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## CIMA F3 Financial Strategy Sample Questions (Q290-Q295):

**NEW QUESTION # 290**

XYZ has a variable rate loan of \$200 million on which it is paying interest of Libor + 3%.

XYZ entered into a swap with AG bank to convert this to a fixed rate 8% loan. AB bank charges an annual commission of 0.4% for making this arrangement. Calculate the net payment from XYZ to AB bank at the end of the first year if Libor was 2% throughout the year.

Give your answer in \$ million, to one decimal place.

\$  million

CIMA

**Answer:**

Explanation:

12.8

Loan: \$200m at LIBOR + 3% Swap: XYZ pays fixed 8%, receives LIBOR from the bank Commission:

0.4% of \$200m LIBOR during the year: 2% Swap cash flows (per year on \$200m): XYZ pays fixed 8% to bank:

$0.08 \times 200 = \$16m$   $0.08 \times 200 = \$16m$  XYZ receives LIBOR 2% from bank: 0.02

$\times 200 = \$4m$   $0.02 \times 200 = \$4m$  Net swap payment before commission:  $16 - 4 = \$12m$

$\times 200 = \$4m$  Add commission (0.4% of 200m):  $0.004 \times 200 = \$0.8m$   $0.04 \times 200 = \$0.8m$

Total net payment from XYZ to the bank:  $12 + 0.8 = \$12.8m$  (Interest to the original lender is separate; the question asks only for the net payment to the bank.)

### NEW QUESTION # 291

Which THREE of the following statements are true of a money market hedge?

- A. They may be a little more flexible in comparison to a forward contract.
- B. They offer roughly the same outcome as a forward contract.
- C. They are more complex than forward contracts.
- D. They leave the company exposed to currency risks.
- E. They are easy to set up.

**Answer: B,C,D**

### NEW QUESTION # 292

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

R is a retailer; S is its supplier (manufacturer). The classic vertical-integration synergy is lower purchase costs and better value-chain control.

### NEW QUESTION # 293

A company is based in Country Y whose functional currency is YS. It has an investment in Country Z whose functional currency is ZS. This year the company expects to generate ZS20 million profit after tax.

Tax Regime

\* Corporate income tax rate in Country Y is 60%

\* Corporate income tax rate in Country Z is 30%

\* Full double tax relief is available

Assume an exchange rate of YS1 = ZS5

What is the expected profit after tax in YS if the ZS profit is remitted to Country Y?

- A. YS57.14 million
- B. YS1 60 million
- C. **YS2 29 million**
- D. YS6.67 million

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Profit after tax in Country Z = ZS20m (tax rate in Z = 30%).

Let pre-tax profit = PPP.

$0.7P=20 \Rightarrow P=20 \div 0.7 \approx 28.57$  Net profit in YS =  $28.57 \div 1.2 = 23.81$  Net profit in YS = 23.81 million

Total tax on P should be 0.6P, so after all tax:

Net profit =  $0.4P = 0.4 \times 28.57 = 11.43$  Net profit in YS = 11.43 million

Net profit in YS = 11.43 million

Net profit in YS = 11.43 million

**NEW QUESTION # 294**

A company is concerned about the interest rate that it will be required to pay on a planned bond issue.

It is considering issuing bonds with warrants attached.

Advise the directors which of the following statements about warrants is NOT correct?

- **A. Warrants can be sold back to the issuing company for the nominal value of the share if no longer required by the bond holder.**
- B. Warrants give the holder the right to buy ordinary shares in the company at a fixed price at a future date.
- C. Warrants are a debt sweetener attached to the bond to drive down the interest rate payable on the bond.
- D. Warrants can potentially be very expensive because they can involve the issue of shares at a discount in the future if exercised.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step by Step Explanation with all CIMA F3: Financial Strategy documents: = CIMA F3 explains warrants as equity-linked sweeteners often attached to debt issues (such as bonds) to make them more attractive, allowing the issuer to reduce the coupon rate. This aligns directly with statement A, which is therefore correct: warrants are indeed used to "sweeten" a bond and drive down the interest rate.

Statement B is also correct: a warrant gives the holder the right, but not the obligation, to subscribe for a company's ordinary shares at a fixed exercise price on or before a specified future date. This is a core definition in the F3 syllabus under hybrid and derivative instruments.

Statement D reflects the idea that warrants can be costly to existing shareholders. If the share price in future is well above the exercise price, new shares will be issued at what is effectively a discount, diluting existing shareholders' value. This is a recognised downside in CIMA discussions of equity-linked incentives.

Statement C is the incorrect one. Warrants are typically detachable and tradeable, but they are not normally redeemable by the issuer at nominal share value at the discretion of the holder. They're exercised into shares or sold in the market, not "sold back" to the company for par. Hence C is NOT correct.

Questions no: 199044

**NEW QUESTION # 295**

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