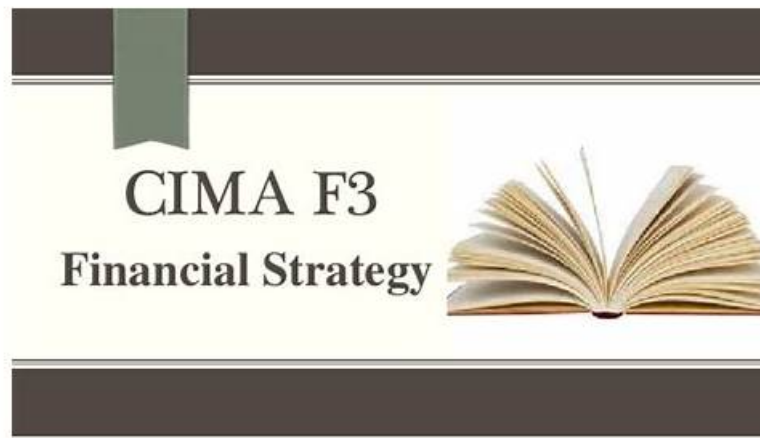



HOT Download F3 Fee - Latest CIMA F3 New Test Camp: F3 Financial Strategy



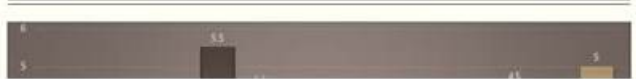
CIMA F3
Financial Strategy

Financial Strategy Level

- Level 1: Knowledge
- Level 2: Comprehension
- Level 3: Application
- Level 4: Analysis



The Result of CIMA F3 With Chart



What's more, part of that PassSureExam F3 dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1vr3LURQU2yY_Iit0OfZWTrHCyXVyFWzH

It is essential to get the CIMA F3 exam material because you have no other option to understand the subject. F3 Financial Strategy F3 have latest exam answers, latest exam book and latest exam collection. PassSureExam offers valid exam book and valid exam collection help you pass the F3 Exam successfully.

CIMA F3 exam covers several topics, including financial analysis, strategic planning, and risk management. Candidates will be expected to demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of these topics through a variety of tasks, including multiple-choice questions, case studies, and essays. F3 exam is designed to test not just the candidate's knowledge of financial strategy but also their ability to apply that knowledge in real-world scenarios.

CIMAPRA19-F03-1 exam is a part of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA) professional certification program, which is recognized globally as a mark of excellence in the field of management accounting. Candidates who pass the CIMAPRA19-F03-1 exam demonstrate their proficiency in financial strategy and are equipped with the skills and knowledge necessary to advance their careers in finance and accounting. F3 Exam is challenging and requires significant preparation, but the benefits of achieving the certification are substantial and can help candidates stand out in a competitive job market.

>> Download F3 Fee <<

F3 New Test Camp | Exam F3 Assessment

We are all ordinary human beings. Something what have learned not completely absorbed, so that we often forget. When we need to use the knowledge we must learn again. When you see PassSureExam's CIMA F3 Exam Training materials, you understand that this is you have to be purchased. It allows you to pass the exam effortlessly. You should believe PassSureExam will let you see your better future. Bright hard the hard as long as PassSureExam still, always find hope. No matter how bitter and more difficult, with PassSureExam you will still find the hope of light.

CIMA F3 Financial Strategy Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

KKL is a listed sports clothing company with three separate business units. KKL is seeking to sell TTF, one of these business units. TTF owns a new brand of trail running shoes that have proved hugely popular with long distance runners.

The management team of TTF are frustrated by the constraints imposed by KKL in managing the brand and developing the business and they believe that TTF has huge growth potential.

The management team of TTF have approached KKL with a proposal to purchase TTF through a management buy-out (MBO).

KKL has accepted this proposal as TTF has not proved to be a good fit with the rest of the business and has agreed on the selling price.

Which THREE of the following factors a-e most likely to affect the success of the MBO?

- A. The constraints imposed by KKL managing TTF's brand.
- B. Securing sufficient funding for the MBO.
- C. The motivation of the TTF management team to invest in future growth.
- D. The ability of the TTF management team to develop the brand and achieve the expected growth.
- E. The ability of the TTF management team to take over the head office functions successfully.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

B - Securing sufficient funding for the MBO

C - The ability of the TTF management team to take over the head office functions successfully D - The ability of the TTF management team to develop the brand and achieve the expected growth (Constraints imposed by KKL will disappear after the buy-out, and motivation is already clearly present, so the key determinants of success are funding and the team's capability to run and grow the business independently.)

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which THREE of the following are most likely to reduce the long term credit rating of a company?

- A. The issue of new shares where the funds raised are invested in a project that has an NPV of nil.
- B. Disposal of a loss-making division where the funds raised will be used to pay a special dividend to shareholders.
- C. The issue of a new bond where the funds raised are invested in a project that has an NPV of nil.
- D. The issue of new shares where the funds raised are invested in expanding into a new high risk market.
- E. Loss of a major customer that contributed 30% of sales revenue.

Answer: B,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 15

A company has in issue a 5% corporate bond on which there are two loan covenants.

* Interest cover must not fall below 3 times

* Retained earnings for the year must not fall below \$3.5 million

The Company has 200 million shares in issue.

The most recent dividend per share was \$0.04.

The Company intends increasing dividends by 10% next year.

Financial projections for next year are as follows:

Advise the Board of Directors which of the following will be the status of compliance with the loan covenants next year?

- A. The company will be in compliance with both covenants.
- B. The company will be in breach of both covenants.
- C. The company will be in breach of the covenant in respect of interest cover only.
- D. The company will breach the covenant in respect of retained earnings only.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 16

Company J is in negotiations to acquire Company K and believes it can turn around Company K's performance to match its own. The following information is available for the two companies:

Select the maximum price for each share that Company J should place on Company K during negotiations.

- A. \$3.0
- B. \$1.7
- C. \$3.2
- D. \$2.0

Answer: A

Explanation:

Value of Company J at present

Earnings J = \$80m

P/E J = 15

Equity value of J = $80 \times 15 = \$1,200\text{m}$ Equity value of J = $80 \times 15 = \$1,200\text{m}$

Current value and number of shares of Company K Earnings K = \$50m P/E K = 10 Current equity value of

K = $50 \times 10 = \$500\text{m}$ Current equity value of K = $50 \times 10 = \$500\text{m}$ Current equity value of K = $50 \times 10 = \$500\text{m}$

Current share price K = \$2, so:

Number of K shares = $\frac{500}{2} = 250\text{m shares}$ Number of K shares = $\frac{500}{2} = 250\text{m shares}$ Value of K if it is re-rated to J's P/E J believes it can turn K around so that the market applies J's P/E of 15 to K's earnings:

Post-acquisition value of K = $50 \times 15 = \$750\text{m}$ Post-acquisition value of K = $50 \times 15 = \$750\text{m}$ Post-acquisition value of K = $50 \times 15 = \$750\text{m}$ Maximum total price J should pay To avoid destroying value, J should not pay more than the value it expects K to have in the merged group, i.e.

\$750m

Maximum price per share for K

Max price per K share = $\frac{750}{250} = \$3.00$ Max price per K share = $\frac{750}{250} = \$3.00$ So the highest price J should place on each of K's shares in negotiations is \$3.0, answer C.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Company AB was established 6 years ago by two individuals who each own 50% of the shares.

Each individual heads a separate division within the company, which now has annual turnover of GBP10 million and employs 40 people.

Some of the employees are very highly paid as they are important contributors to the company's profitability.

The owners of the company wish to realise the full value of their investment within the next 12 months.

Which TWO of the following options are most likely to be acceptable exit strategies to the two owners of the company?

- A. Sale to a larger competitor
- B. Initial Public Offering (IPO)
- C. Management Buyout
- D. Sale to a Private Equity Investor on an earn-out basis
- E. Spin off (or de-merger)

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

CIMA F3 discusses exit strategies for owner-managed businesses under Business Valuation, Mergers and Acquisitions, and Private Equity. A key principle is that an appropriate exit route must align with the owners' objectives, particularly the time horizon, desire for full value realisation, and the size and structure of the business.

In this scenario, Company AB is a medium-sized, owner-managed private company, with two founders who each control divisions and wish to realise the full value of their investment within 12 months. This tight timeframe significantly narrows the range of feasible exit strategies.

Option B - Management Buyout (MBO) is likely to be acceptable. CIMA F3 highlights that MBOs are common exit routes for founder-owned businesses where management has strong operational knowledge and where continuity of the business is important. Given that some employees are highly paid and critical to profitability, an MBO can help retain key staff while allowing the founders

