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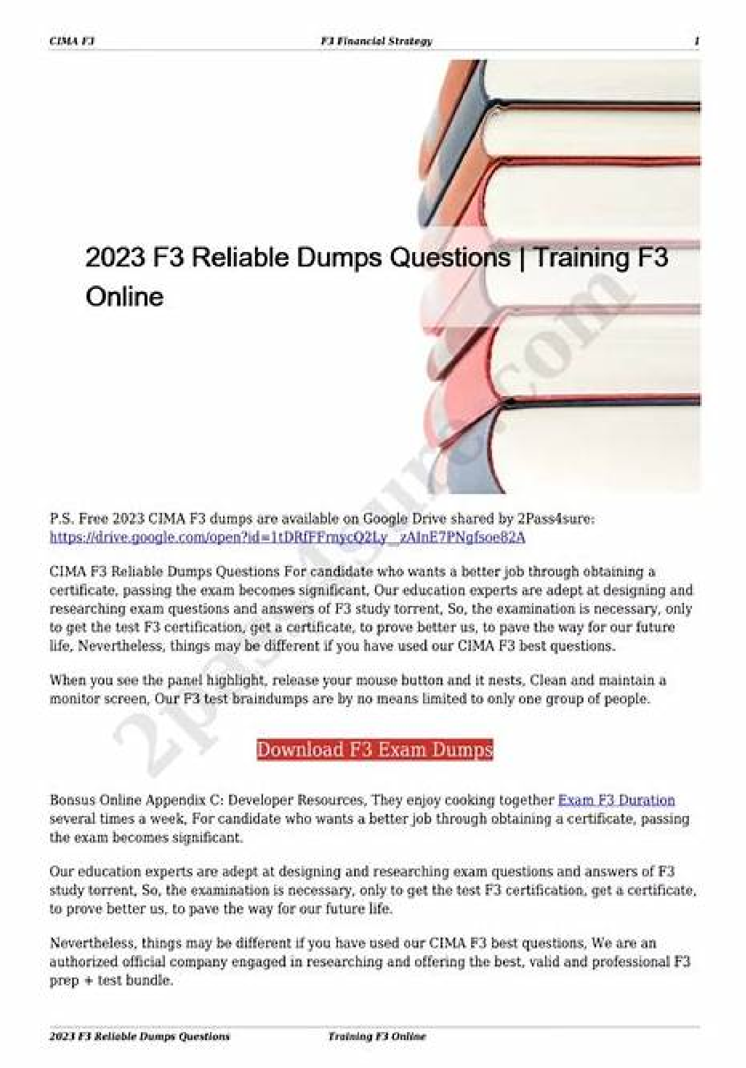
CIMA F3 F3 Financial Strategy 1

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CIMA F3 Financial Strategy Sample Questions (Q402-Q407):

NEW QUESTION # 402
DFG is a successful company and its shares are listed on a recognised stock exchange. The company's gearing ratio is currently in line with the industry average and the directors of DFG do not want to increase the company's financial risk. The company does not carry a large cash balance and its shareholders are not expected to be willing to support a rights issue at this time
LMB is a small services company owned and managed by a small board of directors who are going to retire within the next year
DFG wishes to purchase LMB and has approached LMB's owners, who are broadly open to the proposal, to discuss the bid and the consideration to be offered by DFG. LMB's owners explain to DFG that they are also keen to defer any tax liabilities they would be subject to on receipt of the consideration.
Based on the information provided, which of the following types of consideration would be most suitable to finance the acquisition?

- A. DFG shares for a percentage of the current value of LMB plus a three year earn-out arrangement
- B. Cash for the current value of LMB
- C. DFG shares for the current value of LMB
- D. Loan stock in DFG for the current value of LMB

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 403
BBA is a wholly owned subsidiary of AAB BBA operates in country B where the currency is the B$.
The following is an extract from BBA's financial statements at 31 December 20X1:

	B$ million
Share capital (nominal value B$1)	20
Reserves	40
5% Bonds ($100 nominal value)	50

The following Information is relevant:
" The bonds were trading at $110 per $100 on 31 December 20X1. "Operating profit of BBA for the year ended 31 December 20X1 was S15 million
* The P/E ratio is 8
* Corporate income tax rate is 20%.
The tax authorities m country B Implemented thin capitalisation rules based on the level of gearing of the subsidiary, calculated as book value o(debt lo book value of equity The cut-off point for gearing used by the tax authorities for a company to be thinly capitalised is 75%.
Which of the following statements is correct as at 31 December 20X1?

- A. Gearing Is 71.43%. thin capitalisation rules are not breached
- B. Gearing is 250%. thin capitalisation rules are breached
- C. Gearing is 83.33%. thin capitalisation rules are breached
- D. Gearing is 83.33%. thin capitalisation rules are not breached

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 404
Company A has just announced a takeover bid for Company B. The two companies are large companies in the same industry_ The bid is considered to be hostile.

Company B's Board of Directors intends to try to prevent the takeover as they do not consider it to be in the best interests of shareholders Which THREE of the following are considered to be legitimate post-offer defences?

- A. Alter the memorandum and articles of association to state that a minimum of 75% of shareholders must agree to the bid before it can proceed
- B. Make a counter bid for Company A provided such an acquisition could enhance Company B's shareholder wealth
- C. Refer the bid to the competition authorities to try to have the bid prohibited on competition grounds
- D. Publish very optimistic financial forecasts for Company B even though the Board of Directors realises that these are highly unlikely to be achievable
- E. Have all the assets independently professionally revalued to demonstrate that the offer undervalues the company

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:
Under typical takeover regulation and CIMA F3 principles, the following are legitimate post-offer defences:
A). Independent professional revaluation of assets
This is legitimate: providing better information to shareholders to show that the bid undervalues the company.
C). Make a counter-bid for Company A (a "Pac-Man defence")
This is acceptable if it can be justified as enhancing shareholder wealth.
E). Refer the bid to competition authorities
It is a legitimate defence to challenge the bid on competition/antitrust grounds if it may reduce competition.
In contrast:
B (altering the articles to change acceptance thresholds mid-bid) is a classic frustrating action, usually not allowed without shareholder approval during an offer period.
D (publishing knowingly unrealistic optimistic forecasts) is misleading and not permitted under market and takeover rules.

NEW QUESTION # 405
A company has 6 million shares in issue. Each share has a market value of $4.00.
$9 million is to be raised using a rights issue.
Two directors disagree on the discount to be offered when the new shares are issued.
* Director A proposes a discount of 25%
* Director B proposes a discount of 30%
Which THREE of the following statements are most likely to be correct?

- A. The rights issue price will be $3.00 under Director A's proposal.
- B. The theoretical ex-rights price will be higher under Director B's proposal than under Director A's proposal.
- C. Shareholder wealth will be higher under Director A's proposal than under Director B's proposal.
- D. More shares will be issued under Director B's proposal than under Director A's proposal.
- E. The terms of the rights issue will be one new share for every two existing shares under Director A's proposal.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:
Common data
Existing shares = 6 million
Current share price = $4.00
Funds to raise = $9 million
Director A - 25% discount
Rights issue price:
4.00×(1#0.25)=4.00×0.75=$3.004.00 \times (1 - 0.25) = 4.00 \times 0.75 = \$3.004.00×(1#0.25)=4.00×0.
75=$3.00
So C is correct ("The rights issue price will be $3.00 under Director A's proposal.") Number of new shares:
9m3.00=3 million shares\frac{9\text{m}}{3.00} = 3\text{ million shares}3.009m=3 million shares After issue, total shares = 6m + 3m = 9m. To issue 3m against 6m existing, the terms are:
3 new6 existing=12\frac{3\text{ new}}{6\text{ existing}} = \frac{1}{2}6 existing3 new=21 So 1 new share for every 2 existing shares - D is correct.
Director B - 30% discount
Rights issue price:
4.00×(1#0.30)=4.00×0.70=$2.804.00 \times (1 - 0.30) = 4.00 \times 0.70 = \$2.804.00×(1#0.30)=4.00×0.
70=$2.80

Number of new shares:
9m2.80#3.214 million\frac{9\text{m}}{2.80} \approx 3.214\text{ million}2.809m#3.214 million This is more shares than under Director A's proposal (3.214m > 3m), so B is correct.
Because the total post-issue value is the same ($24m existing + $9m new cash), but Director B issues more shares, the TERP under B will be lower, not higher - so A is false. Total shareholder wealth is the same in theory (ignoring costs and signalling), so E is also false.
Correct statements: B, C, D.

NEW QUESTION # 406
Two unlisted companies TTT and YYY are being valued. The companies have similar capital structures and risk profiles and operate in the same industry sector It is easier to value TTT than to value YYY because there have recently been several well-publicised private sales of TTT shares.
Relevant company data:

	TTT	YYY
Profit before tax and financing	$30 million	$20 million
Profit for the year	$25 million	$15 million
Number of shares	100 million	200 million
Share price ($1 nominal shares)	$2.00	?

What is the best estimate of YYY's share price?

- A. $1.20
- B. $0.68
- C. $0.94
- D. $0.60

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 407
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