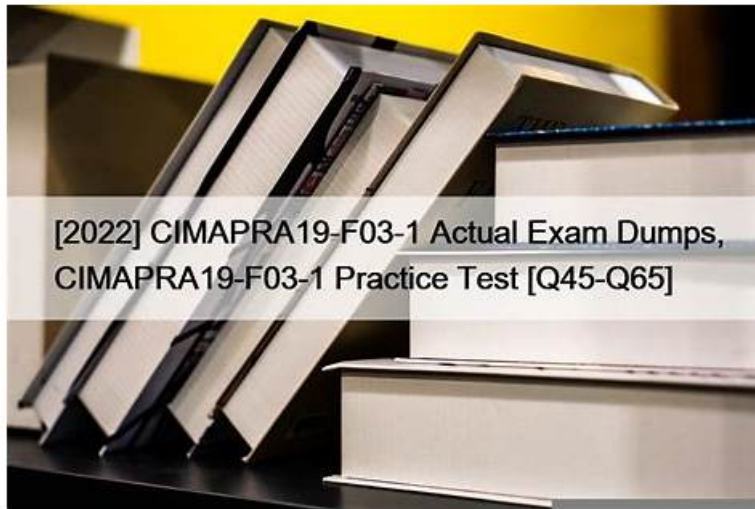


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CIMA F3 Financial Strategy Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

Company A is located in Country A, where the currency is the A\$.

It is listed on the local stock market which was set up 10 years ago.

It plans a takeover of Company B, which is located in Country B where the currency is the B\$, and where the stock market has been operating for over 100 years.

Company A is considering how to finance the acquisition, and how the shareholders of Company B might respond to a share exchange or cash (paid in B\$).

Which of the following is likely to explain why the shareholders of Company B would prefer a share exchange as opposed to a cash offer?

- A. It would avoid them being exposed to foreign currency risk.
- B. It would allow them to realise their investment and make a capital gain.
- **C. It would enable them to benefit from the future performance of the combined entity.**
- D. They would receive shares in a market that is likely to be more efficient.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reasoning:

A share exchange allows Company B's shareholders to stay invested and participate in the future gains (synergies, growth) of the combined business.

A is wrong: cash offers are what "realise" an investment and crystallise a capital gain.

B is wrong: a share exchange introduces foreign currency exposure (to A\$), whereas a cash offer in B\$ does not.

C is wrong: Company B is in the older, more established market, so it is more likely that market is efficient, not Company A's.

So D is the correct explanation.

NEW QUESTION # 68

A listed company has suffered a period of falling revenues and profit margins. It has been obliged to issue a profit warning to the market and its share price has fallen sharply. The company relies heavily on debt finance and is discussing with its banks possible refinancing options to assist with a restructuring programme.

Which THREE of the following are likely to be of MOST interest to the company's banks when they review the refinancing requests?

- A. Trends in share price movements
- **B. Book value of assets**
- **C. Current capital structure**
- **D. Cash flow forecasts**
- E. Shareholder profile

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

They care most about ability to service debt and their security:

A: Cash flow forecasts - show ability to meet interest and principal. # B: Current capital structure - shows gearing, ranking of claims, overall risk. # E: Book value of assets - relevant as potential security / collateral. #

NEW QUESTION # 69

ADC is planning to acquire DEF in order to benefit from the expertise of DEF's owner 'managers Both are Listed companies. ADC is trying to decide whether to offer cash or shares in consideration for DEF's shares.

Which THREE of the following are advantages to ABC of offering shares to acquire CEF?

- A. It shares the benefits of future growth with the DCT shareholder.
- B. It results in a tax saving for ABC.
- **C. It preserves liquidity**
- **D. It incentivises DEF to continue creating value for the combined group**
- E. It dilutes ownership in ABC.
- **F. The risk of poor future performance of the acquisition is shared with the DEF company shareholder.**

Answer: C,D,F

Explanation:

The question asks for advantages to the acquiring company (ADC/ABC) of using shares rather than cash to pay for DEF.

C). It incentivises DEF to continue creating value for the combined group. If DEF's shareholders (and possibly managers) receive shares in ADC, they now own part of the combined business. That aligns their interests with ADC's existing shareholders and encourages them to help grow the value of the group.

E). The risk of poor future performance of the acquisition is shared with the DEF company shareholder.

If ADC pays with shares, DEF's shareholders share in both the upside and downside. If the acquisition underperforms, the fall in value is shared instead of all the risk resting on ADC's original shareholders. That's an advantage for ADC.

F). It preserves liquidity

Paying with shares means ADC does not need to use up cash or raise new debt. This preserves cash balances and borrowing capacity, which is a clear advantage.

Why not the others?

A (sharing benefits of future growth with DEF shareholders) is actually a cost from ADC's existing shareholders' viewpoint - they give away more of the upside.

B dilution of ownership is also a disadvantage, not an advantage.

D a tax saving for ABC - the tax impact is usually more relevant for sellers or when using debt, not typically a direct advantage of share consideration to the acquirer.

NEW QUESTION # 70

A company's directors plan to increase gearing to come in line with the industry average of 40%. They need to know what the effect will be on the company's WACC.

According to traditional theory of gearing the WACC is most likely to:

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

Increase initially then decrease

This question tests understanding of the traditional theory of capital structure, a core topic within CIMA F3 under Cost of Capital and Capital Structure. The traditional view differs from Modigliani and Miller by arguing that there is an optimal capital structure where a company's Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) is minimised.

According to traditional theory, at low levels of gearing, introducing debt into the capital structure reduces WACC. This occurs because debt is generally cheaper than equity, largely due to lower risk for lenders and the tax deductibility of interest payments. Initially, equity holders do not perceive a significant increase in financial risk, so the cost of equity remains relatively stable. As a result, replacing some equity with cheaper debt lowers the overall WACC.

However, as gearing continues to rise beyond a certain point, the financial risk borne by both debt holders and equity holders increases substantially. Lenders demand higher interest rates to compensate for increased default risk, and shareholders require a higher return due to greater earnings volatility. This leads to rising costs of both debt and equity. Beyond the optimal gearing level, these rising costs outweigh the benefits of cheaper debt, causing WACC to increase.

CIMA F3 study guidance therefore concludes that under traditional theory, WACC:

* Falls initially as gearing increases, and

* Rises after the optimal capital structure is exceeded.

Since the directors are increasing gearing toward an industry average, the most appropriate description of WACC behaviour under traditional theory is that it will decrease initially and then increase.

NEW QUESTION # 71

Company C invests heavily in Research and Development and needs to raise \$45 million to finance future projects. It has decided to use equity finance raised by a tender offer. The following tender offers have been received from potential investors:

Company C wishes to select an offer price that will protect shareholders from a significant dilution of control but still raise the required amount of finance.

What offer price should Company C's select?

- A. \$4.00
- B. \$4.75
- C. \$4.25
- **D. \$4.50**

Answer: D

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