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KOLEJ UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI TUN HUSSEIN ONN

PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR SEMESTER II SESI 2004/2005

NAMA MATA PELAJARAN	:	PRINSIP KEWANGAN
KOD MATA PELAJARAN	:	BPA 1063
KURSUS	:	1 BPA/BPB/BPC/BPD
TARIKH	:	MAC 2005
MASA	:	3 JAM
ARAHAN	:	JAWAB SEMUA SOALAN DI BAHAGIAN A DAN BAHAGIAN B.

BAHAGIAN A: SOALAN PELBAGAI PILIHAN (40 MARKAH)

S1 Satu teknik yang digunakan untuk menilai pulangan berkaitan dengan pelbagai struktur kos dan tahap jualan adalah analisis _____

- A. siri masa
- B. marginal
- C. pulang modal
- D. nisbah

S2 Kos _____ adalah kos yang berkaitan dengan masa, bukan berkait dengan jualan dan kebiasaannya adalah terikat.

- A. tetap
- B. separa-berubah
- C. berubah
- D. operasi

S3 Pada titik pulang modal, _____ bersamaan dengan kosong.

- A. hasil jualan
- B. kos operasi tetap
- C. kos operasi berubah
- D. pulangan sebelum faedah dan cukai

S4 _____ terhasil daripada penggunaan aset atau biayaan berkos tetap untuk memperbesar pulangan kepada pemilik syarikat.

- A. Hutang jangka panjang
- B. Ekuiti
- C. Leveraj
- D. Struktur modal

S5 Jika kos kewangan tetap menurun, titik pulang modal operasi firma akan

- A. menurun.
- B. meningkat.
- C. kekal tidak berubah.
- D. berubah dalam haluan tidak tertentu.

S6 Leveraj _____ adalah berkenaan dengan perkaitan antara keuntungan sebelum faedah dan cukai dengan perolehan sesaham.

- A. kewangan
- B. operasi
- C. berubah
- D. jumlah

S7 Caj kewangan tetap termasuk

- A. dividen saham biasa dan belanja faedah bon.
- B. dividen saham biasa dan dividen saham keutamaan.
- C. belanja faedah bon dan dividen saham keutamaan.
- D. belanja beli semula saham.

S8 Bagi meningkatkankekayaan para pemegang saham dan memberi tanda yang positif kepada pasaran, pada kebiasaannya syarikat akan mengumpul dana melalui urutan berikut:

- A. Pendapatan tertahan, ekuiti, hutang.
- B. Pendapatan tertahan, hutang, ekuiti.
- C. Hutang, pendapatan tertahan, ekuiti.
- D. Ekuiti, pendapatan tertahan, hutang.

S9 Pendekatan tradisional terhadap struktur modal menyatakan bahawa nilai syarikat akan dimaksimumkan apabila _____

- A. leveraj kewangan dimaksimumkan.
- B. kos hutang diminimumkan.
- C. purata pemberat kos modal diminimumkan.
- D. bayaran dividen dimaksimumkan.

S10 _____ ialah purata pemberat bagi kos-kos dana yang berasal daripada hubungkait keputusan pembiayaan.

- A. premium risiko
- B. kos nominal
- C. kos modal
- D. kadar faedah bebas

S11 Secara amnya, lebih besar modal kerja bersih yang firma miliki,

- A. lebih besar risikonya.
- B. lebih rendah risikonya.
- C. lebih kurang kemungkinan kreditor memberi pinjam kepada firma.
- D. lebih rendah tahap dana jangka panjang firma.

S12 Hutang adalah sumber modal paling tidak mahal secara amnya. Ini disebabkan oleh

- A. pembayaran faedah yang tetap
- B. kedudukannya sebagai kepentingan pertama ketika menuntut perolehan atau aset semasa syarikat bankrap.
- C. bayaran fedah yang boleh ditolak cukai.
- D. sifat terjamin dalam pembayaran modal.

S13 Tujuan mengurus aset semasa dan liabiliti semasa adalah untuk

- A. mencapai tahap aset semasa serendah mungkin.
- B. mencapai tahap liabiliti semasa serendah mungkin.
- C. mencapai keseimbangan antara keberuntungan dan risiko yang menyumbang kepada nilai firma.
- D. mencapai tahap liabiliti semasa setinggi mungkin.

S14 Dalam strategi pembiayaan secara agresif, keperluan pembiayaan tetap sesebuah syarikat dibiayai dengan _____

- A. sumber jangka panjang
- B. sumber jangka pendek
- C. pendapatan tertahan
- D. akaun belum bayar

S15 Satu kaedah untuk memperbaiki pusingan tukaran tunai adalah dengan

- A. mempercepat kutipan
- B. memperlambat kelulusan kredit.
- C. mengurangkan pusingganti inventori.
- D. meminjam dana.

S16 _____ adalah teknik yang membahagikan inventori kepada tiga kumpulan, mengikut nilai pelaburan ringgit.

- A. Teknik *exponential smoothing*
- B. Sistem ABC
- C. Model EOQ
- D. Model LIFO

S17 _____ adalah satu teknik pengurusan inventori yang meminimumkan pelaburan inventori dengan cara menjadikan input bahan sampai tepat pada masa bahan itu perlu digunakan untuk pengeluaran.

- A. Sistem ABC
- B. Model EOQ
- C. Sistem MRP
- D. Sistem JIT

S18 Dengan menawarkan kredit kepada pelanggan, firma boleh

- A. meningkatkan harga barang untuk menampung kosnya.
- B. mengurangkan pelaburan dalam akaun belum terima.
- C. mengurangkan pelaburan dalam akaun belum bayar.
- D. mengurangkan kos barang dibeli.

S19 _____ pemohon kredit adalah kekuatan kewangan pemohon yang ditunjukkan oleh kedudukan pemilikannya.

- A. Karakter
- B. Kapasiti
- C. Modal
- D. Cagaran

S20 _____ adalah instrumen jangka pendek pasaran wang yang mudah ditukar kepada tunai

- A. Saham keutamaan
- B. Bon perpendaharaan
- C. Akaun belum terima
- D. Sekuriti boleh pasar

S21 Empat sumber asas dana jangka panjang bagi firma perniagaan ialah

- A. liabiliti semasa, hutang jangka panjang, saham biasa dan saham keutamaan.
- B. liabiliti semasa, hutang jangka panjang, saham biasa dan pendapatan tertahan.
- C. hutang jangka panjang, lebihan berbayar atas par, saham biasa dan pendapatan tertahan.
- D. hutang jangka panjang, saham biasa, saham keutamaan dan pendapatan tertahan.

S22 Dua sumber utama pembiayaan jangka pendek ialah

- A. barisan kredit dan akaun belum bayar.
- B. akaun belum bayar dan akrual.
- C. barisan kredit dan akrual.
- D. akaun belum terima dan nota belum bayar.

S23 _____ adalah sumber utama pembiayaan jangka pendek tanpa jaminan bagi firma perniagaan..

- A. Akaun belum terima
- B. Akrual
- C. Nota belum bayar
- D. Akaun belum bayar

S24 Tarikh invois *1/15 net 30* diterjemah sebagai

- A. satu peratus diskaun tunai boleh diambil jika bayar dalam 15 hari; jika tiada diskaun tunai diambil, baki dibayar dalam 30 hari selepas pertengahan bulan.
- B. satu peratus diskaun tunai boleh diambil jika bayar dalam 15 hari; jika tiada diskaun tunai diambil, baki dibayar dalam 30 hari selepas tarikh invois.
- C. satu peratus diskaun tunai boleh diambil jika bayar dalam 15 hari; jika tiada diskaun tunai diambil, baki dibayar dalam 30 hari selepas akhir bulan.
- D. satu peratus diskaun boleh diambil atas 15 peratus daripada belian jika akaun dibayar dalam 30 hari selepas akhir bulan.

S25 Jika firma bercadang mengambil diskaun tunai yang ditawarkan terhadap barang yang dibeli secara kredit, firma perlu

- A. bayar secepat mungkin.
- B. bayar pada hari terakhir daripada tempoh kredit.
- C. ambil diskaun tidak kira bila firma patut membayar.
- D. bayar pada hari terakhir daripada tempoh diskaun.

S26 Jenis pinjaman utama ditawarkan oleh bank kepada perniagaan ialah

- A. pinjaman berdasarkan aset tetap.
- B. pinjaman jangka pendek terjamin.
- C. pinjaman jangka pendek pencairan sendiri.
- D. pinjaman peningkatan modal.

S27 _____ adalah kadar faedah terendah dicaj terhadap pinjaman perniagaan yang ditawarkan kepada peminjam terbaik oleh bank-bank terkemuka tanahair.

- A. Kadar utama
- B. Kadar kertas perdagangan
- C. Kadar dana persekutuan
- D. Kadar bil perbendaharaan

S28 Cagaran yang sesuai bagi pinjaman jangka pendek terjamin ialah

- A. aset tetap
- B. inventori bahan mentah dan akaun belum terima.
- C. saham biasa dalam syarikat swasta.
- D. inventori kerja dalam proses.

S29 Manakah antara berikut **BUKAN** kelebihan pemfaktoran?

- A. Akaun belum terima ditukar segera kepada tunai.
- B. Melupuskan jabatan kutipan dan kredit.
- C. Mencipta corak alir tunai yang diketahui
- D. Kadar faedah yang efektif.

S30 _____ melibatkan jualan akaun belum terima.

- A. Pinjaman terima dana
- B. Pemfaktoran
- C. Penyusunan tempat gudang
- D. Pencagaran akaun belum terima

S31 Terma kredit firma mengandungi semua berikut **KECUALI**

- A. diskaun tunai.
- B. tempoh diskaun tunai.
- C. standard kredit.
- D. tempoh kredit.

S32 Nisbah hutang adalah ukuran firma berkaitan;

- A. Leveraj
- B. Keberuntungan
- C. Kecairan
- D. Kecekapan

S33 Kapasiti pemohon untuk membayar semula kredit dikehendaki ditunjukkan oleh

- A. analisa penyata pendapatan.
- B. baki akaun di bank.
- C. sejarah pembayaran pemohon.
- D. tahap aset yang pemohon cagarkan ke atas pinjaman.

S34 Sumber utama pinjaman jangka pendek terjamin kepada perniagaan ialah

- A. bank perdagangan dan syarikat kewangan perdagangan.
- B. simpanan, pinjaman dan faktor.
- C. pengedar kertas perdagangan dan ahli pelaburan.
- D. syarikat insurans hayat dan broker sekuriti kerajaan.

S35 Pulangan minimum yang perlu diperolehi ke atas projek bagi memastikan nilai firma tidak berubah ialah

- A. kadar pulangan dalaman.
- B. kadar faedah.
- C. kadar diskaun.
- D. kadar kompaun.

- S36 Pemberi pinjam mengenakan cagaran kerana
- A. mengurangkan risiko mungkir janji.
 - B. mengawal firma yang meminjam.
 - C. mengurangkan kerugian jika firma mungkir janji.
 - D. memanjangkan pinjaman tidak terjamin kepada firma.
- S37 Keperluan bermusim inventori dan akaun belum terima biasanya dibiayai dengan
- A. pinjaman jangka pendek.
 - B. pinjaman jangka panjang.
 - C. akrual.
 - D. ekuiti pemegang saham.
- S38 Apabila menguruskan akaun belum terima, strategi yang baik diguna tanpa kehilangan jualan hadapan ialah
- A. menghantar akaun kepada agensi pengutipan hutang.
 - B. mengetatkan terma kredit.
 - C. menawarkan diskaun tunai.
 - D. membuat lawatan peribadi yang kerap kepada pelanggan.
- S39 Yang manakah antara berikut **BUKAN** sebab kenapa modal hutang dianggap paling kurang berisiko antara sumber modal lain?
- A. Mempunyai tuntutan yang tinggi terhadap aset dan perolehan firma.
 - B. Mempunyai kedudukan perundangan yang kuat.
 - C. Kos modal yang rendah disebabkan faedah boleh ditolak cukai..
 - D. Biasanya tidak perlu dibayar semula pada tarikh masa hadapan yang spesifik.
- S40 Dengan kewujudan kos operasi tetap, penurunan jualan akan menyebabkan _____ dalam EBIT.
- A. peningkatan yang berkadar.
 - B. peningkatan yang sama.
 - C. kurang dari perkadaran yang menurun.
 - D. lebih dari perkadaran yang menurun.

BAHAGIAN B : (60 Markah)

- S31 (a) Majestic Blind Co. menjual produk akhirnya pada purata RM35 seunit dengan kos berubah seunit RM21. Syarikat ini mempunyai kos tetap operasi berjumlah RM1,050,000.
- (i) Hitung titik pulang modal operasi bagi firma dalam unit. (2 markah)
 - (ii) Hitung titik pulang modal operasi bagi firma dalam ringgit. (2 markah)
 - (iii) Guna 100,000 unit sebagai asas, apakah darjah leveraj operasi firma? (4 markah)
- (b) Surya Dagangan Bhd. sedang menilai dua struktur operasi berbeza seperti dalam Jadual 1. Firma mempunyai belanja faedah tahunan RM250, saham biasa sedia ada 1,000 unit dan kadar cukai 40 peratus.

Jadual 1: Struktur operasi

	Kos tetap (RM)	Harga seunit (RM)	Kos berubah seunit (RM)
Struktur operasi 1:	500	1	0.75
Struktur operasi 2:	1,200	1	0.70

- (i) Bagi setiap struktur operasi,
 - Hitung EBIT dan EPS pada 10,000; 20,000 dan 30,000 unit. (6 markah)
 - Hitung darjah leveraj operasi (DOL) dan darjah jumlah leveraj (DTL) dengan menggunakan 20,000 unit sebagai tahap jualan asas. (3 markah)
 - Hitung titik pulang modal operasi dalam unit. (2 markah)
- (ii) Struktur operasi yang manakah mempunyai leveraj operasi dan risiko perniagaan yang lebih tinggi? (1 markah)
- (iii) Jika ramalan jualan Surya Dagangan ialah 20,000 unit, struktur operasi manakah yang dicadangkan? (1 markah)

- S32 (a) Apakah strategi-strategi untuk mengurus pusingan kitaran tunai? (5 markah)
- (b) Contex Bhd. menggunakan 800 unit produk setahun secara berterusan. Produk ini mempunyai kos simpanan RM50 per unit setahun dan kos pesanan RM300 setiap pesanan. Penerimaan penghantaran mengambil 30 hari untuk setelah pesanan dibuat dan firma menghendaki stok keselamatan dalam simpanan bersamaan 5 hari penggunaan.
- (i) Hitung kuantiti pesanan ekonomik (EOQ).
 - (ii) Tentukan titik pesanan semula.
- (4 markah)
- (c) Apakah apungan dan sebutkan tiga komponennya. (4 markah)
- (d) Lady Dee telah mengumpul data-data berikut:
- | Sumber modal | Nilai buku
RM | Nilai pasaran
RM | Kos
% |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Hutang jangka panjang | 10,000,000 | 8,500,000 | 5.0 |
| Saham keutamaan | 1,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 14.0 |
| Ekuiti saham biasa | 9,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 20.0 |
| | -----
20,000,000 | -----
25,000,000 | |
- (i) Hitung kos modal purata wajarnya dengan menggunakan pemberat nilai buku. (2 markah)
 - (ii) Hitung kos modal purata wajarnya dengan menggunakan pemberat nilai pasaran. (2 markah)
- (e) Terangkan jenis-jenis modal dan struktur modal optimal. (3 markah)

- S33 (a) Pada 20 Oktober 2003 MCash Bhd. telah membeli sebuah mesin yang bernilai RM1,000,000 secara kredit. Pembekal telah memberikan MCash Bhd. terma kredit *2/10, net 45*. Kadar faedah semasa ditawarkan oleh bank adalah 16 peratus.
- (i) Hitung kos melepas diskaun tunai. (2 markah)
 - (ii) Adakah syarikat patut mengambil atau melepaskan diskaun tunai? (1 markah)

- (iii) Apakah kadar faedah efektif jika syarikat mengambil keputusan untuk mengambil diskaun tunai dengan membuat pinjaman berasaskan diskaun? (4 markah)
- (b) Syarikat AN Apple mempunyai barisan kredit di Bank Satu Bhd. yang memerlukannya membayar 13% faedah terhadap pinjaman yang dibuat dan perlu menyimpan baki ganti sebanyak 20% daripada jumlah yang dipinjam. Syarikat telah meminjam sebanyak RM950,000 pada tahun itu di bawah perjanjian tersebut. Kirakan kadar efektif tahunan bagi pinjaman syarikat dalam setiap keadaan berikut:
- (i) Syarikat tidak menyimpan sebarang baki deposit di Bank Satu Bhd. (6 markah)
- (ii) Syarikat menyimpan RM95,000 baki deposit di Bank Satu Bhd. (3 markah)
- (iii) Syarikat menyimpan RM200,000 baki deposit di Bank Satu Bhd. (2 markah)
- (iv) Banding dan bincangkan jawapan anda dalam bahagian (i), (ii) dan (iii). (2 markah)

English Version

SECTION A: (40MARKS)

Q1 _____ analysis is a technique used to assess the returns associated with various cost structures and levels of sales.

- A. Time-series
- B. Marginal
- C. Breakeven
- D. Ratio

Q2 _____ costs are a function of time, not sales, and are typically contractual.

- A. Fixed
- B. Semi-variable
- C. Variable
- D. Operating

Q3 At the operating breakeven point, _____ equals zero.

- A. sales revenue
- B. fixed operating costs
- C. variable operating costs
- D. earnings before interest and taxes

Q4 _____ results from the use of fixed-cost assets or funds to magnify returns to the firm's owners.

- A. Long-term debt
- B. Equity
- C. Leverage
- D. Capital structure

Q5 If a firm's fixed financial costs decrease, the firm's operating breakeven point will

- A. decrease.
- B. increase.
- C. remain unchanged.
- D. change in an undetermined direction.

Q6 _____ leverage is concerned with the relationship between earnings before interest and taxes and earnings per share.

- A. Financial
- B. Operating
- C. Variable
- D. Total

Q7 Fixed financial charges include

- A. common stock dividends and bond interest expense.
- B. common stock dividends and preferred stock dividends.
- C. bond interest expense and preferred stock dividends.
- D. stock repurchase expense.

Q8 In order to enhance the wealth of stockholders and to send positive signals to the market, corporations generally raise funds using the following order:

- A. retained earnings, equity, debt.
- B. retained earnings, debt, equity.
- C. debt, retained earnings, equity.
- D. equity, retained earnings, debt.

Q9 According to the traditional approach to capital structure, the value of the firm will be maximized when

- A. the financial leverage is maximized.
- B. the cost of debt is minimized.
- C. the weighted average cost of capital is minimized.
- D. the dividend payout is maximized.

Q10 The _____ is a weighted average of the cost of funds which reflects the interrelationship of financing decisions.

- A. risk premium
- B. nominal cost
- C. cost of capital
- D. risk-free rate

Q11 In general, the more working capital a firm has,

- A. the greater its risk.
- B. the lower its risk.
- C. the less likely are creditors to lend to the firm.
- D. the lower its level of long-term funds.

Q12 Debt is generally the least expensive source of capital. This is primarily due to

- A. fixed interest payments.
- B. its position in the priority of claims on assets and earnings in the event of liquidation.
- C. the tax deductibility of interest payments.
- D. the secured nature of a debt obligation.

Q13 The purpose of managing current assets and current liabilities is to

- A. achieve as low a level of current assets as possible.
- B. achieve as low a level of current liabilities as possible.
- C. achieve a balance between profitability and risk that contributes to the firm's value.
- D. achieve as high a level of current liabilities as possible.

Q14 The firm's permanent financing requirement is financed with _____ in the aggressive financing strategy.

- A. long-term sources
- B. short-term sources
- C. retained earnings
- D. accounts payable

Q15 One way to improve the cash conversion cycle is to

- A. speed up collections.
- B. slow down credit approvals.
- C. reduce inventory turnover.
- D. borrow funds.

Q16 The _____ is a technique that divides inventory into three groups, according to ringgit investment.

- A. exponential smoothing technique
- B. ABC system
- C. EOQ model
- D. LIFO model

Q17 The _____ is an inventory management technique that minimizes inventory investment by having materials inputs arrive at exactly the time they are needed for production.

- A. ABC system
- B. EOQ model
- C. MRP system
- D. JIT system

Q18 By offering credit to customers, the firm may

- A. increase the price of the good to cover its costs.
- B. decrease its investment in accounts receivable.
- C. decrease its investment in accounts payable.
- D. decrease the cost of goods purchased.

Q19 The credit applicant's _____ is the financial strength of the applicant as reflected by its ownership position.

- A. character
- B. capacity
- C. capital
- D. collateral

Q20 _____ are short-term money market instruments that can be easily converted into cash.

- A. Preferred stocks
- B. Treasury bonds
- C. Accounts receivable
- D. Marketable securities

Q21 The four basic sources of long-term funds for the business firm are

- A. current liabilities, long-term debt, common stock, and preferred stock.
- B. current liabilities, long-term debt, common stock, and retained earnings.
- C. long-term debt, paid-in capital in excess of par, common stock, and retained earnings.
- D. long-term debt, common stock, preferred stock, and retained earnings.

Q22 The two major sources of short-term financing are

- A. a line of credit and accounts payable.
- B. accounts payable and accruals.
- C. a line of credit and accruals.
- D. accounts receivable and notes payable.

Q23 _____ are the major source of unsecured short-term financing for business firms.

- A. Accounts receivable
- B. Accruals
- C. Notes payable
- D. Accounts payable

Q24 1/15 net 30 date of invoice translates as

- A. a one percent cash discount may be taken if paid in 15 days; if no cash discount is taken, the balance is due in 30 days after the middle of the month.
- B. a one percent cash discount may be taken if paid in 15 days; if no cash discount is taken, the balance is due 30 days after the invoice date.
- C. a one percent cash discount may be taken if paid in 15 days; if no cash discount is taken, the balance is due 30 days after the end of the month.
- D. a one percent discount may be taken on 15 percent of the purchase if the account is paid within 30 days after the end of the month.

Q25 If the firm decides to take the cash discount that is offered on goods purchased on credit, the firm should

- A. pay as soon as possible.
- B. pay on the last day of the credit period.
- C. take the discount no matter when the firm actually pays.
- D. pay on the last day of the discount period.

Q26 The major type of loan made by banks to businesses is the

- A. fixed-asset-based loan.
- B. short-term secured loan.
- C. short-term self-liquidating loan.
- D. capital improvement loan.

Q27 The _____ is the lowest rate of interest charged on business loans to the best business borrowers by the nation's leading banks.

- A. prime rate
- B. commercial paper rate
- C. federal funds rate
- D. treasury bill rate

Q28 Appropriate collateral for a secured short-term loan is

- A. fixed assets.
- B. raw materials inventory and receivables.
- C. common stock in a privately-held corporation.
- D. work-in-process inventory.

Q29 Which of the following is **NOT** an advantage of factoring?

- A. accounts receivable immediately turned into cash
- B. elimination of credit and collection department
- C. creation of a known pattern of cash flows
- D. the effective interest rate

Q30 _____ involves the sale of accounts receivable.

- A. A trust receipt loan
- B. Factoring
- C. A field warehouse arrangement
- D. Pledging of accounts receivable

Q31 A firm's credit terms cover all of the following **EXCEPT**

- A. cash discount.
- B. cash discount period.
- C. credit standards.
- D. credit period.

Q32 The debt ratio is a measure of a firm's:

- A. Leverage
- B. Profitability
- C. Liquidity
- D. Efficiency

Q33 An applicant's capacity to repay the requested credit is shown by

- A. financial statement analysis.
- B. bank account balances.
- C. the applicant's payment history.
- D. the level of assets the applicant can pledge toward the loan.

Q34 The primary source of secured short-term loans to businesses are

- A. commercial banks and commercial finance companies.
- B. savings and loans and factors.
- C. commercial paper dealers and investment bankers.
- D. life insurance companies and government securities brokers.

Q35 The minimum return that must be earned on a project in order to leave the firm's value unchanged is

- A. the internal rate of return.
- B. the interest rate.
- C. the discount rate.
- D. the compound rate.

Q36 Lenders require collateral to

- A. reduce the risk of default.
- B. control the borrowing firm.
- C. reduce the losses if the borrower defaults.
- D. extend to the borrower an unsecured loan.

Q37 Seasonal build-ups of inventory and receivables are generally financed with

- A. short-term loans.
- B. long-term loans.
- C. accruals.
- D. stockholders' equity.

Q38 When managing accounts receivable, a good strategy to employ without losing future sales is to

- A. send the accounts to a collection agency.
- B. tighten the credit terms.
- C. offer cash discount.
- D. make frequent personal visits to the customer.

Q39 Which of the following is NOT a reason why debt capital is considered to be the least risky source of capital?

- A. It has a high priority claim against assets and earnings.
- B. It has a strong legal position.
- C. It is a low cost source of capital because interest payments are tax deductible.
- D. It does not normally have to be repaid at a specific future date.

Q40 With the existence of fixed operating costs, a decrease in sales will result in _____ in EBIT.

- A. a proportional increase
- B. an equal increase
- C. a less than proportional decrease
- D. a more than proportional decrease

SECTION B: (60 MARKS).

- Q31 (a) The Majestic Blind Co. sells its finished product for an average of RM35 per unit with a variable cost per unit of RM21. The company has fixed operating costs of RM1,050,000.
- (i) Calculate the firm's operating breakeven point in units. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Calculate the firm's operating breakeven point in dollars. (1 mark)
 - (iii) Using 100,000 units as a base, what is the firm's degree of operating leverage? (4 marks)
- (b) Surya Dagangan Company is evaluating two different operating structures which are in Table 1. The company has annual interest expense of RM250, common shares outstanding of 1,000 units, and a tax rate of 40 percent.

Table 1: Operating Structures

	Fixed costs (RM)	Price per unit (RM)	Variable cost per unit (RM)
operating structure 1:	500	1	0.75
operating structure 2:	1,200	1	0.70

For each operating structure, calculate;

- (i) EBIT and EPS at 10,000; 20,000, and 30,000 units. (6 marks)
- (ii) the degree of operating leverage (DOL) and degree of total leverage (DTL) using 20,000 units as a base sales level. (3 marks)
- (iii) the operating breakeven point in units. (2 marks)
- (iv) Which operating structure has greater operating leverage and business risk? (1 mark)
- (v) If Surya Dagangan's projects sales of 20,000 units, which operating structure is recommended? (1 Mark)

- S32 (a) What are the strategies for managing the cash conversion cycle? (4 marks)
- (b) Contex Bhd uses 800 units of a product per year on a continuous basis. The product has carrying costs of RM50 per unit per year and order costs of RM300 per order. It takes 30 days to receive a shipment after an order is placed and the firm requires a safety stock of 5 days usage in inventory.
- (i) Calculate the economic order quantity (EOQ).
 - (ii) Determine the reorder point. (4 Marks)
- (c) What is float and what are its three components? (5 Marks)
- (d) Lady Dee has compiled the following financial data:
- | Source of Capital | Book Value
RM | Market Value
RM | Cost
% |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Long-term debt | 10,000,000 | 8,500,000 | 5.0 |
| Preferred stock | 1,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 14.0 |
| Common stock equity | 9,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 20.0 |
| | ----- | ----- | |
| | 20,000,000 | 25,000,000 | |
- (i) Calculate the weighted average cost of capital using book value weights. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Calculate the weighted average cost of capital using market value weights. (2 marks)
 - (e) Describe the types of capital and the optimal capital structure. (3 marks)

- S33 (a) MCash Company purchased a new machine on October 20th, 2003 for RM1,000,000 on credit. The supplier has offered MCash credit terms of 2/10, net 45. The current interest rate the bank is offering is 16 percent.
- (i) Compute the cost of giving up cash discount. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Should the firm take or give up the cash discount? (1 mark)

- (iii) What is the effective rate of interest if the firm decides to take the cash discount by borrowing money on a discount basis? (4 marks)
- (b) AN Apple Company has a line of credit at Bank Satu Bhd. that requires it to pay 13% interest on its borrowing and to maintain a compensating balance equal to 20% of the amount borrowed. The firm has borrowed RM950,000 during the year under the agreement.
- Calculate the effective annual rate on the firm's borrowing in each of the circumstances:
- (i) The firm normally maintains no deposit balances at Bank Satu Bhd. (6 marks)
 - (ii) The firm normally maintains RM95,000 in deposit balances at Bank Satu Bhd. (3 marks)
 - (iii) The firm normally maintains RM200,000 in deposit balances at Bank Satu Bhd. (2 marks)
 - (iv) Compare and discuss your findings in part (i) , (ii) and (iii) (2 marks)