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## CIMAPRA19-F03-1 Latest Exam Review - CIMAPRA19-F03-1 Exam Tutorials

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### CIMA F3 Financial Strategy Sample Questions (Q166-Q171):

#### NEW QUESTION # 166

The Board of Directors of a listed company wish to estimate a reasonable valuation of the entire share capital of the company in the event of a takeover bid.

The company's current profit before taxation is \$10 0 million.

The rate of corporate tax is 20%.

The average P/E multiple of listed companies in the same industry is 10 times current earnings.

The P/E multiple of recent takeovers in the same industry have ranged from 11 times to 12 times current earnings.

The average P/E multiple of the top 100 companies on the stock market is 16 times current earnings.

Advise the Board of Directors which of the following is a reasonable estimate of a range of values of the entire share capital in the

event of a bid being made for the whole company?

- A. Minimum = \$110 million, and maximum = \$120 million.
- B. Minimum = \$80 million, and maximum = \$128 million.
- C. Minimum = \$100 million, and maximum = \$120 million.
- **D. Minimum = \$88 million, and maximum = \$96 million.**

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 167

A company plans a four-year project which will be financed by either an operating lease or a bank loan.

Lease details:

- \* Four year lease contract.
- \* Annual lease rentals of \$45,000, paid in advance on the 1st day of the year.

Other information:

- \* The interest rate payable on the bank borrowing is 10%.
- \* The capital cost of the project is \$200,000 which would have to be paid at the beginning of the first year.
- \* A salvage or residual value of \$100,000 is estimated at the end of the project's life.
- \* Purchased assets attract straight line tax depreciation allowances.
- \* Corporate income tax is 20% and is payable at the end of the year following the year to which it relates.

A lease-or-buy appraisal is shown below:

Which THREE of the following items are errors within the appraisal?

- **A. Tax relief on lease payments have not been lagged correctly**
- B. The bank loan repayments should be included
- C. The project's operating cashflows should be included
- **D. The salvage value has been included within the lease option**
- **E. Using the 10% discount rate is incorrect**
- F. Lease payments are timed incorrectly

**Answer: A,D,E**

#### NEW QUESTION # 168

A company's dividend policy is to pay out 50% of its earnings.

Its most recent earnings per share was \$0.50, and it has just paid a dividend per share of \$0.25.

Currently, dividends are forecast to grow at 2% each year in perpetuity and the cost of equity is 10.5%.

In order to grow its earnings and dividends, the company is considering undertaking a new investment funded entirely by debt finance. If the investment is undertaken:

- \* Its cost of equity will immediately increase to 12% due to the increased finance risk.
- \* Its earnings and dividends will immediately commence growing at 4% each year in perpetuity.

Which of the following is the expected percentage change in the share price if the new investment is undertaken?

- A. Increase = 2%
- **B. Increase = 8.3%**
- C. Increase = 10.5%
- D. Decrease = 7.7%

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 169

A company is considering the issue of a convertible bond compared to a straight bond issue (non-convertible bond).

Director A is concerned that issuing a convertible bond will upset the shareholders for the following reasons:

- \* it will dilute their control
  - \* the interest payments will be higher therefore reducing liquidity
  - \* it will increase the gearing ratio therefore increasing financial risk
- Director B disagrees, and is preparing a board paper to promote the issue of the convertible bond rather than a non-convertible.

Advise the Director B which THREE of the following statements should be included in his board paper to promote the issue of the

convertible bond?

- A. Over the life of the bond, a convertible will be more expensive than a non-convertible.
- B. The coupon rate on the convertible bond will be lower than that on a non-convertible bond.
- C. Issuing a convertible bond will have a more favourable impact on the gearing ratio than a non-convertible bond.
- D. The convertible bond may not dilute control as the bond holder has an option to choose conversion.
- E. When converted into shares, the company will receive a cash inflow which can be used for future investments.

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:

A). May not dilute control - A convertible bond does not cause immediate dilution. Bondholders only become shareholders if they choose to convert, usually when the share price performs well. So dilution is potential and future, not automatic at issue.

B). Lower coupon - A core feature of convertibles is that investors accept a lower interest (coupon) rate than on an equivalent straight bond, because they are being compensated by the conversion option. This directly rebuts the concern that interest payments will be higher.

D). More favourable impact on gearing - Compared with issuing a straight bond, a convertible is often viewed as "quasi-equity". Under modern financial reporting, part of the convertible may be classified as equity, and if conversion happens later, the bond liability disappears and is replaced by shares, reducing gearing. So, from a strategic financing perspective, convertibles are typically seen as less damaging to gearing than an equivalent non-convertible bond.

Options C (no cash inflow on conversion) and E (more expensive over life) are incorrect.

#### NEW QUESTION # 170

The directors of a unlisted manufacturing company have prepared a valuation of their company using the price-earning method. Their calculation is:

Value of the company's equity = \$6 million x 10 = \$60 million where.

\$6 million is the company's reported profit before interest and tax in the most recent accounting period and 10 is the average price-earnings ratio for all listed companies

Which THREE of the following are weaknesses of this valuation?

- A. A forecast of sustainable profit should have been used instead of a historical figure
- B. Profit after tax should have been used in the calculation instead of profit before interest and tax.
- C. The price-earnings ratio should have been an average for companies in the same industry sector rather than all listed companies
- D. The price-earnings valuation method gives a value for the entire entity not just a value of the equity.
- E. The equity result needs to be uplifted in recognition that this is an unlisted company.

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

A P/E valuation should use forecast sustainable earnings, not just the last year's profit. # (C) The "E" in P/E is earnings after interest and tax, not profit before interest and tax. # (D) The P/E multiple should be based on comparable companies in the same sector, not the whole market. # (E) Statement A is wrong (unlisted companies usually get a discount, not an uplift).

Statement B is wrong (P/E gives an equity value, not whole entity value).

Answer Q34: C, D, E

#### NEW QUESTION # 171

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