

Example Question

You have completed a cashflow forecast for your fast expanding business, which shows a shortfall in available cash.

Which of these options will NOT assist in improving the situation?

- A Receivables factoring
- B Improving receivable collection policies
- Entering in to a "fixed for floating" interest swap
- **D** Extended credit terms from suppliers
- **E** Just In Time inventory procurement policy

Entering in to a "fixed for floating" interest swap

Changes to cashflow from a swap will depend on the arrangement and current interest rates. The effect may be positive or negative in a particular period.

- A Receivables factoring
- B Improving receivable collection policies
- Entering in to a "fixed for floating" interest swap
- Extended credit terms from suppliers
- Just In Time inventory procurement policy

Example Question

2

You have been asked to calculate the NPV for a proposed machinery purchase costing \$1.1m.

The existing machine, if not replaced, would require a major overhaul in 3 years which would cost \$200k.

In your analysis this overhaul cost of \$200k would be considered as...

A cash inflow in year 3

A cash inflow in the year the new machine is purchased

C Not relevant for the analysis

A cash outflow in year 3

A cash outflow in the year the new machine is purchased

A cash inflow in year 3

Cost savings are treated as a cash inflow in the period they occur.

- A cash inflow in year 3
- A cash inflow in the year the new machine is purchased
- C Not relevant for the analysis
- D A cash outflow in year 3
- A cash outflow in the year the new machine is purchased

Example Question

3

A DCF (discounted cash flow) analysis ignores which of these?

- A Time value of money
- B Timing of cashflows
- C Quantum of cashflows
- Appropriate discount rate for the entity
- **E** Profits

3

Profits

A Discounted Cash Flow looks only at cashflows. Profits are not necessarily equivalent to cashflows

- A Time value of money
- B Timing of cashflows
- C Quantum of cashflows
- D Appropriate discount rate for the entity
- **E** Profits

Example Question

4

Ε

50%

When sales increase from \$40,000 to \$60,000 and then profit increases by \$5,000, the Profit / Volume (Contribution) Ratio is:



25%

\$5,000/(\$60,000-\$40,000)

A 20%

B 25%

C 30%

D 40%

E 50%

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