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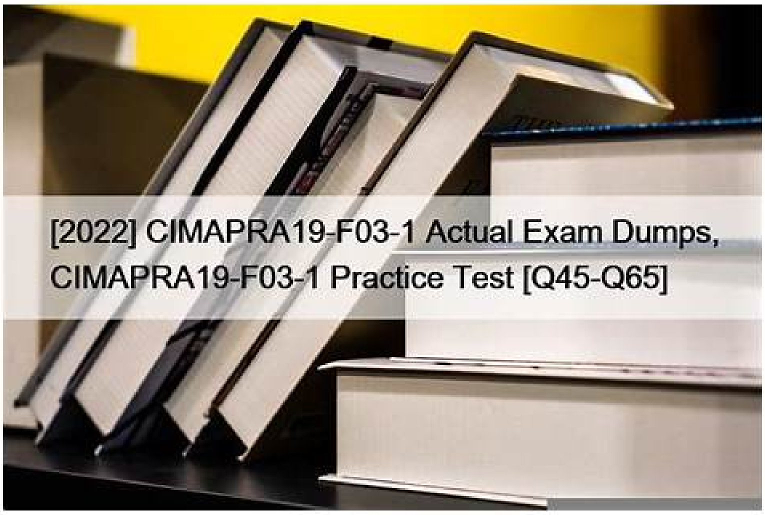

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CIMA F3 Financial Strategy Sample Questions (Q166-Q171):

NEW QUESTION # 166
Company R is a major food retailer. It wishes to acquire Company S, a food manufacturer.
Company S currently supplies many stores owned by Company R with food products that it manufactures.
Company S is of similar size to Company R but has a lower credit rating.
Which of the following is most likely to be a synergistic benefit to R on purchasing S?

- A. Lower cost of borrowing due to the acquistion of a company with a different credit rating.
- B. Reduced competition resulting in the ability to raise retail selling prices for food products.
- C. Cost savings due to reducing the range of products manufactured by Company S.
- D. Savings due to a reduction in purchase costs and more control over the value chain.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 167
JAG and ZEB are two listed companies. JAG is approximately 20 times the size of ZEB.
10 days ago JAG made a hostile bid for ZEB. offering a share exchange.
The bid price represents a 10% profit to the shareholders of ZEB at today's market prices to reflect the high levels of synergistic benefits that JAG expects to realise from the transaction.
Which of the following is the greatest future threat to the post-transaction value for JAG?

- A. New shareholders acquired from ZEB demand a higher dividend payout than JAG is used to.
- B. New shareholders acquired from ZEB withdraw their investment by selling their shares within 12 months.
- C. Forecast synergistic benefits are not realised.
- D. Negative market response to the bid.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 168
Which TWO of the following statements about debt instruments are correct?

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

Answer: A,C

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 kd(1#T)k_d(1-T) kd(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 # 169
A listed company plans to raise $350 million to finance a major expansion programme.
The cash flow projections for the programme are subject to considerable variability.
Brief details of the programme have been public knowledge for a few weeks.
The directors are considering two financing options, either a rights issue at a 20% discount to current share price or a long term bond.
The following data is relevant:
The company's share price has fallen by 5% over the past 3 months compared with a fall in the market of 3% over the same period.
The directors favour the bond option.
However, the Chief Accountant has provided arguments for a rights issue.
Which TWO of the following arguments in favour of a right issue are correct?

- A. The administrative costs of a rights issue will be lower.
- B. The WACC will decrease assuming Modigliani and Miller's Theory of Capital Structure without taxes applies.
- C. The rights issue will lead to less pressure on the operating cash flows of the programme.
- D. The recent fall in the share price makes a rights issue more attractive to the company.
- E. The issue of bonds might limit the availability of debt finance in the future.

Answer: C,E

NEW QUESTION # 170
Company WWW is considering making a takeover bid for Company KKA Company KKA's current share price is $5.00
Company WWW is considering either
" A cash payment of $5.75 for each share in Company KKA
" A 5 year corporate bond with a market value of $90 in exchange for 15 shares in Company KKA Calculate the highest percentage premium which Company KKA shareholders will receive.

- A. Cash premium = 10%
- B. Cash premium = 15%
- C. Corporate bond premium = 20%
- D. Corporate bond premium = 80%

Answer: C

Explanation:
Current KKA share price = $5.00
Cash offer: $5.75 per share
Premium = (5.75 # 5.00) / 5.00 = 0.75 / 5 = 15%
Bond offer: market value $90 bond for 15 KKA shares
Value per KKA share = 90 / 15 = $6.00
Premium = (6.00 # 5.00) / 5.00 = 1 / 5 = 20%
The highest premium is therefore 20% on the bond offer, i.e. option B.

NEW QUESTION # 171
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