

KASNEB

CPA PART III SECTION 5

ADVANCED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

THURSDAY: 24 November 2016.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Summarise three assumptions of the Grossman-Hart Model (1986). (6 marks)
- (b) SKB Ltd. is considering a proposal to manufacture a new drug named "Millenium". The drug will be manufactured using a machine which will cost Sh.13 million.

The cash flows and drug life relating to "Millenium" have been estimated as stochastic exogenous variables with the following distributions:

Annual after tax cash flow (Sh."000")	Probability	Drug life in years	Probability
1,000	0.02	3	0.05
1,500	0.03	4	0.10
2,000	0.15	5	0.30
2,500	0.15	6	0.25
3,000	0.30	7	0.15
3,500	0.20	8	0.10
4,000	0.15	9	0.03
		10	0.02

The minimum required rate of return from this investment is 16%.

The company has approached you as a financial management expert to perform an analysis of the above project.

Required:

- (i) Using the following random numbers, perform 10 simulation runs of the net present value (NPV) of this project.

5397	6699	3081	1909	3167	8170	3875
4883	9033	5852				

- (ii) Determine the expected net present value (NPV) of the project.

(12 marks)
(2 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Explain three challenges likely to be encountered in the application of the capital asset pricing model (CAPM). (6 marks)
- (b) Moses Mapesa is in the process of evaluating investments in two companies whose percentage returns in the last 10 years are as shown below:

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Company and percentage return										
FS Ltd. (%)	37	24	-7	6	18	32	-5	21	18	6
SN Ltd. (%)	32	29	-12	1	15	30	0	18	27	10

Required:

- (i) Correlation coefficient of the companies' returns. (6 marks)
- (ii) Portfolio risk assuming equal weighting. (2 marks)

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- (c) Mary Chege has been investing in the shares of various companies quoted on the securities exchange. Currently, she holds a portfolio of shares in four companies; W, X, Y and Z.

The following information has been provided:

Company	Number of shares held	Equity beta	Market price per share (Sh.)	Expected return on equity
W	10,000	1.12	130	18%
X	15,000	0.89	100	23%
Y	15,000	0.70	90	11%
Z	10,000	1.60	160	17%

The current market return is 14% per annum and the Treasury Bill's yield is 9% per annum.

Required:

- (i) The risk of Mary Chege's portfolio relative to that of the market. (4 marks)
- (ii) Determine whether Mary Chege should change the composition of her portfolio. (2 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- (a) Explain three assumptions of the traditional theories of capital structure. (6 marks)
- (b) Majuu Ltd. is just about to commence operations as an international trading company. The firm will have a book value of assets of Sh.320 million and it expects to earn 16% return on these assets before interest and taxes. However, because of certain tax arrangements with foreign governments, the company will not pay any taxes.

It is known that the capitalisation rate for an all equity firm in this business is 12%. The company can borrow debt finance at the rate of 7% per annum. The management is in the process of deciding how to raise the required Sh.10 million debt finance. Assume that the Modigliani and Miller (MM) assumptions apply.

Required:

Using the MM model without taxes, determine:

- (i) The current value of the unlevered firm. (2 marks)
- (ii) The current value of a levered firm if it uses Sh. 10 million of 7% debt. (2 marks)
- (iii) The weighted average cost of capital (WACC) of a levered firm at a debt level of 7% Sh.10 million. (3 marks)
- (c) Assuming that the company in (b) above now pays taxes at the rate of 30%, compute the following in a Modigliani and Miller (MM) world:
- (i) The current value of the firm if it uses no debt. (2 marks)
- (ii) The current value of the firm if it uses the debt level of 7%, Sh.10 million. (2 marks)
- (iii) The weighted average cost of capital (WACC) at 7% debt level of Sh.10 million. (3 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) In relation to corporate restructuring and re-organisation, distinguish between the following terms:
- (i) "Boot strapping" and "management buyout". (2 marks)
- (ii) "Sell off" and "spin off". (2 marks)
- (b) Kubwa Ltd., a supermarket chain, is proposing to take-over Small Ltd., a smaller firm in the same industry. In its bid, Kubwa Ltd. has offered four of its shares for every three shares of Small Ltd.

The following are the latest summarised accounts of the two companies:

Statements of financial position				
	Sh."million"	Kubwa Ltd. Sh."million"	Sh."million"	Small Ltd. Sh."million"
Non-current assets:				
Land		966		84.6
Other non-current assets		<u>300</u>		<u>34</u>
		1,266		118.6
Current assets:				
Inventory	656		102.8	
Accounts receivable	24		12.6	
Cash	<u>88</u>		<u>10.6</u>	
	<u>768</u>		<u>126.0</u>	
Current liabilities:				
Trade payables	894		92.2	
Other accruals	<u>68</u>		<u>8</u>	
	<u>962</u>		<u>100.2</u>	
Net current assets		(194)		25.8
Long-term liabilities:				
14% loan stock	400		-	-
Floating rate loans	<u>228</u>		<u>35</u>	
		<u>(628)</u>		<u>(35)</u>
Total net assets		<u>444</u>		109.4
Shareholders' funds:				
Ordinary share capital		150		40
Reserves		<u>294</u>		<u>69.4</u>
Total shareholders' funds		<u>444</u>		109.4

Income statement		
	Kubwa Ltd. Sh."million"	Small Ltd. Sh."million"
Turnover	2,260	362
Earnings before interest and tax	230	28
Interest	<u>(80)</u>	<u>(4)</u>
Profit before tax	150	24
Taxation	<u>(50)</u>	<u>(8)</u>
Earnings available to shareholders	100	16
Dividends	<u>(48)</u>	<u>(10)</u>
Retained earnings	<u>52</u>	6

Additional information:

- The par value of the shares of Kubwa Ltd. is Sh.0.50 while the par value of Small Ltd's shares is Sh.1.00.
- The current share price of Kubwa Ltd. is Sh.4.64 while that of Small Ltd. is Sh.5.90. The current loan stock price of Small Ltd. is Sh. 125.
- Recent annual growth trends are as follows:

	Kubwa Ltd.	Small Ltd.
Dividends	7%	8%
Earnings per share	7%	10%

- The following will take place after the acquisition:
 - Surplus warehousing facilities will be sold for Sh.13.6 million.
 - Sh. 18 million will be paid out for redundancy of employees.
 - There will be savings of Sh.5.4 million from wages every year for at least five years.
- Kubwa Ltd. has an estimated cost of equity of 14.5% and a weighted average cost of capital of 12%.
- Small Ltd. has an estimated cost of equity of 13%.

Required:

- Evaluate whether the bid is likely to be viewed favourably by the shareholders of both Kubwa Ltd. and Small Ltd. (10 marks)
- Discuss three factors that are likely to influence the views of the shareholders in the analysis in (b) (i) above. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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QUESTION FIVE

- (a) Explain how currency swaps could be used to hedge against the foreign exchange operating exposure of a firm. (4 marks)
- (b) International Bank expects that the Mexican Peso (MXP) will depreciate against the US dollar (USD) from its spot rate of \$0.15 to \$0.14 in ten days. The following interbank lending and borrowing rates exist:

	Annual lending rate	Annual borrowing rate
US dollars (USD)	8.0%	8.3%
Mexican Peso (MXP)	8.5%	8.7%

Assume that International Bank has a borrowing capacity of either 10 million USD or 70 million MXP in the interbank market, depending on which currency it wants to borrow. Further, assume that one year has 360 days.

Required:

- (i) Demonstrate how International Bank could capitalise on its expectations without using deposited funds. (5 marks)
- (ii) Estimate the profits that could be generated from the strategy adopted in (b) (i) above. (1 mark)
- (c) Assume all the information provided in (b) above with this exception: International Bank expects the MXP to appreciate from its present spot rate of \$0.15 to \$0.17 in 30 days.

Required:

- (i) Demonstrate how International Bank could capitalise on its expectations without using deposited funds. (5 marks)
 - (ii) Estimate the profits that could be generated from the strategy adopted in (c) (i) above. (1 mark)
 - (d) Highlight two shortcomings of the Black-Scholes option pricing model. (4 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

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