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CIMA F3 Financial Strategy Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

VVV has a floating rate loan that it wishes to replace with a fixed rate. The cost of the existing loan is the risk-free rate + 3%. VW would have to pay a fixed rate of 7% on a fixed rate loan VVVs bank has found a potential counterparty for a swap arrangement. The counterparty wishes to raise a variable rate loan It would pay the risk-free rate +1 % on a variable rate loan and 8% on a fixed rate.

The bank will require 10% of the savings from the swap and WV and the counterparty will share the remaining saving equally. Calculate VWs effective rate of interest from this swap arrangement.

- A. VVV would pay 5.65%
- B. VVV would pay the risk-free rate + 1 %
- C. VVV would pay 5.5%
- D. VVV would pay 5.2%

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 58

X exports goods to customers in a number of small countries Asia. At present, X invoices customers in X's home currency. The Sales Director has proposed that X should begin to invoice in the customers currency, and the Treasurers considering the implications of the proposal.

Which TWO of the following statement are correct?

- **A. X may be able to sell the receipts forward.**
- B. If the proposal is adopted, X will have a lower effective sales price per unit due to exchange rate fluctuations.
- **C. The overseas customers may have difficulty obtaining X's name currency with which to make the purchases, so the Sales Director's proposal may increase sales.**
- D. X will know advance the amount of home currency it will receive for the export sales.
- E. The customer will bear the foreign exchange risk and will only buy from X if they are prepared to accept this.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

A - "X may be able to sell the receipts forward."

If X invoices in customers' currencies, it will receive known foreign-currency amounts and can hedge the exchange risk using forward contracts. So this is correct.

D - "The overseas customers may have difficulty obtaining X's home currency ... so the proposal may increase sales." Right now, customers must obtain X's currency to pay, bearing FX costs and risk. If X invoices in their local currency, buying becomes easier and could boost sales. So D is correct.

Why the others are wrong:

B: Effective sales price might go up or down; it isn't necessarily lower.

C: Invoicing in customers' currency removes certainty for X in home-currency terms unless hedged.

E: That describes the current position (customers bear the risk), not the proposed change.

NEW QUESTION # 59

Company C has received an unwelcome takeover bid from Company P.

Company P is approximately twice the size of Company C based on market capitalisation.

Although the two companies have some common business interests, the main aim of the bid is diversification for Company P.

The offer from Company P is a share exchange of 2 shares in Company P for 3 shares in Company C.

There is a cash alternative of \$5.50 for each Company C share.

Company C has substantial cash balances which the directors were planning to use to fund an acquisition.

These plans have not been announced to the market.

The following share price information is relevant. All prices are in \$.

Which of the following would be the most appropriate action by Company C's directors following receipt of this hostile bid?

- A. Pay a one-off special dividend.
- B. Refer the bid to the country's competition authorities.
- C. Change the Articles of Association to increase the percentage of shareholder votes required to approve a takeover.
- **D. Write to shareholders explaining fully why the company's share price is under valued.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 60

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 agrees to dispose of specified outlets which geographically overlap those of Company Z.**
- B. Company Y increases the cash element of its bid offer.

- C. Company Y undertakes to pass on any cost savings to customers.
- D. Company Y guarantees to preserve employment at its central distribution depot.

Answer: A

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 # 61

Which TWO of the following statements about debt instruments are correct?

- A. If corporation tax rates rise, the tax shield effect on debenture interest will be reduced.
- **B. Changes in corporation tax rates will have no effect on the tax shield of fixed rate debentures.**
- C. The true cost of servicing debt instruments to the company is the post-tax cost of debt.
- **D. A zero coupon will eliminate the tax shield effect on debt payments.**

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

CIMA F3 links the cost of debt to the tax shield created by the tax deductibility of interest. The effective cost of servicing debt to a company is therefore the post-tax cost of debt, commonly expressed as $k_d(1-T)$. This makes statement C correct: when evaluating financing decisions and WACC, the company benefits from interest tax relief, so the relevant servicing cost is after tax. Statement A is also treated as correct in the standard F3 exam context: zero-coupon debt pays no periodic coupon interest, so there are no regular interest payments generating the conventional annual tax-deductible interest expense and therefore the familiar tax-shield effect on "interest payments" is not obtained in the same way (i.e., the typical coupon-based shield is eliminated). Statement B is incorrect because the size of the tax shield depends on the tax rate; if corporation tax changes, the value of the tax relief changes. Statement D is incorrect because if corporation tax rates rise, the tax shield from deductible interest would increase, not reduce (a higher tax rate increases the tax saving per dollar of interest). Hence the two correct statements are A and C.

NEW QUESTION # 62

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