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**KOLEJ YAYASAN PELAJARAN JOHOR  
FINAL EXAMINATION**

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**COURSE NAME : FUNDAMENTAL OF FINANCE**  
**COURSE CODE : DHR2113**  
**EXAMINATION : JANUARY 2024**  
**DURATION : 3 HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES  
ARAHAN KEPADA CALON**

1. This question paper consists of TWO (2) parts :  
*Kertas soalan ini mengandungi DUA (2) bahagian:* PART A (20 Marks)  
*BAHAGIAN A (20 Markah)*  
PART B (80 Marks)  
*BAHAGIAN B (80 Markah)*
2. Candidates are not allowed to bring any material to examination room except with the permission from the invigilator.  
*Calon tidak dibenarkan untuk membawa sebarang bahan/nota ke bilik peperiksaan tanpa arahan/kebenaran daripada pengawas.*
3. Please check to make sure that this examination pack consist of:  
*Pastikan kertas soalan peperiksaan ini mengandungi:*
  - i. The Question Paper  
*Kertas Soalan*
  - ii. An Objective Answer Paper  
*Kertas Jawapan Objektif*
  - iii. An Answering Booklet  
*Buku Jawapan*
  - iv. A 4-page Appendix  
*4-muka Apendiks*

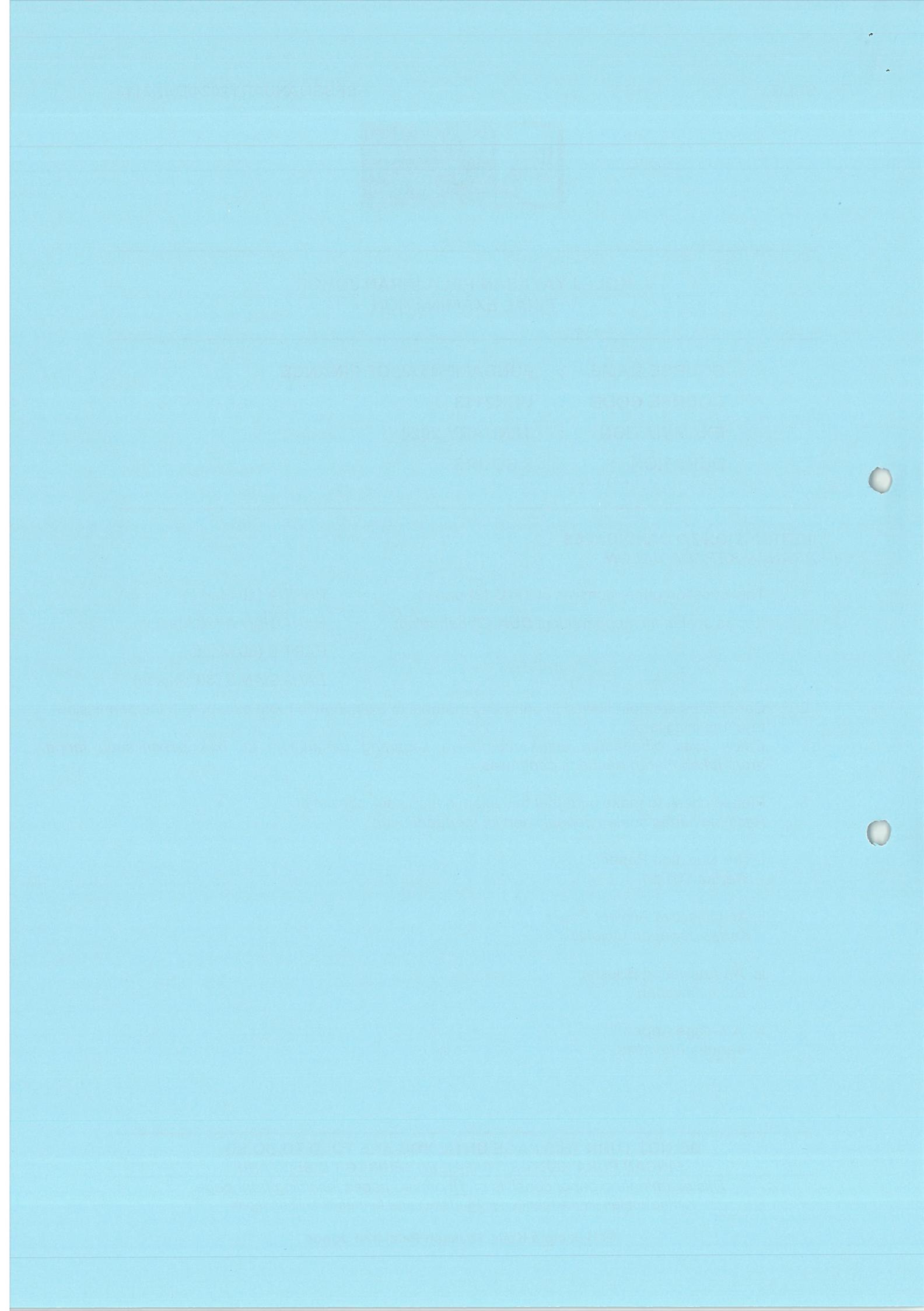
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**DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO  
JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALANINI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU**

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*This examination paper consists of 18 printed pages including front page  
Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 18 muka surat termasuk kulit hadapan*

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**PART A / BAHAGIAN A**

This part consists of **TEN (10)** questions.

Answer ALL in an Objective Answer Sheet.

*Bahagian ini mempunyai **SEPULUH (10)** soalan.*

*Jawab SEMUA soalan di dalam Kertas Jawapan Objektif.*

1. Which of the following are the stakeholders of a company?

- I. Creditors.
  - II. Employees.
  - III. Competitor.
  - IV. Shareholders.
- (C)
- A. I, II, III
  - B. I, II, IV
  - C. II, III, IV
  - D. None of the above

*Manakah antara berikut merupakan pemegang taruh sesebuah syarikat?*

- I. Pemutang.
- II. Pekerja.
- III. Pesaing.
- IV. Pemegang saham.

- (C)
- A. I, II, III
  - B. I, II, IV
  - C. II, III, IV
  - D. Tiada jawapan di atas

2. Why the objective of "maximization of shareholders' wealth" is said to be superior than "maximization of profits"?

- I. It is a long term objective.
- II. It takes into account risk factor.
- III. It will consequently lead to survival of a firm.
- IV. Company's yearly profit is guaranteed to be increased.

- A I, II, III
- B I, II, IV
- C II, III, IV
- D None of the above

*Mengapakah objektif "memaksimumkan kekayaan pemegang saham" dikatakan lebih unggul berbanding objektif "memaksimumkan keuntungan syarikat"?*

- I. Bersifat jangka panjang.
- II. Mengambil kira faktor risiko.
- III. Ia akan mengarah kepada kelangsungan syarikat.
- IV. Keuntungan tahunan syarikat dijamin meningkat.

- A I, II, III
- B I, II, IV
- C II, III, IV
- D Tiada jawapan di atas

3. Which of the following working capital strategy involve highest risk?

- A Moderate.
- B Aggressive.
- C Conservative.
- D None of the above.

*Strategi modal kerja manakah yang paling berisiko?*

- A** Sederhana.
- B** Agresif.
- C** Konservatif.
- D** Tiada jawapan di atas.

You are provided with the following information:

Cash RM12,000  
Inventory RM57,000  
Accruals RM5,500  
Account payable RM27,900  
Account receivable RM23,000

4. Based on the information above, how much is the net working capital?

- A** RM28,500.
- B** RM58,600.
- C** RM92,000
- D** RM125,400.

*Anda diberikan maklumat yang berikut:*

Tunai RM12,000  
Inventori RM57,000  
Akruan RM5,500  
Akaun belum bayar RM27,900  
Akaun belum terima RM23,000

*Berdasarkan maklumat di atas, berapakah modal kerja bersih?*

- A** RM28,500.
- B** RM58,600.
- C** RM92,000.
- D** RM125,400.

5. Treasury bills and commercial paper are examples of which of the following?

- A Types of inventory.
- B Marketable securities.
- C Current assets of a company.
- D None of the above.

*Bil perpendaharaan dan kertas komersial merupakan contoh \_\_\_\_\_*

- A Jenis inventori.
- B Sekuriti mudah pasar.
- C Aset semasa syarikat.
- D Tiada jawapan di atas.

6. Why a company decides to invest in marketable securities?

- A To earn rental income.
- B As a substitute for cash.
- C To hedge against inflation.
- D To enhance image of a company.

*Mengapakah sesebuah syarikat melabur dalam sekuriti mudah pasar?*

- A Untuk memperoleh pendapatan berbentuk sewa.
- B Sebagai pengganti tunai.
- C Untuk melindungi kesan inflasi.
- D Untuk meningkatkan imej syarikat.

7. Anaa Bhd. involved in producing fruit juice. The company needs 8,500 bottles per year for production purposes. The selling price of the bottle is RM25. The carrying cost is 6% of the selling price while the estimated ordering cost is RM120. The company also decide to keep 1,500 bottles as its safety stock. Order will be delivered within 12 days. (assume 360 days per year).

Calculate economic order quantity (EOQ).

- A 908 units.
- B 1037 units.
- C 1116 units.
- D 2013 units.

Anna Bhd. adalah pengeluar jus buah-buahan. Kebiasaan syarikat memerlukan 8,500 unit botol setahun untuk tujuan pengeluaran. Harga seunit botol adalah RM25. Kos memegang stok adalah 6% dari harga seunit botol manakala kos pesanan adalah RM120/pesanan. Syarikat juga telah menetapkan untuk menyimpan sebanyak 1,500 unit botol sebagai stok keselamatan. Penghantaran stok kebiasanya mengambil masa selama 12 hari. (andaian: terdapat 360 hari dalam setahun).

Kira kuantiti pesanan ekonomi (EOQ).

- A 908 unit.
- B 1037 unit.
- C 1116 unit.
- D 2013 unit.

8. Which of the following factors should be considered by a firm while offering credit facility to its customer?

- I. Character
  - II. Capacity
  - III. Competition
  - IV. Economic condition
- 
- A. I, II, III
  - B. I, II, IV
  - C. II, III, IV
  - D. None of the above

Manakah antara berikut merupakan faktor yang perlu diambil kira oleh sesebuah syarikat ketika menawarkan kemudahan kredit kepada pelanggannya?

- I. Karakter
- II. Kemampuan
- III. Persaingan
- IV. Keadaan ekonomi

- A. I, II, III
- B. I, II, IV
- C. II, III, IV
- D. None of the above

9. Which of the following action is appropriate if a company decides to shorten its cash conversion cycle (CCC)?

- A Reducing average age of inventory.
- B Reducing average collection period.
- C Increasing the average payment period.
- D All the above.

Manakah antara berikut merupakan tindakan yang boleh diambil sesebuah syarikat jika ia bercadang untuk memendekkan kitaran penukaran tunainya?

- A Memendekkan hayat purata inventori.
- B Memendekkan tempoh kutipan hutang.
- C Memanjangkan tempoh purata pembayaran.
- D Semua jawapan di atas.

10. Syahdu Bhd. has average age of inventory of 120 days and an average collection period of 60 days. The company purchases raw materials on credit and is normally given 80 days to make payment to its supplier.

Calculate the cash conversion cycle.

- A 60 days.
- B 100 days.
- C 140 days.
- D 180 days.

*Hayat purata inventori (tempoh penukaran inventori) Syahdu Bhd. adalah selama 120 hari manakala tempoh purata kutipan adalah selama 60 hari. Syarikat juga kebiasaannya membeli bahan mentah secara kredit dan mengambil masa selama 80 hari untuk membuat pembayaran kepada pembekal.*

*Kira kitaran penukaran tunai syarikat.*

- A** 60 hari.
- B** 100 hari.
- C** 140 hari.
- D** 180 hari.

**[20 MARKS / MARKAH]**

**PART B / BAHAGIAN B**

This part consists of **FOUR (4)** questions.

Answer ALL questions in an Answering Booklet.

*Bahagian ini mempunyai EMPAT (4) soalan.*

*Jawab SEMUA soalan di dalam Buku Jawapan.*

**QUESTION 1 / SOALAN 1**

You are required to prepare a cash budget for Kajul Berhad for the second quarter of 2019 base on the following information:

Kajul Berhad is trying to estimate its need of funds for the second quarter of year 2019.

- a. Sales forecast are as in table 1:

MONTH	RM	MONTH	RM
January	160,000	May	260,000
February	190,000	June	220,000
March	140,000	July	280,000
April	180,000		

Table 1

- b. The collection of sales is as follows:

- 30% is for cash.
- 70% is collected one month after sales.

- c. Purchase forecast are as in table 2:

MONTH	RM	MONTH	RM
January	96,000	May	156,000
February	114,000	June	132,000
March	84,000	July	168,000
April	108,000		

Table 2

All purchases are made on cash basis.

- d. Rent expenses is RM3,000 per month.

- e. 6% of interest payment on RM150,000 loan is to be paid in May.
- f. Wages and salaries in April, May and June are estimated to be RM10,000, RM12,000 and RM14,000 respectively.
- g. Other fixed monthly expenses:
  - Depreciation RM15,000
  - Takaful RM3,000
- h. The company plans to pay RM10,000 in cash for a new sophisticated printing machine in June and its monthly depreciation is expected to be RM500.
- i. RM25,000 for monthly renovation cost is payable in May and June.
- j. A quarterly dividend of RM5,000 will be received in June.
- k. Company's ending cash balance for March is RM30,000 and the company decided to maintain a minimum balance of RM50,000 per month.

(20 marks)

*Anda dikehendaki menyediakan belanjawan tunai bagi Kajul Berhad untuk tempoh suku kedua tahun 2019 berdasarkan maklumat di bawah.*

*Kajul Berhad sedang membuat anggaran keperluan dana untuk suku kedua tahun 2019.*

- a. Jadual 1 menunjukkan anggaran jualan syarikat.

BULAN	RM	BULAN	RM
Januari	160,000	Mei	260,000
Februari	190,000	Jun	220,000
Mac	140,000	Julai	280,000
April	180,000		

*Jadual 1*

- b. Kutipan jualan kredit adalah seperti berikut:

- 30% jualan adalah secara tunai.
- 70% jualan akan dikutip sebulan selepas transaksi berlaku.

- c. Jadual 2 menunjukkan anggaran belian syarikat:

BULAN	RM	BULAN	RM
Januari	96,000	Mei	156,000
Februari	114,000	Jun	132,000
Mac	84,000	Julai	168,000
April	108,000		

Jadual 2

Semua transaksi belian dilakukan secara tunai.

- d. Belanja sewa berjumlah RM3,000/bulan.
- e. 6% bunga dikenakan atas pinjaman jangka panjang berjumlah RM150,000 dan dijangka di bayar pada bulan Mei
- f. Gaji dan upah pada April, Mei dan Jun masing-masing dianggarkan berjumlah RM10,000, RM12,000 dan RM14,000.
- g. Lain-lain belanja tetap bulanan syarikat termasuklah:
- Susutnilai RM15,000
  - Takaful RM3,000
- h. Syarikat bercadang untuk membayar RM10,000 untuk pembelian mesin pencetak canggih pada bulan Jun dan susutnilai bulanan mesin ini dijangka berjumlah RM500.
- i. RM25,000 kos pembaikan dijangka dibayar pada bulan May dan Jun.
- j. Dividen untuk suku tahun dijangka diterima pada bulan Jun berjumlah RM5,000.
- k. Baki tunai pada akhir bulan Mac berjumlah RM30,000. Syarikat juga membuat dasar baki minimum tunai dipegang, berjumlah RM50,000 pada setiap bulan.

(20 markah)

**QUESTION 2 / SOALAN 2**

- a. (i) You are a financial manager of Coffee Station Bhd. The company wants to forecast its financial needs if sales is increased in year 2022. You have to prepare the pro-forma balance sheet (statement of financial position) to determine the amount of additional financing to support higher sales. All relevant information is provided as follows:

**COFFEE STATION BERHAD  
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	RM		RM
Cash	400,000	Account payable	95,000
Marketable securities	90,000	Accrued expenses	75,000
Account receivable	180,000	Notes payable	185,000
Inventory	240,000	Long term debt	255,000
		Common shares	280,000
Non Current Assets (net)	370,000	Retained earnings	390,000
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b><u>1,280,000</u></b>	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES &amp; EQUITY</b>	<b><u>1,280,000</u></b>

Other relevant information is provided as follows:

1. Sales is expected to increase by 20% to RM5,800,000 in year 2022.
2. The company is operating at full capacity.
3. The net profit margin is 6% while the dividend payout ratio is 75%.

(10 marks)

- (ii) If the company decided to raise the additional funds through long term loan, explain how this is recorded in the pro-forma balance sheet.

(2 marks)

*Anda adalah pengurus kewangan Coffee Station Bhd. Syarikat bercadang membuat unjuran keperluan dana jika jualan meningkat pada tahun 2022. Anda perlu menyediakan kunci kira-kira proforma (penyata kedudukan kewangan) untuk menentukan dana tambahan yang diperlukan untuk menampung peningkatan dalam jualan pada tahun 2022.*

**COFFEE STATION BERHAD  
KUNCI KIRA-KIRA PADA 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	<b>RM</b>		<b>RM</b>
Tunai	400,000	Akaun belum bayar	95,000
Sekuriti mudah pasar	90,000	Belanja terakru	75,000
Akaun belum terima	180,000	Nota belum bayar	185,000
Inventori	240,000	Pinjaman jangka panjang	255,000
			280,000
Bukan aset semasa (bersih)	370,000	Saham biasa	390,000
		Perolehan tertahan	
<b>JUMLAH ASET</b>	<b><u>1,280,000</u></b>	<b>JUMLAH LIABILITI &amp; EKUITI</b>	<b><u>1,280,000</u></b>

*Lain-lain maklumat tambahan adalah seperti berikut:*

1. *Jualan dijangka meningkat sebanyak 20% kepada RM5,800,000 pada tahun 2022.*
2. *Syarikat beroperasi pada kapasiti penuh.*
3. *Margin untung bersih syarikat adalah 6% manakala nisbah pembayaran dividen adalah 75%.*

*(10 markah)*

*(ii) Jika syarikat bercadang untuk memperoleh dana tambahan diperlukan melalui kemudahan pembiayaan jangka panjang, terangkan bagaimana catatan dibuat dalam kunci kira-kira pro-forma.*

*(2 markah)*

b. Your father is going to retire soon. The company plans to pay him token as a means of appreciation for being a loyal staff. The interest rate is 6%. He is offered with these **two (2)** alternatives:

i) **Alternative 1;**

Receive RM200 in year 1, RM250 in year 2 and RM300 in year 3.

ii) **Alternative 2;**

Receive RM500 today and RM200 in year 2.

iii) Which alternative is attractive? Why?

(8 marks)

*Ayah anda akan bersara tidak lama lagi. Majikan ayah anda menawarkan dua (2) pilihan cara pembayaran saguhati sebagai tanda penghargaan kerana menjadi pekerja yang setia sepanjang tempoh perkhidmatan beliau. Majikan menawarkan dua (2) pilihan berikut:*

i) **Pilihan 1;**

*Menerima RM200 pada tahun 1, RM250 pada tahun 2 dan RM300 pada tahun 3.*

ii) **Pilihan 2;**

*Menerima RM500 hari ini dan RM200 pada tahun 2.*

iii) *Manakah pilihan yang menarik? Mengapa?*

(8 markah)

**QUESTION 3 / SOALAN 3**

a. Kasawari Bhd. needs to raise RM300,000 to support its working capital requirement for six (6) months. The company has identified some options as a source of its short-term financing. Calculate the effective cost for each financing option.

- i) Borrow a discounted loan from Standard Bank with 7% annual interest rate. The bank also requires a compensating balance of 20% of the loan amount.

(5.5 marks)

- ii) Obtain a RM500,000 line of credit facility from Ocean Bank. The annual interest charged is 8% besides the imposition of 4% commitment fee for the unused credit.

(5 marks)

- iii) Issue commercial paper with a face value of RM100,000 per paper at an annual interest of 8%. In addition, the company has to incur a total floatation cost of RM15,000. The maturity of the paper is 180 days.

(5.5 marks)

- iv) Forgo a trade credit with a credit term of 5/60 net 180.

(2 marks)

- b. Which is the best option? Justify your answer.

(2 marks)

a. Kasawari Bhd. memerlukan RM300,000 untuk membiayai keperluan modal kerja syarikat selama enam (6) bulan. Syarikat telah mengenal pasti beberapa pilihan untuk mendapatkan pembiayaan jangka pendek. Kirakan kadar bunga efektif untuk setiap pilihan pembiayaan.

- i) Meminjam dari Bank Standard dengan kadar bunga terdiskaun sebanyak 7% setahun. Bank juga menetapkan kadar baki pampasan sebanyak 20% daripada amaun pinjaman.

(5.5 markah)

- ii) Mendapatkan kemudahan pembiayaan garisan kredit berjumlah RM500,000 dari Ocean Bank. Kadar bunga tahunan adalah 8% disamping 4% fi komitmen untuk sebarang jumlah kredit yang tidak digunakan.

(5 markah)

- iii) Menerbitkan kertas komersial dengan nilai muka RM100,000 setiap kertas. Kadar bunga tahunan adalah 8% dan kos apungan yang perlu dibayar berjumlah RM15,000. Tempoh matang kertas adalah selama 180 hari.

(5.5 markah)

- iv) Melepaskan kredit dagangan yang ditawarkan pembekal dengan terma kredit 5/60 net 180.

(2 markah)

b. Manakah pilihan pembiayaan yang anda pilih? Berikan justifikasi anda.

(2 markah)

**QUESTION 4 / SOALAN 4**

GalaTrading is considering two mutually exclusive projects. The firm's cost of capital is 12%. The expected cash flow generated from both projects are as follows:

Year	Green Project (RM)	Yellow Project (RM)
0	(100,000)	(85,000)
1	30,000	40,000
2	30,000	35,000
3	30,000	30,000
4	30,000	10,000
5	30,000	(5,000)

a. Calculate:

i) Pay-back period for each project. (4 marks)

ii) Net present value for each project. (7 marks)

iii) Internal rate of return (*IRR*) for Green project. (5 marks)

iv) What is meant by "mutually exclusive projects"? (2 marks)

b. Based on the answers derived in (i) and (ii) above, which project should be selected? State your reason.

(2 marks)

GalaTrading sedang menilai dua (2) projek yang saling menyingkir. Kos modal syarikat adalah 12% dan aliran tunai bakal dijana oleh kedua-dua projek adalah seperti berikut:

<b>Tahun</b>	<b>Projek Green (RM)</b>	<b>Projek Yellow (RM)</b>
0	(100,000)	(85,000)
1	30,000	40,000
2	30,000	35,000
3	30,000	30,000
4	30,000	10,000
5	30,000	(5,000)

a. Kirakan:

- i. Tempoh bayar balik untuk setiap projek. (4 markah)
  - ii. Nilai kini bersih untuk setiap projek. (7 markah)
  - iii. Kadar pulangan dalaman (IRR) untuk projek Green (5 markah)
  - iv. Apakah maksud "projek yang saling menyingkir"? (2 markah)
- b. Berdasarkan jawapan diperoleh untuk (i) dan (ii) di atas, projek manakah yang wajar dipilih? Mengapa? (2 markah)

[80 MARKS / MARKAH]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**  
**KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT**

Present Value and Future Value Tables

Table A-1 Future Value Interest Factors for One Dollar Compounded at  $k$  Percent for  $n$  Periods:  $FVIF_{k,n} = (1 + k)^n$

Period	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	20%	24%	25%	30%
1	1.0100	1.0200	1.0300	1.0400	1.0500	1.0600	1.0700	1.0800	1.0900	1.1000	1.1100	1.1200	1.1300	1.1400	1.1500	1.1600	1.2000	1.2400	1.2500	1.3000
2	1.0201	1.0404	1.0609	1.0816	1.1025	1.1236	1.1449	1.1664	1.1881	1.2100	1.2321	1.2544	1.2769	1.2996	1.3225	1.3456	1.4400	1.5376	1.5625	1.6900
3	1.0303	1.0612	1.0927	1.1249	1.1576	1.1910	1.2250	1.2597	1.2950	1.3310	1.3676	1.4049	1.4429	1.4815	1.5209	1.5609	1.7280	1.9066	1.9531	2.1970
4	1.0406	1.0824	1.1255	1.1699	1.2155	1.2625	1.3108	1.3605	1.4116	1.4641	1.5181	1.5735	1.6305	1.6890	1.7490	1.8106	2.0736	2.3642	2.4414	2.8561
5	1.0510	1.1041	1.1593	1.2167	1.2763	1.3382	1.4026	1.4693	1.5386	1.6105	1.6851	1.7623	1.8424	1.9254	2.0114	2.1003	2.4883	2.9316	3.0518	3.7129
6	1.0615	1.1262	1.1941	1.2653	1.3401	1.4185	1.5007	1.5869	1.6771	1.7716	1.8704	1.9738	2.0820	2.1950	2.3131	2.4364	2.9860	3.6352	3.8147	4.8268
7	1.0721	1.1487	1.2299	1.3159	1.4071	1.5036	1.6058	1.7138	1.8280	1.9487	2.0762	2.2107	2.3526	2.5023	2.6600	2.8262	3.5832	4.5077	4.7684	6.2749
8	1.0829	1.1717	1.2668	1.3686	1.4775	1.5938	1.7182	1.8509	1.9926	2.1436	2.3045	2.4760	2.6584	2.8526	3.0590	3.2784	4.2998	5.5895	5.9605	8.1573
9	1.0937	1.1951	1.3048	1.4233	1.5513	1.6895	1.8385	1.9990	2.1719	2.3579	2.5580	2.7731	3.0048	3.2519	3.5179	3.8030	5.1598	6.9310	7.4506	10.604
10	1.1046	1.2190	1.3439	1.4802	1.6289	1.7908	1.9672	2.1589	2.3674	2.5937	2.8394	3.1058	3.3946	3.7072	4.0456	4.4114	6.1917	8.5944	9.3132	13.786
11	1.1157	1.2434	1.3842	1.5395	1.7103	1.8983	2.1049	2.3316	2.5804	2.8531	3.1518	3.4785	3.8359	4.2262	4.6524	5.1173	7.4301	10.657	11.642	17.922
12	1.1268	1.2682	1.4258	1.6010	1.7959	2.0122	2.2522	2.5182	2.8127	3.1384	3.4985	3.8960	4.3345	4.8179	5.3503	5.9360	8.9161	13.215	14.552	23.298
13	1.1381	1.2936	1.4685	1.6651	1.8856	2.1329	2.4098	2.7196	3.0658	3.4523	3.8833	4.3635	4.8980	5.4924	6.1528	6.8858	10.699	16.386	18.190	30.288
14	1.1495	1.3195	1.5126	1.7317	1.9799	2.2609	2.5785	2.9372	3.3417	3.7975	4.3104	4.8871	5.5348	6.2613	7.0757	7.9875	12.839	20.319	22.737	39.374
15	1.1610	1.3459	1.5580	1.8009	2.0789	2.3966	2.7590	3.1722	3.6425	4.1772	4.7846	5.4736	6.2543	7.1379	8.1371	9.2655	15.407	25.196	28.422	51.186
16	1.1726	1.3728	1.6047	1.8730	2.1829	2.5404	2.9522	3.4259	3.9703	4.5950	5.3109	6.1304	7.0673	8.1372	9.3576	10.748	18.488	31.243	35.527	66.542
17	1.1843	1.4002	1.6528	1.9479	2.2920	2.6928	3.1588	3.7000	4.3276	5.0545	5.8951	6.8660	7.9861	9.2765	10.761	12.468	22.186	38.741	44.408	86.504
18	1.1961	1.4282	1.7024	2.0258	2.4066	2.8543	3.3799	3.9960	4.7171	5.5589	6.5436	7.6900	9.0243	10.575	12.375	14.463	26.623	48.039	55.511	112.455
19	1.2081	1.4568	1.7535	2.1068	2.5270	3.0256	3.6165	4.3157	5.1417	6.1159	7.2633	8.6128	10.197	12.056	14.232	16.777	31.948	59.568	69.389	146.192
20	1.2202	1.4859	1.8061	2.1911	2.6533	3.2071	3.8697	4.6610	5.6044	6.7275	8.0623	9.6463	11.523	13.743	16.367	19.461	38.338	73.864	86.736	190.050
21	1.2324	1.5157	1.8603	2.2788	2.7860	3.3996	4.1406	5.0338	6.1088	7.4002	8.9492	10.804	13.021	15.668	18.822	22.574	46.005	91.592	108.420	247.065
22	1.2447	1.5460	1.9161	2.3689	2.9253	3.6035	4.4304	5.4365	6.6586	8.1403	9.9336	12.100	14.714	17.861	21.645	26.186	55.206	113.574	135.525	321.184
23	1.2572	1.5769	1.9736	2.4647	3.0715	3.8187	4.7405	5.8715	7.2579	9.8543	11.026	13.552	16.627	20.362	24.891	30.376	66.247	140.831	169.407	417.539
24	1.2697	1.6084	2.0328	2.5633	3.2251	4.0489	5.0724	6.3412	7.9111	9.8497	12.239	15.179	18.788	23.212	28.625	35.236	79.497	174.631	211.758	542.801
25	1.2824	1.6406	2.0938	2.6658	3.3864	4.2919	5.4274	6.6485	8.6231	10.835	13.585	17.000	21.231	26.462	32.919	40.874	95.396	216.542	264.698	705.641
30	1.3478	1.8114	2.4273	3.2434	4.3219	5.7435	7.6123	10.063	13.268	17.449	22.892	29.960	39.116	50.950	66.212	85.850	237.376	634.820	807.794	*
35	1.4166	1.9999	2.8139	3.9461	5.5160	7.6861	10.677	14.765	20.414	28.102	38.575	52.800	72.069	98.100	133.176	180.314	590.668	*	*	*
36	1.4308	2.0399	2.8983	4.1039	5.7918	8.1473	11.424	15.968	22.251	30.913	42.818	59.136	81.437	111.834	153.152	209.164	708.802	*	*	*
40	1.4889	2.2080	3.2620	4.8010	7.0400	10.286	14.974	21.725	31.409	45.259	65.001	93.051	132.782	186.884	267.864	378.721	*	*	*	*
50	1.6446	2.6916	4.3839	7.1067	11.467	16.420	29.457	46.902	74.358	117.391	184.565	289.002	450.736	700.233	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table A-2 Future Value Interest Factors for a One-Dollar Annuity Compounded at  $k$  Percent for  $n$  Periods:  $FVIFA_{k,n} = [(1 + k)^n - 1] / k$

Period	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	20%	24%	25%	30%
1	1.0000	1.0200	1.0300	1.0400	1.0500	1.0600	1.0700	1.0800	1.0900	1.1000	1.1100	1.1200	1.1300	1.1400	1.1500	1.1600	1.2000	1.2400	1.2500	1.3000
2	2.0100	2.0200	2.0300	2.0400	2.0500	2.0600	2.0700	2.0800	2.0900	2.1000	2.1100	2.1200	2.1300	2.1400	2.1500	2.1600	2.2000	2.2400	2.2500	2.3000
3	3.0301	3.0604	3.0909	3.1216	3.1525	3.1836	3.2149	3.2464	3.2781	3.3100	3.3421	3.3744	3.4069	3.4396	3.4725	3.5056	3.6400	3.7776	3.8125	3.9900
4	4.0604	4.1216	4.1836	4.2465	4.3101	4.3746	4.4398	4.5061	4.5731	4.6410	4.7097	4.7793	4.8498	4.9211	4.9934	5.0665	5.3688	5.6842	5.7656	6.1870
5	5.1010	5.2040	5.3091	5.4163	5.5256	5.6371	5.7507	5.8666	5.9847	6.1051	6.2278	6.3528	6.4803	6.6101	6.7424	6.8771	7.4416	8.0484	8.2070	9.0431
6	6.1520	6.3081	6.4684	6.6330	6.8019	6.9753	7.1533	7.3359	7.5233	7.7156	7.9129	8.1152	8.3227	8.5355	8.7537	8.9775	9.9299	10.980	11.259	12.756
7	7.2135	7.4343	7.6625	7.8983	8.1420	8.3938	8.6540	8.9228	9.2004	9.4872	9.7833	10.089	10.405	10.730	11.067	11.414	12.916	14.615	15.073	17.583
8	8.2857	8.5830	8.8923	9.2142	9.5491	9.8975	10.260	10.637	11.028	11.436	11.859	12.300	12.757	13.233	13.727	14.240	16.499	19.123	19.842	23.858
9	9.3685	9.7546	10.159	10.583	11.027	11.491	11.978	12.488	13.021	13.579	14.164	14.776	16.085	16.786	17.519	20.799	24.712	25.802	32.015	
10	10.462	10.950	11.464	12.005	12.578	13.181	13.816	14.487	15.193	15.937	16.722	17.549	18.420	19.337	20.304	21.321	25.959	31.643	33.253	42.619
11	11.567	12.169	12.808	13.486	14.207	14.974	15.784	16.645	17.560	18.531	19.561	20.655	21.814	23.045	24.349	25.733	32.150	40.238	42.566	56.405
12	12.683	13.412	14.192	15.026	15.917	16.870	17.888	18.977	20.141	21.384	22.713	24.133	25.650	27.271	29.002	30.850	39.581	50.895	54.208	74.327
13	13.809	14.680	15.618	16.627	17.713	18.882	20.141	21.495	22.953	24.523	26.212	28.029	29.985	32.089	34.352	36.786	48.497	64.110	68.760	97.625
14	14.947	15.974	17.086	18.292	19.599	21.015	22.559	24.215	26											

Present Value and Future Value Tables

Table A-3 Present Value Interest Factors for One Dollar Discounted at  $k$  Percent for  $n$  Periods:  $PVIF_{k,n} = 1 / (1 + k)^n$

Period	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	20%	24%	25%	30%
1	0.9901	0.9804	0.9708	0.9615	0.9524	0.9434	0.9346	0.9259	0.9174	0.9091	0.9009	0.8929	0.8859	0.8772	0.8696	0.8621	0.8333	0.8065	0.8000	0.7692
2	0.9803	0.9612	0.9426	0.9246	0.9070	0.8900	0.8734	0.8573	0.8417	0.8264	0.8116	0.7972	0.7831	0.7695	0.7561	0.7432	0.6944	0.6504	0.6400	0.5917
3	0.9706	0.9423	0.9151	0.8890	0.8638	0.8396	0.8163	0.7938	0.7722	0.7513	0.7312	0.7118	0.6931	0.6750	0.6575	0.6407	0.5787	0.5245	0.5120	0.4552
4	0.9610	0.9238	0.8885	0.8548	0.8227	0.7921	0.7629	0.7350	0.7084	0.6830	0.6587	0.6355	0.6133	0.5921	0.5718	0.5523	0.4823	0.4230	0.4096	0.3501
5	0.9515	0.9057	0.8626	0.8219	0.7835	0.7473	0.7130	0.6806	0.6499	0.6209	0.5935	0.5674	0.5428	0.5194	0.4972	0.4761	0.4019	0.3411	0.3277	0.2693
6	0.9420	0.8880	0.8375	0.7903	0.7462	0.7050	0.6663	0.6302	0.5963	0.5645	0.5346	0.5066	0.4803	0.4556	0.4323	0.4104	0.3349	0.2751	0.2621	0.2072
7	0.9327	0.8706	0.8131	0.7599	0.7107	0.6651	0.6227	0.5835	0.5470	0.5132	0.4817	0.4523	0.4251	0.3996	0.3759	0.3538	0.2791	0.2218	0.2097	0.1594
8	0.9235	0.8535	0.7894	0.7307	0.6768	0.6274	0.5820	0.5403	0.5019	0.4665	0.4339	0.4039	0.3762	0.3506	0.3269	0.3050	0.2326	0.1789	0.1678	0.1226
9	0.9143	0.8368	0.7664	0.7026	0.6446	0.5919	0.5439	0.5002	0.4604	0.4241	0.3909	0.3606	0.3329	0.3075	0.2843	0.2630	0.1938	0.1443	0.1342	0.0943
10	0.9053	0.8203	0.7441	0.6756	0.6139	0.5584	0.5083	0.4632	0.4224	0.3855	0.3522	0.3220	0.2946	0.2697	0.2472	0.2267	0.1615	0.1164	0.1074	0.0725
11	0.8963	0.8043	0.7224	0.6496	0.5847	0.5268	0.4751	0.4289	0.3875	0.3505	0.3173	0.2875	0.2607	0.2366	0.2149	0.1954	0.1346	0.0938	0.0859	0.0558
12	0.8874	0.7885	0.7014	0.6246	0.5568	0.4970	0.4440	0.3971	0.3555	0.3186	0.2858	0.2567	0.2307	0.2076	0.1869	0.1685	0.1122	0.0757	0.0687	0.0429
13	0.8787	0.7730	0.6810	0.6006	0.5303	0.4688	0.4150	0.3677	0.3262	0.2897	0.2575	0.2292	0.2042	0.1821	0.1625	0.1452	0.0935	0.0610	0.0550	0.0330
14	0.8700	0.7579	0.6611	0.5775	0.5051	0.4423	0.3878	0.3405	0.2992	0.2633	0.2320	0.2046	0.1807	0.1597	0.1413	0.1252	0.0779	0.0492	0.0440	0.0254
15	0.8613	0.7430	0.6419	0.5553	0.4810	0.4173	0.3624	0.3152	0.2745	0.2394	0.2090	0.1827	0.1599	0.1401	0.1229	0.1079	0.0649	0.0397	0.0352	0.0195
16	0.8528	0.7284	0.6232	0.5339	0.4581	0.3936	0.3387	0.2919	0.2519	0.2176	0.1883	0.1631	0.1415	0.1229	0.1069	0.0930	0.0541	0.0320	0.0281	0.0150
17	0.8444	0.7142	0.6050	0.5134	0.4363	0.3714	0.3166	0.2703	0.2311	0.1978	0.1696	0.1456	0.1252	0.1078	0.0929	0.0802	0.0451	0.0258	0.0225	0.0116
18	0.8360	0.7002	0.5874	0.4936	0.4155	0.3503	0.2959	0.2502	0.2120	0.1799	0.1528	0.1300	0.1108	0.0946	0.0808	0.0691	0.0376	0.0208	0.0180	0.0089
19	0.8277	0.6864	0.5703	0.4746	0.3957	0.3305	0.2765	0.2317	0.1945	0.1635	0.1377	0.1161	0.0981	0.0829	0.0703	0.0596	0.0313	0.0168	0.0144	0.0068
20	0.8195	0.6730	0.5537	0.4564	0.3769	0.3118	0.2584	0.2145	0.1784	0.1486	0.1240	0.1037	0.0868	0.0728	0.0611	0.0514	0.0261	0.0135	0.0115	0.0053
21	0.8114	0.6598	0.5375	0.4388	0.3589	0.2942	0.2415	0.1987	0.1637	0.1351	0.1117	0.0926	0.0768	0.0638	0.0531	0.0443	0.0217	0.0109	0.0092	0.0040
22	0.8034	0.6468	0.5219	0.4220	0.3418	0.2775	0.2257	0.1839	0.1502	0.1228	0.1007	0.0826	0.0680	0.0560	0.0462	0.0382	0.0181	0.0088	0.0074	0.0031
23	0.7954	0.6342	0.5067	0.4057	0.3256	0.2618	0.2109	0.1703	0.1378	0.1117	0.0907	0.0738	0.0601	0.0491	0.0402	0.0329	0.0151	0.0071	0.0059	0.0024
24	0.7876	0.6217	0.4919	0.3901	0.3101	0.2470	0.1971	0.1577	0.1284	0.1015	0.0817	0.0659	0.0532	0.0431	0.0349	0.0284	0.0126	0.0057	0.0047	0.0018
25	0.7798	0.6095	0.4776	0.3751	0.2953	0.2330	0.1842	0.1460	0.1160	0.0923	0.0736	0.0588	0.0471	0.0378	0.0304	0.0245	0.0105	0.0046	0.0038	0.0014
30	0.7419	0.5521	0.4120	0.3083	0.2314	0.1741	0.1314	0.0994	0.0754	0.0573	0.0437	0.0334	0.0256	0.0196	0.0151	0.0116	0.0042	0.0016	0.0012	*
35	0.7059	0.5000	0.3554	0.2534	0.1813	0.1301	0.0937	0.0676	0.0490	0.0356	0.0259	0.0189	0.0139	0.0102	0.0075	0.0055	0.0017	0.0005	*	*
36	0.6989	0.4902	0.3450	0.2437	0.1727	0.1227	0.0875	0.0626	0.0449	0.0323	0.0234	0.0169	0.0123	0.0089	0.0065	0.0048	0.0014	*	*	*
40	0.6717	0.4529	0.3066	0.2083	0.1420	0.0972	0.0668	0.0460	0.0318	0.0221	0.0154	0.0107	0.0075	0.0053	0.0037	0.0026	0.0007	*	*	*
50	0.6080	0.3715	0.2281	0.1407	0.0872	0.0543	0.0339	0.0213	0.0134	0.0085	0.0054	0.0035	0.0022	0.0014	0.0009	0.0006	*	*	*	*

Table A-4 Present Value Interest Factors for a One-Dollar Annuity Discounted at  $k$  Percent for  $n$  Periods:  $PVIFA = [1 - 1/(1 + k)^n] / k$

Period	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	20%	24%	25%	30%
1	0.9901	0.9804	0.9708	0.9615	0.9524	0.9434	0.9346	0.9259	0.9174	0.9091	0.9009	0.8929	0.8850	0.8772	0.8696	0.8621	0.8333	0.8065	0.8000	0.7692
2	1.9704	1.9416	1.9135	1.8861	1.8594	1.8334	1.8080	1.7833	1.7591	1.7355	1.7125	1.6901	1.6681	1.6467	1.6257	1.6052	1.5278	1.4400	1.3609	
3	2.9410	2.8839	2.8286	2.7751	2.7232	2.6730	2.6243	2.5771	2.5313	2.4869	2.4437	2.4018	2.3612	2.3216	2.2832	2.2459	2.1065	1.9813	1.9520	1.8161
4	3.9020	3.8077	3.7171	3.6299	3.5460	3.4651	3.3872	3.3121	3.2397	3.1699	3.1024	3.0373	2.9745	2.9137	2.8550	2.7982	2.5887	2.4043	2.3616	2.1662
5	4.8534	4.7135	4.5797	4.4518	4.3295	4.2124	4.1002	3.9927	3.8897	3.7908	3.6959	3.6048	3.5172	3.4331	3.3522	3.2743	2.9906	2.7454	2.6893	2.4356
6	5.7955	5.6014	5.4172	5.2421	5.0757	4.9173	4.7665	4.6229	4.4859	4.3553	4.2305	4.1114	3.9975	3.8887	3.7845	3.6847	3.3255	3.0205	2.9514	2.6427
7	6.7282	6.4720	6.2303	6.0021	5.7864	5.5824	5.3893	5.2064	5.0330	4.8684	4.7122	4.5638	4.4226	4.2883	4.1604	4.0386	3.6046	3.2423	3.1611	2.8021
8	7.6517	7.3255	7.0197	6.7327	6.4632	6.2098	5.9713	5.7466	5.5348	5.3349	5.1461	4.9676	4.7988	4.6389	4.4873	4.3436	3.8372	3.4212	3.3289	2.9247
9	8.5660	8.1622	7.7861	7.4353	7.1078	6.8017	6.5152	6.2469	5.9952	5.7599	5.5370	5.3282	5.1317	4.9464	4.7716	4.6065	4.0310	3.5655	3.4631	3.0190
10	9.4713	8.9826	8.5302	8.1109	7.7217	7.3601	7.0236	6.7101	6.4177	6.1446	5.8892	5.6502	5.4262	5.2161	5.0188	4.8332	4.1925	3.6819	3.5705	3.0915
11	10.368	9.7868	9.2526	8.7605	8.3064	7.8869	7.4987	7.1390	6.8052	6.4951	6.2065	5.9377	5.6869	5.4527	5.2337	5.0286	4.3271	3.7757	3.6564	3.1473
12	11.255	10.575	9.9540	9.3851	8.8633	8.3838	7.9427	7.5361	7.1607	6.8137	6.4924	6.1944	5.9176	5.6803	5.4206	5.1971	4.4392	3.8514	3.7251	3.1993
13	12.134	11.348	10.635	9.9866	9.3936	8.8527	8.3577	7.9038	7.4869	7.1034	6.7499	6.4235	6.1218	5.8424	5.5831	5.3423	5.3327	3.9124	3.7801	3.2233
14	13.004	12.106	11.296	10.563	9.8986	9.2950	8.7455	8.2442												

## APPENDIX

### LIST OF FORMULA

$$1. OC = ICP + RCP$$

$$2. CCC = ICP + RCP - PDP$$

$$3. CTO = 360 / CCC$$

$$4. MOC = \text{Total cash annually} / CTO$$

$$5. EOQ = \sqrt{2DO/C}$$

$$6. ROP = (\text{Usage rate} \times \text{Delivery time}) + SS$$

$$7. FO = \frac{360}{(D/EOQ)}$$

$$8. TIC = \text{Carrying cost} + \text{Ordering cost}$$

$$9. TCC = C \left( \frac{EOQ + SS}{2} \right)$$

$$10. TOC = O \times \frac{D}{EOQ}$$

$$11. \text{Number of orders} = \frac{D}{EOQ}$$

$$12. \text{Average inventory} = \frac{EOQ + SS}{2}$$

$$13. \text{Maximum inventory} = EOQ + SS$$

$$14. EIR = \frac{\text{interest}}{\text{amount received}} \times \frac{12}{\text{maturity}}$$

$$15. \text{ EIR (Credit Line)} = \frac{\text{Interest} + \text{commitment fee}}{\frac{\text{Amount borrowed} - \text{Compensating Balance}}{12}} \times \frac{12}{\text{maturity}}$$

$$16. \text{ EIR (Commercial Paper)} = \frac{\text{Interest} + \text{Floatation cost}}{\frac{\text{Face value} - \text{Interest} - \text{Cost}}{\text{Maturity}}} \times \frac{12}{\text{Maturity}}$$

$$17. C_{ps} = \frac{D}{P_o - F_c}$$

$$18. C_{ee} = \frac{D_1}{P_o - F_c} + g$$

$$19. C_{ie} = \frac{D_1}{P_o} + g$$

$$20. C_b \text{ before tax} = C_{bbt} = \frac{\left[ \frac{I}{m} + \frac{P_v - (P_o - F_c)}{n \times m} \right]}{\frac{P_v + (P_o - F_c)}{2}} \times 100$$

$$21. C_b \text{ after tax} = C_{bat} = C_{bbt} (1 - t)$$

$$22. \text{ Ordinary Annuity, Present Value} = PV = FV (\text{PVIF } n \times m, i/m)$$

$$23. \text{ Present Value of Annuity, PVA} = A (\text{PVIFA } n \times m, i/m)$$

$$24. \text{ Non-annuity, Future Value} = FV = PV (\text{FVIF } n \times m, i/m)$$

$$25. \text{ Future Value of Annuity, FVA} = A (\text{FVIFA } n \times m, i/m)$$

$$26. \text{ Payback period for non-annuity cashflow, Ppb} = (R_y - 1) + \frac{(I_o - T_{cfb} R_y)}{C_f R_y}$$

$$27. \text{ Internal Rate of Return, IRR} = \text{ACF}(\text{PVIFA IRR}, n) = I_o$$

$$28. \text{ Net Present Value, NPV} = \sum \text{ATTP} / (1+i) - I_o$$

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