

# ACF838 Corporate Financial Management

## Comprehensive Exam Preparation Pack

Barry Quinn

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# 1 Overview and Learning Objectives

This comprehensive preparation pack is designed specifically for legal professionals studying corporate financial management. It bridges theoretical concepts with practical applications relevant to legal practice, providing systematic frameworks for exam success.

## Key Features:

- **Intuitive explanations** connecting finance concepts to legal practice contexts
- **Step-by-step mathematical techniques** with detailed worked examples
- **12 comprehensive practice problems** with full solutions

- **Strategic guidance** for exam success and time management
- **Professional application insights** for ongoing career development

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### 1.0.1 Core Content:

1. [Core Concepts and Intuitive Explanations](#)
2. [Mathematical Techniques with Step-by-Step Guidance](#)
3. [Practice Problems with Detailed Solutions](#)

### 1.0.2 Strategic Guidance:

4. [Excellence Strategies and Best Practices](#)
5. [Exam Strategy and Time Management](#)
6. Professional Application Insights

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## 2 Core Concepts and Intuitive Explanations

### 2.1 1. Investment Appraisal: The Business Case for Spending Money

#### 2.1.1 Real-World Analogy:

Think of investment appraisal like evaluating whether to buy a rental property. You need to consider:

- **Initial cost** (purchase price + fees)
- **Ongoing income** (rental payments)
- **Ongoing costs** (maintenance, taxes)
- **Final value** (what you can sell it for)

#### 2.1.2 Financial Questions Answered:

**Net Present Value (NPV)** answers: “If I invest this money today, how much better off will I be in today’s money terms?”

**Internal Rate of Return (IRR)** answers: “What annual return does this investment actually give me?”

**Payback Period** answers: “How long before I get my initial investment back?”

### 2.2 2. Capital Structure: How Companies Fund Themselves

#### 2.2.1 Practical Understanding:

Imagine a company as a person buying a house:

- **Equity financing** = Using your own savings (no obligation to pay back, but you own less of your future wealth)
- **Debt financing** = Taking a mortgage (fixed payments required, but you keep more ownership)

### 2.2.2 Key Concept:

**Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)** = The blended cost of all your funding sources

**Professional Application:** Essential for M&A valuation and corporate finance advisory work

## 2.3 3. Risk and Return: The Fundamental Trade-off

### 2.3.1 Intuitive Framework:

In finance, risk and return are like speed and safety when driving:

- Want higher returns? Accept higher risk
- Want safety? Accept lower returns
- **Beta** measures how bumpy the ride is compared to the overall market

### 2.3.2 Professional Practice Applications:

- **Firm expansions:** Higher risk but potential for greater returns
- **Technology investments:** Risk assessment for operational improvements
- **Practice area diversification:** Portfolio theory applied to legal services

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## 3 Mathematical Techniques with Step-by-Step Guidance

### 3.1 Technique 1: NPV Calculation

#### 3.1.1 The Logic:

Money today is worth more than money tomorrow (time value of money)

#### 3.1.2 Step-by-Step Process:

1. **Identify all cash flows** (initial investment, annual inflows/outflows, terminal values)
2. **Choose discount rate** (usually given as cost of capital)
3. **Discount each future cash flow** using Present Value tables
4. **Sum everything up** (negative initial investment + positive present values)

#### 3.1.3 Formula in Plain English:

NPV = “Money I put in today” + “Present value of all money I get back”

### 3.1.4 Professional Standard:

Always show your working clearly for client presentations and exam success

**Decision Rule:** Accept if  $NPV > 0$  (creates value)

### 3.1.5 Example Walkthrough:

Component	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2
<b>Investment</b>	£100,000	-	-
<b>Cash Flow</b>	-£100,000	£60,000	£70,000
<b>Discount Factor (10%)</b>	1.000	0.909	0.826
<b>Present Value</b>	-£100,000	£54,540	£57,820

**NPV Calculation:**  $NPV = -£100,000 + £54,540 + £57,820 = \text{£12,360}$

**Decision:** Accept ( $NPV > 0$  means profitable)

## 3.2 Technique 2: IRR Calculation

**The Logic:** Find the discount rate that makes  $NPV = \text{zero}$

**Step-by-Step Process:** 1. **Try a high discount rate** (should give negative NPV) 2. **Try a low discount rate** (should give positive NPV) 3. **Use interpolation formula** to find exact IRR

**Interpolation Formula:**

$$IRR = \text{Lower Rate} + \left[ \frac{NPV \text{ at Lower Rate}}{NPV \text{ at Lower Rate} - NPV \text{ at Higher Rate}} \right] \times (\text{Higher Rate} - \text{Lower Rate})$$

## 3.3 Technique 3: WACC Calculation

**The Logic:** Find the average cost of all funding sources, weighted by their importance

**Step-by-Step Process:** 1. **Calculate market values** of each funding source 2. **Find the cost** of each funding source 3. **Calculate weights** (each source  $\div$  total value) 4. **Multiply costs by weights** and sum up

**Key Formulas:** - **Cost of Equity (CAPM):** Risk-free rate + Beta  $\times$  (Market return - Risk-free rate)

- **Cost of Debt:** Interest rate  $\times$  (1 - Tax rate) [because interest is tax-deductible]

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## 4 Practice Problems with Detailed Solutions

### 4.1 Practice Problem 1: Basic NPV Analysis

**Scenario:** Blackstone Legal Services is considering investing £500,000 in new case management software.

**Cash Flow Projections:** - Year 1: £180,000 cost savings - Year 2: £220,000 cost savings - Year 3: £250,000 cost savings - Year 4: £200,000 cost savings - Cost of capital: 8%

**Required:** Calculate NPV and advise on the investment.

**Solution:**

*Step 1: Identify cash flows* - Year 0: -£500,000 - Years 1-4: As given above

*Step 2: Find discount factors (8% column)*

- Year 1: 0.926
- Year 2: 0.857
- Year 3: 0.794
- Year 4: 0.735

*Step 3: Calculate present values*

- Year 1 PV:  $£180,000 \times 0.926 = £166,680$
- Year 2 PV:  $£220,000 \times 0.857 = £188,540$
- Year 3 PV:  $£250,000 \times 0.794 = £198,500$
- Year 4 PV:  $£200,000 \times 0.735 = £147,000$

*Step 4: Calculate NPV*

$$\text{NPV} = -£500,000 + £166,680 + £188,540 + £198,500 + £147,000 = £200,720$$

**Decision:** Accept the investment (NPV > 0 indicates value creation)

## 4.2 Practice Problem 2: WACC Calculation for a Law Firm

**Scenario:** Whitfield Partners has the following capital structure:

- Ordinary shares: 2 million shares at £15 each, Beta = 0.8
- Bank loan: £10 million at 6% interest
- Risk-free rate: 3%, Market return: 10%, Tax rate: 25%

**Required:** Calculate WACC.

**Solution:**

*Step 1: Calculate market values*

- Equity:  $2\text{m} \times £15 = £30 \text{ million}$
- Debt: £10 million
- Total: £40 million

*Step 2: Calculate costs*

- Cost of Equity (CAPM):  $3\% + 0.8 \times (10\% - 3\%) = 3\% + 5.6\% = 8.6\%$
- Cost of Debt (after-tax):  $6\% \times (1 - 0.25) = 4.5\%$

*Step 3: Calculate weights*

- Equity weight:  $\text{£}30\text{m} \div \text{£}40\text{m} = 75\%$
- Debt weight:  $\text{£}10\text{m} \div \text{£}40\text{m} = 25\%$

*Step 4: Calculate WACC*

$$\text{WACC} = (75\% \times 8.6\%) + (25\% \times 4.5\%) = 6.45\% + 1.125\% = 7.575\%$$

### 4.3 Practice Problem 3: Complex Investment with Working Capital

**Scenario:** Maritime Legal Associates is considering opening a new office. The details are:

- Initial fit-out costs:  $\text{£}800,000$
- Working capital needed:  $\text{£}120,000$  (recovered at project end)
- Annual net cash flows:  $\text{£}300,000$  for 5 years
- Office rental opportunity cost:  $\text{£}50,000$  per year (space currently rented out)
- Cost of capital: 12%

**Required:** Calculate NPV.

**Solution:**

*Step 1: Identify all cash flows*

- Year 0:  $-(\text{£}800,000 + \text{£}120,000) = -\text{£}920,000$
- Years 1-4:  $\text{£}300,000 - \text{£}50,000 = \text{£}250,000$
- Year 5:  $\text{£}250,000 + \text{£}120,000 = \text{£}370,000$  (includes working capital recovery)

*Step 2: Apply NPV calculation*

Using 12% discount factors:

- Year 1:  $\text{£}250,000 \times 0.893 = \text{£}223,250$
- Year 2:  $\text{£}250,000 \times 0.797 = \text{£}199,250$
- Year 3:  $\text{£}250,000 \times 0.712 = \text{£}178,000$
- Year 4:  $\text{£}250,000 \times 0.636 = \text{£}159,000$
- Year 5:  $\text{£}370,000 \times 0.567 = \text{£}209,790$

$$\text{NPV} = -\text{£}920,000 + \text{£}223,250 + \text{£}199,250 + \text{£}178,000 + \text{£}159,000 + \text{£}209,790 = \text{£}49,290$$

**Decision:** Accept (marginal but positive NPV)

### 4.4 Practice Problem 4: IRR Calculation with Interpolation

**Scenario:** Crown Court Chambers is considering investing  $\text{£}400,000$  in a new video conferencing system for remote hearings.

**Expected Cash Flows:** - Year 1:  $\text{£}150,000$  savings in travel costs - Year 2:  $\text{£}180,000$  savings - Year 3:  $\text{£}200,000$  savings

**Required:** Calculate the IRR and advise if acceptable (cost of capital = 15%).

**Solution:**

*Step 1: Test discount rates*

*At 20%:*

- Year 1:  $£150,000 \times 0.833 = £124,950$
- Year 2:  $£180,000 \times 0.694 = £124,920$
- Year 3:  $£200,000 \times 0.579 = £115,800$
- Total PV =  $£365,670$
- NPV =  $£365,670 - £400,000 = -£34,330$  (negative)

*At 15%:*

- Year 1:  $£150,000 \times 0.870 = £130,500$
- Year 2:  $£180,000 \times 0.756 = £136,080$
- Year 3:  $£200,000 \times 0.658 = £131,600$
- Total PV =  $£398,180$
- NPV =  $£398,180 - £400,000 = -£1,820$  (slightly negative)

*At 14%:*

- Year 1:  $£150,000 \times 0.877 = £131,550$
- Year 2:  $£180,000 \times 0.769 = £138,420$
- Year 3:  $£200,000 \times 0.675 = £135,000$
- Total PV =  $£404,970$
- NPV =  $£404,970 - £400,000 = £4,970$  (positive)

*Step 2: Interpolate between 14% and 15%*

$$\text{IRR} = 14\% + [\£4,970 \div (\£4,970 - (-£1,820))] \times (15\% - 14\%) \text{ IRR} = 14\% + [\£4,970 \div \£6,790] \times 1\% = 14\% + 0.73\% = 14.73\%$$

**Decision:** Reject (IRR 14.73% < 15% cost of capital)

## 4.5 Practice Problem 5: Discounted Payback Period

**Scenario:** Solicitors Direct is investing £600,000 in an automated document review system.

**Cash Flow Projections:**

- Year 1: £200,000
- Year 2: £250,000
- Year 3: £300,000
- Year 4: £300,000
- Cost of capital: 10%

**Required:** Calculate discounted payback period (company policy: maximum 3 years).

**Solution:**



*Step 1: Calculate discounted cash flows*

- Year 1:  $£200,000 \times 0.909 = £181,800$
- Year 2:  $£250,000 \times 0.826 = £206,500$
- Year 3:  $£300,000 \times 0.751 = £225,300$
- Year 4:  $£300,000 \times 0.683 = £204,900$

*Step 2: Calculate cumulative discounted cash flows*

- Year 0:  $-£600,000$
- End Year 1:  $-£600,000 + £181,800 = -£418,200$
- End Year 2:  $-£418,200 + £206,500 = -£211,700$
- End Year 3:  $-£211,700 + £225,300 = £13,600$

Recovery occurs in Year 3.

*Step 3: Calculate exact timing*

Amount needed in Year 3 =  $£211,700$  Year 3 provides =  $£225,300$  Fraction of Year 3 =  $£211,700 \div £225,300 = 0.94$

**Discounted Payback Period = 2.94 years**

**Decision:** Accept ( $2.94 \text{ years} < 3\text{-year policy maximum}$ )

## 4.6 Practice Problem 6: Multi-Division WACC

**Scenario:** Legal Group Holdings has three divisions with different risk profiles:

**Corporate Division (60% of firm value):**

- Beta = 0.8 (stable corporate clients)

**Litigation Division (30% of firm value):**

- Beta = 1.4 (high-risk contingency work)

**Property Division (10% of firm value):**

- Beta = 1.0 (average risk)

**Market Data:**

- Risk-free rate: 4%
- Market return: 12%
- Overall firm debt ratio: 25%
- Cost of debt (after-tax): 5%

**Required:** Calculate divisional costs of equity and overall firm WACC.

**Solution:**

*Step 1: Calculate divisional costs of equity*

- Corporate:  $4\% + 0.8 \times (12\% - 4\%) = 4\% + 6.4\% = 10.4\%$
- Litigation:  $4\% + 1.4 \times (12\% - 4\%) = 4\% + 11.2\% = 15.2\%$
- Property:  $4\% + 1.0 \times (12\% - 4\%) = 4\% + 8.0\% = 12.0\%$

*Step 2: Calculate weighted average cost of equity*

Weighted CoE =  $(60\% \times 10.4\%) + (30\% \times 15.2\%) + (10\% \times 12.0\%)$  Weighted CoE =  $6.24\% + 4.56\% + 1.20\% = 12.0\%$

*Step 3: Calculate firm WACC*

WACC =  $(75\% \times 12.0\%) + (25\% \times 5.0\%) = 9.0\% + 1.25\% = 10.25\%$

## 4.7 Practice Problem 7: Preference Share Valuation

**Scenario:** Barrister Chambers Holdings has issued preference shares with the following details:

- Nominal value: £5 per share
- Dividend rate: 8% per annum
- Current market price: £4.20
- 500,000 shares outstanding

**Also has:**

- Ordinary shares: 2 million at £12 each, Beta = 1.1
- Bank loans: £8 million at 7% interest
- Risk-free rate: 3.5%, Market return: 11%, Tax rate: 20%

**Required:** Calculate WACC.

**Solution:**

*Step 1: Calculate market values*

- Preference shares:  $500,000 \times £4.20 = £2.1$  million
- Ordinary shares:  $2,000,000 \times £12 = £24$  million
- Debt: £8 million
- Total: £34.1 million

*Step 2: Calculate component costs*

- Cost of preference shares:  $(£5 \times 8\%) \div £4.20 = £0.40 \div £4.20 = 9.52\%$
- Cost of ordinary shares:  $3.5\% + 1.1 \times (11\% - 3.5\%) = 3.5\% + 8.25\% = 11.75\%$
- Cost of debt:  $7\% \times (1 - 0.20) = 5.6\%$

*Step 3: Calculate weights and WACC*

- Preference weight:  $£2.1\text{m} \div £34.1\text{m} = 6.16\%$
- Ordinary weight:  $£24\text{m} \div £34.1\text{m} = 70.38\%$
- Debt weight:  $£8\text{m} \div £34.1\text{m} = 23.46\%$

$$\text{WACC} = (6.16\% \times 9.52\%) + (70.38\% \times 11.75\%) + (23.46\% \times 5.6\%) \text{ WACC} = 0.59\% + 8.27\% + 1.31\% = 10.17\%$$

#### 4.8 Practice Problem 8: Bond Valuation for WACC

**Scenario:** City Law Partners has outstanding bonds with these characteristics:

- Face value: £10 million
- Coupon rate: 6% per annum
- Years to maturity: 4 years
- Current market price: 102% of face value
- Tax rate: 25%

**Required:** Calculate the after-tax cost of debt.

**Solution:**

*Step 1: Set up bond valuation*

- Annual coupon = £10m  $\times$  6% = £600,000
- Market value = £10m  $\times$  1.02 = £10.2 million
- Redemption value = £10 million (at par)

*Step 2: Find yield to maturity using trial and error*

*Try 5%:*

$$\text{PV} = £600,000 \times 3.546 + £10,000,000 \times 0.823 \text{ PV} = £2,127,600 + £8,230,000 = £10,357,600 \text{ (too high)}$$

*Try 6%:*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PV} &= £600,000 \times 3.465 + £10,000,000 \times 0.792 \\ \text{PV} &= £2,079,000 + £7,920,000 = £9,999,000 \text{ (too low)} \end{aligned}$$

*Try 5.5%:*

Using interpolation or financial calculator: YTM = 5.3%

*Step 3: Apply tax adjustment*

$$\text{After-tax cost} = 5.3\% \times (1 - 0.25) = 3.98\%$$

#### 4.9 Practice Problem 9: Working Capital Impact Analysis

**Scenario:** Regional Legal Services is expanding into employment law. The expansion requires: - Initial setup costs: £300,000 - Working capital: 15% of annual revenue - Projected annual revenue: £800,000 (growing 5% per year) - Annual costs: £600,000 (growing 3% per year) - Project life: 4 years - Cost of capital: 11%

**Required:** Calculate NPV including working capital impacts.

**Solution:**

*Step 1: Calculate annual working capital requirements* - Year 1 revenue: £800,000 → WC = £120,000 - Year 2 revenue: £840,000 → WC = £126,000 - Year 3 revenue: £882,000 → WC = £132,300 - Year 4 revenue: £926,100 → WC = £138,915

*Step 2: Calculate annual cash flows*

Year	Revenue	Costs	Operating CF	WC Investment	Net CF
0	-	£300,000	-£300,000	£120,000	-£420,000
1	£800,000	£600,000	£200,000	£6,000	£194,000
2	£840,000	£618,000	£222,000	£6,300	£215,700
3	£882,000	£636,540	£245,460	£6,615	£238,845
4	£926,100	£655,836	£270,264	-£138,915	£409,179

*Note: Year 4 includes working capital recovery*

*Step 3: Calculate NPV*

Using 11% discount factors:

- Year 0: -£420,000
- Year 1: £194,000 × 0.901 = £174,794
- Year 2: £215,700 × 0.812 = £175,148
- Year 3: £238,845 × 0.731 = £174,592
- Year 4: £409,179 × 0.659 = £269,649

$$\text{NPV} = -£420,000 + £174,794 + £175,148 + £174,592 + £269,649 = £374,183$$

**Decision:** Highly attractive investment with strong positive NPV.

#### 4.10 Practice Problem 10: Lease vs Buy Decision

**Scenario:** Commercial Chambers needs new office equipment worth £150,000. Two options:

##### Option A: Purchase

- Pay £150,000 upfront
- Annual maintenance: £8,000
- Disposal value after 5 years: £30,000
- Tax depreciation: 20% reducing balance
- Tax rate: 25%

##### Option B: Lease

- Annual lease payments: £35,000 (tax-deductible)
- Lessor handles all maintenance
- No disposal value

**Cost of capital: 9%**

**Required:** Which option is financially preferable?

**Solution:**

*Step 1: Calculate tax benefits for purchase option*

Year	Book Value	Depreciation	Tax Shield
1	£150,000	£30,000	£7,500
2	£120,000	£24,000	£6,000
3	£96,000	£19,200	£4,800
4	£76,800	£15,360	£3,840
5	£61,440	£12,288	£3,072

*Step 2: Calculate after-tax cash flows for purchase*

Year	Maintenance	Tax Shield	Net Cost	PV Factor	Present Value
0	£150,000	-	£150,000	1.000	£150,000
1	£8,000	-£7,500	£500	0.917	£459
2	£8,000	-£6,000	£2,000	0.842	£1,684
3	£8,000	-£4,800	£3,200	0.772	£2,470
4	£8,000	-£3,840	£4,160	0.708	£2,945
5	£8,000	-£3,072	£4,928	0.650	£3,203
5	-£30,000	-	-£30,000	0.650	-£19,500

**Purchase Option PV = £141,261**

*Step 3: Calculate present value of lease payments*

Annual after-tax lease cost =  $£35,000 \times (1 - 0.25) = £26,250$

PV of lease =  $£26,250 \times 3.890$  (5-year annuity factor at 9%) = £102,113

**Decision:** Choose lease option (£102,113 < £141,261)

#### 4.11 Practice Problem 11: Rights Issue Impact

**Scenario:** Established Law Group currently has:

- 5 million ordinary shares trading at £8 each
- Plans 1-for-4 rights issue at £6 per share
- Funds needed for acquisition: £7.5 million

**Required:** Calculate theoretical ex-rights price and value to existing shareholders.

**Solution:**

*Step 1: Calculate rights issue details*

- New shares issued:  $5 \text{ million} \div 4 = 1.25 \text{ million}$
- Funds raised:  $1.25 \text{ million} \times £6 = £7.5 \text{ million}$

*Step 2: Calculate theoretical ex-rights price*

- Current market value:  $5 \text{ million} \times £8 = £40 \text{ million}$
- Funds raised:  $£7.5 \text{ million}$
- Total post-issue value:  $£47.5 \text{ million}$
- Total shares post-issue:  $6.25 \text{ million}$
- Theoretical ex-rights price:  $£47.5\text{m} \div 6.25\text{m} = £7.60$

*Step 3: Calculate value of rights*

Rights value per existing share =  $£8.00 - £7.60 = £0.40$

*Step 4: Check: Rights value per new share*

=  $£7.60 - £6.00 = £1.60$  Ratio check:  $£1.60 \div 4 = £0.40$

**Conclusion:** Each existing shareholder receives rights worth £0.40 per share held.

## 4.12 Practice Problem 12: Dividend Policy Analysis

**Scenario:** Partners Legal has £500,000 surplus cash and three options:

**Option 1:** Pay special dividend (tax rate on dividends: 32.5%) **Option 2:** Share buyback (capital gains tax: 20%) **Option 3:** Retain for future investments (current return: 3%, required return: 12%)

**Current position:**

- 1 million shares at £5 each
- Recent annual dividend: £0.20 per share

**Required:** Evaluate each option for shareholders.

**Solution:**

*Step 1: Special dividend analysis*

- Dividend per share:  $£500,000 \div 1,000,000 = £0.50$
- After-tax receipt per share:  $£0.50 \times (1 - 0.325) = £0.34$
- Total shareholder benefit:  $£340,000$

*Step 2: Share buyback analysis*

- Shares repurchased:  $£500,000 \div £5 = 100,000 \text{ shares}$
- Remaining shares:  $900,000$
- Percentage ownership increase:  $100,000 \div 900,000 = 11.11\%$
- Future dividend benefit (assuming £0.20 continues): New dividend per share =  $£200,000 \div 900,000 = £0.22$  Increase =  $£0.02$  per share

- Capital gains: Share price may increase due to reduced share count

### *Step 3: Retention analysis*

- Current return on cash: 3%
- Opportunity cost: 12%
- Annual value destruction:  $\text{£}500,000 \times (12\% - 3\%) = \text{£}45,000$

**Recommendation:** Share buyback likely optimal due to:

- Better tax treatment for shareholders
- Increased ownership concentration
- Avoids value destruction from low returns on cash

## 5 Additional Complex Scenarios

### 5.1 Multi-Period Working Capital Example

**Scenario:** International Legal Consultancy is launching a new practice area requiring careful working capital management.

**Projections:** - Setup costs: £200,000 - Annual revenue growth: Year 1: £400,000, then 15% annually - Working capital: 20% of revenue - Operating margin: 35% of revenue - Project life: 5 years - Terminal working capital recovery: 100% - Cost of capital: 14%

**Detailed Solution with Working Capital Changes:**

Year	Revenue	Op. Profit	WC Required	WC Investment	Free CF
0	-	-£200,000	£80,000	£80,000	-£280,000
1	£400,000	£140,000	£92,000	£12,000	£128,000
2	£460,000	£161,000	£105,800	£13,800	£147,200
3	£529,000	£185,150	£121,670	£15,870	£169,280
4	£608,350	£212,923	£139,921	£18,251	£194,672
5	£699,603	£244,861	-	-£139,921	£384,782

This demonstrates how working capital ties up cash during growth phases but provides a significant cash release at project end.

## 6 Excellence Strategies and Best Practices

### 6.1 1. Working Capital Integration Excellence

**Best Practice Strategy:** Always consider working capital in investment analysis

**Why This Matters:** Working capital represents real cash tied up in operations

**Excellence Approach:** Always ask “Do we need extra cash for day-to-day operations?”

**Professional Framework:** Working capital goes out at the start and comes back at the end

## 6.2 2. Opportunity Cost Recognition Excellence

**Best Practice Strategy:** Always consider what you give up for chosen investments

**Why This Matters:** Opportunity costs represent real economic sacrifices

**Excellence Approach:** Always ask “What else could we do with these resources?”

**Professional Example:** Using owned office space means considering foregone rental income

## 6.3 3. Bond Valuation Excellence

**Best Practice Strategy:** Use yield to maturity rather than simple current yield

**Excellence Framework:**

- **Consider full bond life:** Include redemption value in calculations
- **Professional standard:** Use IRR method for accurate cost of debt
- **Avoid oversimplification:** Simple current yield can be misleading

**Example of Excellence:**

- Bond pays £6 coupon, trades at £95
- Adequate approach: Current yield =  $£6 \div £95 = 6.32\%$
- Excellence approach: Use IRR method considering redemption value

## 6.4 4. Tax Benefits Optimization

**Best Practice Strategy:** Always include tax benefits of debt in WACC calculations

**Why This Matters:** Interest payments are tax-deductible, reducing effective cost

**Excellence Approach:** Always multiply debt cost by  $(1 - \text{tax rate})$

**Professional Standard:** Pre-tax rates are quoted rates; after-tax rates are economic reality

## 6.5 5. IRR Interpolation Excellence

**Best Practice Strategy:** Use systematic interpolation approach

**Excellence Framework:**

1. Ensure one rate gives positive NPV, one gives negative NPV
2. Apply formula systematically:  $\text{Lower Rate} + [\text{Positive NPV} \div (\text{Positive NPV} - \text{Negative NPV})] \times \text{Rate Difference}$
3. Check reasonableness of result



## 6.6 6. Comprehensive Cash Flow Analysis

### Excellence Strategies for Complete Analysis:

#### 6.6.1 Components to Always Include:

- Incremental working capital changes
- Opportunity costs (like foregone rental income)
- Tax implications of asset disposals
- Inflation adjustments when specified

#### 6.6.2 Professional Example:

A law firm buying new premises should consider: - Legal fees and stamp duty (part of initial cost) - Lost rental income from current space - Different tax treatment of owned vs rented property

## 6.7 7. Market Value Calculation Excellence

**Best Practice Strategy:** Always use current market values, not historical book values **Excellence Framework:** - **For shares:** Current market price  $\times$  number of shares outstanding - **For bonds:** Current market price  $\times$  number of bonds outstanding - **Professional standard:** Market values reflect current economic reality

## 6.8 8. Beta Understanding Excellence

### Professional Understanding Framework:

#### 6.8.1 What Beta Really Means:

- Beta  $> 1$ : More volatile than market
- Beta  $< 1$ : Less volatile than market
- Beta  $= 1$ : Same volatility as market

#### 6.8.2 Excellence Insight:

Beta measures systematic risk only, not total risk

#### 6.8.3 Professional Application:

- Beta of 0.8 means 20% less volatile than market
  - Multi-division firms need adjusted betas for different business risks
  - Legal practices typically have beta  $< 1$  (defensive characteristics)
-

## 7 Exam Strategy and Time Management

### 7.1 Time Allocation (3-hour exam)

#### Section A (60 marks, 120 minutes):

- Question 1 (30 marks): 60 minutes
- Question 2 (30 marks): 60 minutes

#### Section B (40 marks, 60 minutes):

- Two questions (20 marks each): 30 minutes per question

### 7.2 Question-by-Question Strategy

#### Investment Appraisal Questions:

1. **Read carefully** and identify all cash flow components
2. **Set up a table** with years as columns
3. **Work systematically** through NPV, then IRR, then payback
4. **Write brief conclusions** for each method

#### WACC Questions:

1. **Calculate market values first** - this is often worth easy marks
2. **Show component costs clearly** with CAPM calculations
3. **Present final WACC calculation in a table**
4. **Double-check your arithmetic**

#### Essay Questions:

1. **Plan your answer** - spend 5 minutes outlining
2. **Use headings** to structure your response
3. **Include practical examples** from legal/professional services
4. **Relate theory to practice**

### 7.3 Quick Reference Formulas

**NPV:** Sum of (Cash Flow  $\times$  Discount Factor) - Initial Investment

**IRR:** Use interpolation when NPV tables don't give exact answer

**CAPM:** Risk-free rate + Beta  $\times$  (Market return - Risk-free rate)

**WACC:**  $\Sigma(\text{Weight} \times \text{Cost})$  for each funding source

**Payback:** Years until cumulative cash flows = Initial investment

### 7.4 Pre-Exam Checklist

#### Technical Preparation:

- ☐ Can you find discount factors quickly in tables?
- ☐ Do you know the CAPM formula by heart?
- ☐ Can you perform interpolation accurately?
- ☐ Do you remember to adjust debt costs for tax?

**Practical Preparation:**

- ☐ Calculator with percentage and memory functions
- ☐ Spare batteries
- ☐ Multiple pens
- ☐ Watch for time management

**Mental Preparation:**

- ☐ Review common pitfalls list
  - ☐ Practice explaining concepts in plain English
  - ☐ Prepare standard essay frameworks
  - ☐ Plan your time allocation
- 

## 8 Final Success Framework

### 8.1 Pre-Exam Excellence Checklist

#### 8.1.1 Technical Mastery:

- ☐ Can you find discount factors quickly in tables?
- ☐ Do you know the CAPM formula completely?
- ☐ Can you perform interpolation accurately?
- ☐ Do you remember to adjust debt costs for tax?

#### 8.1.2 Practical Preparation:

- ☐ Calculator with percentage and memory functions
- ☐ Spare batteries and multiple pens
- ☐ Watch for precise time management
- ☐ Comfortable exam environment preparation

#### 8.1.3 Strategic Preparation:

- ☐ Review excellence strategies comprehensively
- ☐ Practice explaining concepts in plain English
- ☐ Prepare standard essay frameworks
- ☐ Plan detailed time allocation strategy

#### 8.1.4 Mental Preparation:

- ☐ Connect finance concepts to legal practice
- ☐ Focus on understanding rather than memorization
- ☐ Practice under realistic time pressure
- ☐ Develop confidence through systematic preparation

### 8.2 Professional Excellence Mindset

#### 8.2.1 For Exam Success:

- **Show your working clearly** - essential for both exams and client presentations
- **Focus on systematic approaches** - consistency builds confidence
- **Connect theory to practice** - demonstrate understanding, not just memorization
- **Maintain professional standards** - write as if advising senior partners

#### 8.2.2 For Career Development:

- **Apply frameworks immediately** to current legal work
- **Engage with financial news** and business analysis
- **Build Excel and analytical skills** continuously
- **Consider advanced corporate finance study** for specialization

**Final Insight:** Corporate finance principles are tools for better business decision-making. As legal professionals, you now have quantitative frameworks to complement your qualitative analytical skills - a powerful combination for modern legal practice.

**Best wishes for examination success and ongoing professional excellence!**