

### NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA PLOT 91, CADASTRAL ZONE, NNAMDI AZIKIWE EXPRESSWAY, JABI, ABUJA **FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES** DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL STUDIES 2019\_2 EXAMINATION

**COURSE CODE: MBF 805 CREDIT UNIT: 3** 

**COURSE TITLE: CORPORATE FINANCE** 

TIME ALLOWED: 2<sup>1</sup>/2 HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS:** 

1. Attempt Question One (1) and any other three (3) questions

2. Question 1 carries 25 marks, while the other questions carry 15 marks each

3. Present all points in coherent and orderly manner

### **QUESTION 1**

The Statement of Profit or Loss and Financial Position of Owiya Osese for years 2015 and 2014are as follow:

#### OWIYA OSESE COMPANY LTD

### STATEMENT OF PROFITTRADING AND PROFIT ACCOUNT for the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 2015

	2015		2014	
	<b>₩</b> ′000	<b>₩</b> ′000	₩'000	₩'000
Sales		11,040		8,664
Less: Cost of sales:				
Opening stock	696		540	
Purchases	<u>8,712</u>		6654	
	9,408		7,194	
Closing stock	<u>(942)</u>	<u>8,466</u>	(696)	<u>6,498</u>

Gross profit		2,574		2,166
Less: Expenses		<u>2,082</u>		<u>1818</u>
Net profit		492		348
Provision for tax	108		72	
Transfer to reserves	60		48	
Proposed dividend	<u>180</u>	348	<u>120</u>	240
Retain Profit		<u>144</u>		108
_ ::	OSESE COME			
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PO	20	15	201	
	<b>20</b> : ₩'000	<b>15</b> ₩'000		₩'000
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PO	<b>20</b> : ₩'000	15	201	
Non – Current Assets (Less depreciation	<b>20</b> : ₩'000	15 N'000 2,000 	201	N'000 1,000 560
Non – Current Assets (Less depreciation Long term investments	<b>20</b> : ₩'000	15 N'000 2,000 	201	N'000 1,000 560
Non – Current Assets (Less depreciation Long term investments  Current Assets	20: N'000 on)	15 N'000 2,000 	<b>201</b> ₩'000	N'000 1,000 560
Non – Current Assets (Less depreciation Long term investments  Current Assets  Inventories	20: N'000 on)	15 N'000 2,000 	<b>201</b> №'000	N'000 1,000 560
Non – Current Assets (Less depreciation Long term investments  Current Assets  Inventories  Receivables (Net doubtful debts)	20: N'000 on) 942 660	15 N'000 2,000 	201 №'000 696 480	N'000 1,000 560
Non – Current Assets (Less depreciation Long term investments  Current Assets  Inventories  Receivables (Net doubtful debts)	20: N'000 on) 942 660 120	15 N'000 2,000 	201 N'000 696 480 180	N'000 1,000 560
Non – Current Assets (Less depreciation Long term investments  Current Assets  Inventories  Receivables (Net doubtful debts)  Bank	20: N'000 on) 942 660 120	15 N'000 2,000 	201 N'000 696 480 180	N'000 1,000 560
Non – Current Assets (Less depreciation Long term investments  Current Assets  Inventories  Receivables (Net doubtful debts)  Bank  Less: Current Liabilities	201 N-3000 (on) 942 660 120 1,722	15 N'000 2,000 	201 №'000  696 480 180 1,356	N'000 1,000 560
Non – Current Assets (Less depreciation Long term investments  Current Assets  Inventories  Receivables (Net doubtful debts)  Bank  Less: Current Liabilities  Payables	20: N*'000  942 660 120 1,722  270	15 N'000 2,000 	201 №'000  696 480 180 1,356  360	N'000 1,000 560
Non – Current Assets (Less depreciation Long term investments  Current Assets  Inventories  Receivables (Net doubtful debts)  Bank  Less: Current Liabilities  Payables  Dividends payable	20: N*'000  942 660 120 1,722  270 180	15 N'000 2,000 	201 №'000  696 480 180 1,356  360 120	N'000 1,000 _560

	<u>870</u>	<u>708</u>	
Net Current assets	<u>852</u>		<u>648</u>
Net assets	<u>3,030</u>		2,208
Finance by:			
Ordinary share capital (at 50k each, Issued a	and paid) 1,800		1,200
Reserves	498		300
Profit and Loss	_252		108
	2550		1,608
10% Debenture	480		600
	<u>3,030</u>		<u>1,208</u>

# **Additional Information:**

- (i) The market price per share is as follows  $2015 \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1.50$ ;  $2014 \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1.45$
- (ii) Expenses include debenture interest as follows: 2015- N48,000; N 60,000

# Required:

(a) Compute the following ratios for years 2015 and 2014 and comment on the results of Owiya Osese company limited.

i.	Net profit margin	(2 <sup>1</sup> /2 Marks)
ii.	Return on capital employed (ROCE)	$(2^1/2 \text{ Marks})$
iii.	Return on Equity (ROE)	$(2^1/2 \text{ Marks})$
iv.	Quick Assets ratio (Acid Test)	(2 <sup>1</sup> /2 Marks)
v.	Capital Gearing ratio	(2 <sup>1</sup> /2 Marks)
vi.	Sales to debtors	$(2^1/2 \text{ Marks})$
vii.	Debt ratio	(2 <sup>1</sup> /2 Marks)
viii.	Total assets turnover	(2 <sup>1</sup> /2 Marks)
ix.	Dividend per share	(2 <sup>1</sup> /2 Marks)
(b) Ide	entify the limitations of ratios.	Total = $22^{1/2}$ Marks $(2^{1/2}$ Marks)

#### **QUESTION 2**

The maximization of shareholders' wealth is the overriding objective of every financial decision in companies.

(a) Discuss the assumptions for the pursuance of this objective. (10 marks)

(b) Explain briefly other objectives that a firm can pursue. (5marks)

### **QUESTION 3**

(a) The effective management of working capital to achieve an optimum level is always a problem in many firms as organisations are caught up between maintaining a high level of working capital and keeping a low level of working capital. There is therefore the need for trade - offs so that an optimum level of working capital can be achieved.

In the light of the above, what is working capital management? Explain the factors that can determine the level of working capital that can be maintained by a firm. (10 Marks)

(b) Identify the components of working capital. (5 marks)

### **QUESTION 4**

(a) (i) Explain the term Capital Structure. (2 ½ marks)

(ii) Explain the factors that determine the capital structure of a company.  $(7 \frac{1}{2} \text{ marks})$ 

(b) Discuss briefly the use of cost of capital and its components. (5 marks)

#### **QUESTION 5**

- (a) Discuss the methods for creating organizational growth within a small business. (8 marks)
- (b) Explain the practical steps that can be taken by firms seeking corporate growth. (7 marks)

#### **QUESTION 6**

(a) Explain briefly the factors that can shape the direction of dividend policy of a firm.

 $(7 \frac{1}{2} \text{ marks})$ 

- (b) Discuss briefly the various types of risks business firms are exposed to.  $(4 \frac{1}{2} \text{ marks})$
- (c) How can risks arising from exchange rate be effectively managed? (3marks)