



FIN3701 (492333)
RFI3701 (475108)

May/June 2013

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Duration 2 Hours

70 Marks

EXAMINERS
 FIRST
 SECOND
 EXTERNAL

MS MD PHANGO
 MR MA PHENYA
 PROF HP WOLMARANS

Use of a non-programmable pocket calculator is permissible

Closed book examination.

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This paper consists of 21 pages, including pages for rough work (pp 19-21) and interest tables (pp. i-iv), plus instructions for completion of a mark reading sheet.

INSTRUCTIONS:

SECTION A: Answer multiple choice questions on the mark reading sheet.

SECTION B: Answer the three long questions using the space provided below the questions. No rough work will be marked.

SECTION A**[20 MARKS]**

Use the information provided below to answer questions 1 and 2.

City Fashion Ltd is considering expanding its range of clothing by introducing knit-wear to increase its market share. The knitwear range will cost R200 000 and this project will run for five years to enable City Fashion to assess its viability. The new range is expected to increase inventory by R3 000, accounts receivable by R2 000, accounts payable by R4 000 and accruals by R 6 000. The new range will be depreciated on a straight line method over its five year useful life and will have no residual value at the end of the five years.

Revenue is expected to be R20 000 for the first year and is expected to increase by R5 000 per year thereafter. Operating costs, including market research costs of R5 000, are expected to be R15 000 in the first year and are expected to increase by R1 500 per year thereafter. The company has cost of capital of 12% and pays 30% tax.

1 Calculate the initial investment of the project

- 1 R200 000
- 2 R195 000
- 3 R152 000
- 4. R147 000

2 Calculate the net operating cash flow for the third year of the project

- 1 -R23 000
- 2 R17 000
- 3. R23 900
- 4. R30 000

3. Read the following statements and choose the correct one

- 1 For replacement projects, the installed cost of an asset is used as the cash outflow at the beginning of the investment period for the NPV calculation
- 2 The NPV of a relatively long-term project is more sensitive to changes in the cost of capital than the NPV of a short-term project
- 3 The NPV of a relatively short-term project is more sensitive to changes in the cost of capital than the NPV of a long-term project
- 4 Incremental cash flows are used in the NPV calculation for expansion and replacement projects

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Use the information provided below to answer question 4.

Ivory Distributors Ltd is evaluating the replacement of a van with a truck. The initial investment for the replacement is R220 000. The cost of capital to the company is 10% and the company is in the 30% tax bracket. Depreciation per annum is R980 and R1 100 for the van and the truck respectively. After-tax cash flows, including depreciation, are as follows

Year	Van		Truck	
	R	R	R	R
1	6 000		7 500	
2	5 100		7 500	
3	6 500		8 000	
4			6 000	

- 4 The net present value (NPV) of the replacement project is closest to

- 1 -R212 477 58
- 2 -R211 427 84
- 3 -R205 447 03
- 4 -R196 874 87

Use the information provided below to answer questions 5, 6 and 7.

A company is evaluating two mutually exclusive projects (A and B). The company has a risk-free rate of 12%, a risk premium of 2% and is in the 30% tax bracket. Cash flows associated with the two projects are as follows

Year	Project A		Project B	
	R	R	R	R
0	(500 000)		(325 000)	
1	100 000		140 000	
2	120 000		140 000	
3	150 000		140 000	
4	150 000		140 000	

- 5 Calculate the internal rate of return (IRR) of project A and B respectively

- 1 10.48% and 25.97%
- 2 -10.48% and 25.97%
- 3 -1.48% and -4.77%
- 4 1.48% and 25.97%

- 6 Calculate the net present value (NPV) of project A and B respectively
- 1 -R129 886.83 and R82 919 72
2 -R112 956 27 and -R122 985 38
3 R112 956 27 and R82 919 72
4 R129 886 83 and R132 531 19
- 7 Which project should the company accept considering its IRR and NPV values?
- 1 Neither project should be accepted
2 Both projects should be accepted
3 Only project A should be accepted
4 Only Project B should be accepted
8. A company has a share price of R45 and expected earnings per share (EPS) of R6.80 Flotation costs are estimated at R5 and past period earnings per share amounted to R5.90 Calculate the cost of a new share if the company pays all earnings as dividends and choose the correct option
- 1 32.25%
2 28.11%
3 17.00%
4 15.11%
- 9 HighTech Systems Ltd's preference share is trading at R30 and it has flotation costs of 2.5%. The company pays a regular preference dividend of R2.52 and its expected EPS is estimated at R7.20 Calculate the cost of a preference share and choose the correct option
- 1 27.00%
2 24.62%
3 11.62%
4 8.62%
- 10 Brass Equipment Ltd nets R50 after flotation costs of R8 and is expected to pay dividends of R20. The growth rate of dividends is estimated at 3% Calculate the cost of retained earnings of Brass Equipment and choose the correct option
1. 50.62%
2 43.00%
3 44.20%
4 37.48%

- 11 The following statements about the business risks of the three structures are correct, EXCEPT

- 1 Companies with high business risk tend towards highly leveraged capital structures
- 2 The operating breakeven point is inversely related to the selling price
- 3 The operating breakeven point is directly related to variable costs
- 4 The operating breakeven point is directly related to fixed costs

Use the information provided below to answer questions 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

A company is evaluating three operating and financial structures. The company is in a 30% tax bracket and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) compiled the following information

Operating structure	A	B	C
Units sold	5 000	10 000	20 000
Fixed costs (R)	45 000	30 000	90 000
Selling price (R)	25,00	17,50	29,00
Variable costs (R)	13,90	10,00	12,00
Expected EPS	0,60	0,18	0,36
Standard deviation of EPS	0,760	1,138	1,560
WACC	11%	11%	11%

- 12 The operating breakeven point for structures A, B and C respectively, is

- 1 9 000, 3 000 and 4 500
- 2 4 054, 4 000 and 5 294
- 3 4 000, 4 000 and 5 294
- 4 1 800, 1 714 and 3 103

- 13 The operational risk of the three structures from least to most risky is

- 1 A, B, C
- 2 B, C, A
- 3 B, A, C
- 4 C, A, B

- 14 The following statements about the financial risks of the three structures are correct, EXCEPT
- 1 The financial risk of structure B is higher than that of structure C
 - 2 The financial risk of structure B is higher than that of structure A
 - 3 The financial risk of structure C is higher than that of structure B
 - 4 The financial risk of structure C is higher than that of structure A
- 15 Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) associated with structure B is
- 1 R20 000
 - 2 R25 000
 - 3 R30 000
 - 4 R45 000
- 16 The value of the company under structure B is
- 1 R286 363 64
 - 2 R190 990 09
 - 3 R159 090 91
 - 4 R127 272 73
- 17 Clark Removals has 1 200 000 ordinary shares trading at R1.50 par value. Clark Removals seeks to lower its share price by declaring a 3-for-1 share split. Assuming that there are no preference shares outstanding for the company, the number of shares and par value of the share after the split is
- 1 1 200 000 shares at R1.00 par value
 - 2 1 200 000 shares at R2.25 par value
 - 3 1 800 000 shares at R1.00 par value
 - 4 3 600 000 shares at R0.50 par value
- 18 Advantages of leasing from a lessee's point of view include the following, EXCEPT
- 1 The benefit that comes with the lessor and lessee being in different tax brackets
 - 2 The high profitability that comes with exercising the cancellation clause
 - 3 Operating flexibility during changing market conditions
 - 4 Reduction of technological obsolescence risk

19 What are the typical reasons for a company to undertake a merger?

- 1 Maximising earnings per share
- 2 Financial and strategic
- 3 Financial
- 4 Strategic

20 Advantages of a holding company include the following, EXCEPT

- 1 Failure of one company does not result in the failure of the entire holding company
- 2 The control of larger amounts of assets than could be acquired through a merger
- 3 Lawsuits against a subsidiary do not threaten the remaining companies
- 4 Financing package to be used by the acquirer

[20]

[TURN OVER]

SECTION B**[50 MARKS]****ANSWER THIS SECTION IN THE SPACES PROVIDED****QUESTION 1****(22 marks)**

MediPharm Ltd has optimal capital structure weights of 40% debt and 60% equity. MediPharm is in the 30% tax bracket and is evaluating four independent investment proposals.

PROJECT	INITIAL INVESTMENT (R)	INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN (IRR) (%)
A	100 000	17
B	200 000	15
C	125 000	14
D	100 000	11

MediPharm has no retained earnings and the senior financial analyst has gathered the following information:

MediPharm can raise R150 000 through the sale of a R1 000 par value, 8% annual coupon rate and a ten-year debenture. The debenture will be issued at 5% discount and R20 flotation cost per debenture. Additional funds will be raised through the bank loan with an after-tax cost of 10%.

R375 000 is available through retained earnings. Additional funds will be raised through the issue of new ordinary shares. The company pays a regular dividend of R10, has a growth rate of 3% and nets R87.30 after flotation costs. The flotation costs are calculated at 3% of the par value (R90) of a share.

1.1 Calculate the WACC associated with each range of financing/break-point (19)

[TURN OVER]

12. In which project do you recommend that the company invest its funds? Give motivation for your choice (3)

QUESTION 2**(10 marks)**

GoldStar Construction Ltd seeks to replace a grinding machine purchased two years ago for R76 000 with a new one. The existing grinding machine has a useful life of four years and can be sold today for R55 000 with removal costs of R4 000. The machine was being depreciated over a four-year straight-line period.

The cost price of the new grinding machine is R80 000 and will be depreciated over its five year useful life using a straight line method. It will have no residual value and will be worth R0 at the end of its five year useful life. The use of the new grinding machine is expected to increase current assets to R30 000 and current liabilities to R80 000.

GoldStar Construction is in the 40% tax bracket.

- 21 Calculate the terminal cash flow from the use of the new grinding machine. Show all calculations (10)

QUESTION 3**(18 marks)**

T & J Exporters has a total market value of R500 000 is currently evaluating three capital structures (30%, 40% and 50%-debt) without altering the total amount of financing required. T & J Exporters' ordinary shares have a book value of R60 per share and the company has a dividend retention ratio of 70%. Earnings available for ordinary shareholders are estimated at R35 000, R28 000 and R20 000 for the 30%, 40% and 50%-debt capital structures respectively.

The corporate charter of the company authorises the issue of 5 000 ordinary shares internally and intends to use the same corporate charter for the next three years

- 3.1 Calculate the number of ordinary shares issued to existing ordinary shareholders for each of the capital structures under evaluation (9)

- 3.2 Calculate T & J Exporters' earnings per share (EPS) for each of the capital structures under evaluation (3)

b

c

t

c

3 3 Calculate the dividend per share each of the capital structures under evaluation

(3)

3 4 Which capital structure would you recommend for T & J Exporters? Give motivation for your choice (3)

[50]
[TOTAL 70]

[TURN OVER]

ROUGH WORK

PART 1 (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN) DEEL 1

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INITIALS AND SURNAME
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EXAMINATION CENTRE (E.G. PRETORIA)
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IMPORTANT

- 1 USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE THIS SHEET
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BELANGRIK

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PART 2 (ANSWERS/ANTWOORDE) DEEL '2

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Specimen only