

University of Swaziland  
Department of Accounting  
Supplementary Exam Paper - Semester - II

Programme of Study : Bachelor of Commerce  
Year of Study : Year Three / Four  
Title of Paper : Corporate Finance I  
Course Code : AC 325/416  
Time Allowed : **3 Hours.**

- Instructions:
- 1. Total number of questions on this paper is four (4).**
  - 2. Answer all the questions.**
  - 3. The marks awarded for a question / part is indicated at the end of each question / part of question.**
  - 4. Where applicable, submit all workings and calculations on the answer sheet alongside the case.**
  - 5. Calculations are to be made to two decimal places of accuracy unless otherwise instructed.**

**Note:** You are reminded that in assessing your work, account will be taken of accuracy of the language and the general quality of expression, together with the layout and presentation of your final answer.

**Special requirement :** **Calculator and PV Tables**

**This paper is not to be opened until permission has been granted by the invigilator.**

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**QUESTION 1:**

- a. Mhlanga Industries, Manzini, sells its products to widely dispersed distributors in Swaziland. It currently takes on an average 6 days for cash receipt cheques to become available to the firm from the day they are mailed. The firm is contemplating the institution of concentration banking to reduce this period. It is estimated that such a system would reduce the collection period of receivables by 3 days. The daily cheque receipts currently average E 900,000. The concentration banking would cost E 150,000 annually and the cost of funds is 12 percent.

**Required:**

- i) Advice Mhlanga whether it should introduce concentration banking system? (5 marks)  
 ii) Is your answer different, if it is estimated that a lock-box system can reduce the collection time by 4 days and its annual cost would be E 250,000? (5 marks)

- b. Unitrac has the following Statement of Financial Position.

Cash	E 825	Accounts payables	E 475
Accounts receivables	1,650	Notes payables	1,235
Inventory	1,675	Accruals	420
Current assets	4,150	Current liabilities	2,130
Net non-current assets	4,000	Long term debt	3,000
		Common stock	900
		Retained earnings	2,120
Total assets	8,150	Total equity and liabilities	8,150

Unitrac's sales are forecasted to increase from E 8,000 this year to E10,400 next year. Unitrac's non-current assets are being used to only 70 percent of capacity this year, but its current assets were at their proper levels. All assets except non-current assets increase at the same rate as sales and non-current assets would also increase at the same rate if the current excess capacity did not exist. Unitrac's after-tax profit margin is forecasted to be 15 percent, and its payout ratio will be 40 percent.

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**Required:**

- i) What is Unitrac's additional funds needed (AFN) for the coming year?  
Ignore financing feed-back effects. (15 marks)  
**Total (25 marks)**

**QUESTION 2:**

Write short Notes on the following:

- a. Techniques for assessing a project's stand-alone risk
- b. Revolving credit, Commitment fee
- c. Float, Disbursements Float, Collection Float and Net Float
- d. Commercial paper
- e. Financial Leverage

**Total (5\*5=25 marks)**

**QUESTION 3:**

- a. The MSN Corporation produces teakettles, which it sells for E25 each. Fixed costs are E 1,000,000 for up to 600,000 units of output. Variable costs are E 15 per kettle.

**Required:**

- i) What is the operating Break Even Point? (2 marks)  
ii) What is MSN's Degree of Operating Leverage at sales of (i) 75,000 units  
and (ii) 125,000 units? (4 marks)  
iii) Comment (2 marks)
- b. Trepak Corporation has current sales of E 25,648,750. Also it has unutilized capacity. In order to boost its sales, it is considering to relaxing its credit policy. The proposed terms of credit will be 60 days against the present policy of 45 days. As a result, the bad debts are expected to increase from 1.5 percent to 2 percent of sales. The Trepak's sales are expected to increase by 10 percent. The variable operating costs are 72 percent of sales. The firm's corporate tax rate is 30 percent, and its required rate of return after tax is 15% on its investment. Should the firm change its credit period? Advice using Net Present Value method.  
**Note:** Assume a 360 day year and round off the decimal digits to the nearest integer. (17 marks)

**Total (25 marks)**

**QUESTION 4:**

Hancet Inc., Matsapha, is considering two mutually exclusive projects. Both require an investment of E 50,000 each and have a life of 4 years. The company's required rate of return from the investment is 12 percent and pays tax at 30 percent rate. Both the projects will be depreciated on straight line basis. The Before-tax Cash-flows expected to be generated by the projects are as follows:

<b>Year (t)</b>	<b>Before-tax cash-flows (E)</b>			
	1	2	3	4
Project A	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Project B	30,000	15,000	10,000	25,000

**Required:**

- i) Find out the relevant cash-flows for Projects A and B **(6 marks)**
- ii) Evaluate the projects based on each of the following techniques.
  - a) Discounted Pay-back Period **(4 marks)**
  - b) Net Present Value **(6 marks)**
  - c) Internal Rate of Return  
**(Range: 20% and 24%)** **(6 marks)**
- iii) Recommend which machine is better based on each of the above three criterion. **(3 marks)**  
**Total (25 marks)**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**



