directors is assessing the likely cost of financing future new projects using either equity or debt. The directors are uncertain of the effects on key variables. Which THREE of the following statements are true?

- A. Retained earnings have no risk, and is therefore the lowest form of equity finance.
- B. Equity finance will reduce the overall financial risk.
- C. Debt finance will increase the risk of bankruptcy.
- D. Equity finance is always preferable to equity finance.
- E. The cost of debt using either equity or debt will have no impact on the amount of reported income tax payable.

Answer: B,C,D

**NEW QUESTION # 45**  
An oil equity firm is currently planning to issue 10 million ordinary shares to the general public to raise £100 million. The current price of the shares is £10. The following data is given:  
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• 10 million ordinary shares are currently in issue with a market value of £3 million.  
• The firm has a beta of 1.5 and an expected to give a positive NPV of £5 million.  
• The issue will be priced at a 5% discount to the current share price.  
What gain or loss per share will accrue to the existing shareholders?

- A. Gain of £0.08
- B. Loss of £0.08
- C. Gain of £0.18
- D. Loss of £0.18

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION # 46**  
A company has 1% convertible bonds in issue. The bonds are convertible in 5 years time at a rate of 20 ordinary shares per £100 nominal value bond.  
Each share

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CIMA F3 certification exam is ideal for professionals seeking to advance their careers in finance and accounting. It is especially relevant for those who are looking to take on leadership roles in their organizations, as it provides a comprehensive understanding of financial strategy and management. F3 Financial Strategy certification is recognized globally and is highly respected by employers, making it an excellent investment for those looking to enhance their professional credentials and increase their employability.

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## CIMA F3 Financial Strategy Sample Questions (Q217-Q222):

### NEW QUESTION # 217

A listed company is planning a share repurchase.

Research into different offer prices has given the following data with regards acceptance by the shareholders at different prices:

Offer price	% take up
\$8.50	10%
\$9.00	20%
\$9.50	30%
\$10.00	40%

What price should be offered to shareholders if the retained earnings of the company are to remain unchanged?

- A. \$9.00
- B. \$10.00
- C. \$9.50
- D. \$8.50

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 218

STU has relatively few tangible assets and is dependent for profits and growth on the high-value individuals it employs. Which of the following statements best explains why the net asset valuator method's considered unstable for TU?

- A. STU accounts for its intangible assets at historical value.
- B. STU does not account for its intangible assets.
- C. STU does not account for its tangible assets
- D. STU accounts for its intangible assets at net realisable value.

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 219

An analyst has valued a company using the free cash flow valuation model.

The analyst used the following data in determining the value:

- \* Estimated free cashflow in 1 year's time = \$100,000
- \* Estimated growth in free cashflow after the first year = 5% each year indefinitely
- \* Appropriate cost of equity = 10%

The result produced by the analyst was as follows:

Value of equity =  $\$100,000 (1+0.05)/0.10 = \$1,050,000$

The analyst made a number of errors in determining the value.

By how much has the analyst undervalued the company?

- A. \$1,050,000
- B. \$950,000
- C. \$2,000,000
- D. \$2,100,000

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION # 220**

G purchased a put option that grants the right to cap the interest on a loan at 10.0%. Simultaneously, G sold a call option that grants the holder the benefits of any decrease if interest rates fall below 8.5%.

Which THREE possible explanations would be consistent with G's behavior?

- A. G is concerned that interest rates may rise above 10.0%.
- B. G's strategy is to ensure that its interest rates lie between 8.5% and 10.0%.
- C. G is concerned that interest rates may rise above 8.5%.
- D. G is concerned that interest rates may fall below 10%.
- E. G is willing to risk the loss of savings from a fall in interest rates if that offsets the cost of limiting the cost of rises.

**Answer: A,B,E**

Explanation:

G has effectively created an interest rate collar:

Buys a cap at 10% (protects against high rates).

Sells a floor at 8.5% (gives up benefit if rates fall too low, to reduce cost).

So:

A - True: G sacrifices gains from falling rates to help fund the cap.

B - True: the structure keeps G's effective borrowing rate between 8.5% and 10%.

C - True: the main concern is rates rising above 10%, hence the cap.

D and E misinterpret the direction of the concern.

**NEW QUESTION # 221**

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

**Answer: A,B,C**

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 # 222**

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