



FINAL EXAMINATION

COURSE : FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

COURSE CODE : PFN1263

DURATION : 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. This question paper consists of **TWO (2)** parts : PART A (05 questions)
: PART B (03 questions)
2. Answer ALL questions in the Answer Booklet provided.
3. Please check to make sure that this examination pack consists of :
 - i. The Question Paper
 - ii. An Answer Booklet
 - iii. Appendix 1 - PVIF and PVIFA tables
 - iv. Appendix 2 - The Formula List
4. Do not bring any material into the examination hall unless permission is given by the invigilator.
5. Please write your answer using a ball-point pen.

MYKAD NO : _____

ID. NO. : _____

LECTURER : _____

SECTION : _____

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

The question paper consists of 10 printed pages

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer.

1. (1 point)

"It measures how efficiently a firm uses its materials and labour to produce and sell products profitably".

Table 1

Choose the best ratio that describes the statement in Table 1 above.

- A. Return on asset
- B. Return on equity
- C. Gross profit margin
- D. Net profit margin

2. (1 point)

Which of the followings are limitations of financial ratio?

- i. Comparison with industry averages is difficult for conglomerates.
- ii. Seasonal factors can distort ratios.
- iii. Inflation distorts the firm's financial statements.
- iv. Different operating and accounting practices make comparison difficult.

- A. i, ii, and iii
- B. i, ii and iv
- C. ii, iii and iv
- D. All the above.

3. (1 point)

Which of the followings is a reason of having a longer average collection period?

- A. The company thoroughly dispatches notifications and actively pursues overdue payments.
- B. The company tightens its credit policy and regularly sends reminders or follows up for late payment.
- C. The company actively sends reminders for late payment.
- D. The company lacks a credit policy and does not send reminders or follow up for late payment.

4. (1 point)

"Debt ratio for an AA company for the year 2023 is 60.27%."

Table 2

Based on the statement on the table above, conclude some best ways AA company to reduce its debt ratio.

- i. The business should take out a bank loan.
 - ii. The company can lease assets.
 - iii. The company can increase the sales.
 - iv. The company can increase in overhead expenses.
- A. i and ii
B. i and iv
C. ii and iii
D. iii and iv

5. (1 point)

Choose the most accurate statement that defines the operating profit margin.

- A. To show how much revenue remains after all expenses related to operating costs or variables have been covered.
- B. To measure a firm's ability to meet its short-term financial obligations.
- C. To indicate how well the firms utilize its assets to make profits for firm and value for shareholders.
- D. To analyse how efficiently a firm can manage its asset to produce profit during a period.

PART B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONSAnswer **ALL** questions.**1. (12 points)**

Don Men Company
Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

	RM	RM
Sales revenues (all credit)		75,200
Less: Cost of goods sold		<u>(41,500)</u>
Gross profits		33,700
Less: Expenses		
General and administrative expenses	11,100	
Depreciation expenses	3,900	
Interest expenses	<u>4,500</u>	<u>19,500</u>
Profit before taxes		14,200
Less: Taxes (15%)		<u>(2,130)</u>
Net profit after taxes		<u>12070</u>

Don Men Company
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2023

	RM	RM
Plant and equipment	123,000	
Land	89,000	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(9,300)</u>	
Total non-current assets		202,700
Inventories	9,300	
Account receivables	7,100	
Cash	<u>12,400</u>	
Total current assets		<u>28,800</u>
Total assets		<u>231,500</u>
Account payable		7,600
Short term loan		<u>11,100</u>
Total current liabilities		18,700
Long term debt		<u>101,400</u>
		120,100
Common stock equity	81,300	
Retained earnings	<u>30,100</u>	
		<u>111,400</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>231,500</u>

Note: Assume a 360-day year.

The company ratio for the year 2022 are as follows:

Current ratio	1.30 times	Times interest earned	3 times
Quick ratio	0.80 times	Operating profit margin	15.00 %
Inventory turnover	1.60 times	Net profit margin	4.0 times
Average collection period	32 days	Return on equity	7.30 %
Total asset turnover	0.20 times	Debt ratio	40%

Table 3

Required:

- a. Calculate the above ratio for Don Men Company for the year ending 31st December 2023. (10 points)
- b. Based on efficiency ratios which year is company performance better and why? (2 points)

2. (20 points)

- a. Rank the following stocks based on their level of risk from higher to lower risk.
(5 points)

Stock	Coefficient of variation
Kronos	0.267
Tanos	0.181
Hanos	0.265
Vanos	0.334
Sanos	0.541

Table 4

- b. The following table shows the investment of Melur Berhad over this five-year period.

Year	Return (%)
1	15
2	17
3	8
4	-14
5	4

Table 5

Calculate:

- Average return. (3 points)
 - Standard deviation. (6 points)
 - Coefficient of variation (1 point)
- c. Based on the information given, calculate the standard deviation for Project Megah Berhad. (5 points)

Probabilities	Return (%)	Expected return %
0.2	15	14.5
0.3	17	
0.4	16	

Table 6

3. (23 points)

- a. Bashir Company is considering two mutually exclusive investments. The project expected cash flows are as follows:

	Project Y (RM)	Project Z (RM)
Initial Outlay	3,000	4,050
Year 1	870	1,340
Year 2	1,930	1,340
Year 3	1,000	1,340
Year 4	6,000	1,340
Year 5	6,000	1,340
Year 6	1,800	1,340

Table 7

The company's cost of capital is 10 percent.

Required:

- i. Calculate:
 - a. Payback Period for each project. (3 points)
 - b. Net Present Value (NPV) for each project. (9 points)
 - c. Internal Rate of Return (IRR) for **Project Z** only. (4 points)
 - ii. Which project should be selected and state your reasons? (3 points)
- b. Sri Suria Corporation requires an initial investment of RM200,000 and the annual after-tax cash inflows for 4 years are RM8,000, RM9,000, RM115,000 and RM100,000 respectively. Calculate the payback period for the company. (4 points)

END OF QUESTION PAPER

FORMULA LIST

$$SD = \sqrt{\sum P (R - ER)^2}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{[\sum (R - AR)^2 / n-1]}$$

P_p = Initial Outlay / Constant annual cash flow

P_p = Year before recovery + [Unrecovered cost at beginning of year]
Cash flow during that year

NPV = Total PV – Initial Outlay

IRR = a% + [(x - y) / (x - z)] x (b% - a %)

PI = 1 + (NPV / Initial Outlay)

APPENDIX 2