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III Semester M.B.A. (Day&Evening) Degree Examination, March/April - 2022 MANAGEMENT

Corporate Valuation and Financial Modelling

Paper: 3.2.3

(CBCS Scheme 2019 onwards)

Time: 3 Hours Maximum Marks: 70

SECTION-A

Answer any five questions, each carries 5 marks.

 $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

- 1. Discuss the concept of direct comparison and peer group approach of valuation.
- 2. Explain the SEBI regulations on takeover.
- 3. The Market value of a Rs. 100 par value bond, carrying a coupon rate of 14% and maturing after 10 years, is Rs. 80. What is the YTM on this bond?
- 4. Differentiate market value & book value? Which one is more relvant in valuation? Explain.
- 5. Amir Limited plans to acquire Jamir Limited. The relevant financial details of the two firms, prior to merger announcement, are given below:

	Amir Limited	. Jamir Limited
Market Price per share	Rs. 500	Rs. 100
Number of shares	6,00,000	2,00,000

The merger is expected to bring gains which have a present value of Rs. 20 million. Amir Limited offers one share in exchange for every four shares of Jamir Limited.

Required:

- a. What is the true cost of Amir Limited for acquiring Jamir Limited?
- b. What is the net present value of the merger to Amir Limited?
- c. What is the net present value of the merger to Jamir Limited?

- 6. Explain the Anti takeover strategies.
- 7. Kamal Company has a value of Rs. 80 million and Jamal Company has a value of Rs. 30 million. If the two companies merge, cost savings with a present value of Rs. 10 million would occur. Kamal proposes to offer Rs. 35 million cash compensation to acquire Jamal. What is the net present value of the merger to the two firms?

SECTION-B

Answer any three questions, each carries 10 marks.

 $(3 \times 10 = 30)$

8. Shaan Company plans to acquire Aan Company. The following are the relevant financials of the two companies.

	Shaan Company	Aan Comapny
Total earnings, E	Rs. 750 million	Rs. 240 million
Number of outstanding shares	50 million	20 million
Market price per share	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

- a) What is the maximum exchange ratio acceptable to the shareholders of Shaan Company if the PF ratio of the combined company is 15 and there is no synergy gain?
- b) What is the minimum exchange ratio acceptable to the shareholders of Aan Company if the PE ratio of the combined entity is 15 and there is a synergy benefit of 6 percent?
- c) If there is no synergy gain, at what level of PE multiple will the lines ER₁ and ER₂ intersect?
- d) If the expected synergy gain is 6 percent, what exchange ratio will result in a post-merger earnings per share of Rs. 16?

Assume that the merger is expected to generate gains which have a present value of Rs. 600 million and the exchange ratio agred to is 0.60. What is the true cost of the merger from te point of view of Shaan Company?

- 9. Discuss the types of valuation of intellectual capital.
- 10. Write a short note on Stern Stewart Approach (EVA approach) to value based management.
- 11. As the financial manager of National Company you are investigating the acquisition of Regional Company. The following facts are given:

. Loshman Balan To second five	National Company	Regional Company	
Earning per share	Rs. 8.00	Rs. 3.00	
Dividend per share	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 2.50	
Price per share	Rs. 86.00	Rs. 24.00	
Number of shares	8,000,000	3,000,000	

Investors currently expect the dividends and earnings of Regional to grow at a steady rate of 6 percent. After acquisition this growth rate would increase to 12 percent without any additional investment.

Required:

- a) What is the benefit of this acquisition?
- b) What is the cost of this acquisition to National Company if it (i) pays Rs. 30 per share cash compensations to Regional Company and (ii) offers two shares for every five shares of Regional Company?

SECTION-C

Compulsory Question

 $(1 \times 15 = 15)$

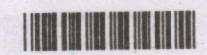
12. Magna - Boldman Sachs, an investment banking firm, is engaged in valuing MLF Realty, a firm which specializes in the construction of housing and commercial complexes. MLF is currently riding a costruction boom and is expected to grow at a healthy rate for the next four years at least. Thereafter the growth rate is expected to decline rather gradullay for a few years before it stabilises at a modest level

You have recently moved to Boldman Sachs after a few years of experience in another financial services firm. You first assignment at Boldman Sachs is to value MLF. Based on extensive discussion with management and industry experts you have gathered the following information.

Base Year (Year 0) Information

•	Revenues	医艾尔特氏 的复数	Rs. 1400 crore
	EBIT (20% of revenues)		Rs. 280 crore
	Capital expenditure		Rs. 350 crore
	Depreciation and amortization		Rs. 266 crore
	Working capital as a percentage of	revenues	29 percent
	Tax rate .	30 percent (for all time to come)

Inputs for the High Growth Period		
Length of the growth period	=	4 years
Growth rate in revenues, depreciation, EBIT	=	25 percent
and capital expenditure		Coline Box
Working capital as a percentage of revenues	=	20 percent
Cost of debt (pre -tax)	=	10 percent
Debt - equity ratio	=	1.0
Risk - free rate	=	7.4 percent
Market risk premium	=	6 percent
Equity beta	=	1.2667



Inputs for the Transition Period

Inputs for the Transition Period		
Length of the transition period	=	3 years
Growth rate in revenues, depreciation, EBIT and		Theren distance
Capital expenditures will decline from 25 percent		and the
in year 4 to 10 percent in year 7 in linear increments		tody, of.
of 5 percent per year.		
Working capital as a percentage of revenues	=	20 percent
The cost of debt, debt - equity ratio, risk - free rate,		
market risk premium and equity beta		hield-emand. A
will be the same as in the high growth period.		
Inputs for the Stable Growth Period		
Growth rate in revenues, EBIT, capital expenditure		
and depreciation	=	10 percent
Working capital as a percentage of revenues	=	20 percent
The cost of debt, risk - free rate and market risk premium		noitement
will be the same as in the previous stages		
Debt - equity ratio	=	2:3
Equity beta		1.322.
	Length of the transition period Growth rate in revenues, depreciation, EBIT and Capital expenditures will decline from 25 percent in year 4 to 10 percent in year 7 in linear increments of 5 percent per year. Working capital as a percentage of revenues The cost of debt, debt - equity ratio, risk - free rate, market risk premium and equity beta will be the same as in the high growth period. Inputs for the Stable Growth Period Growth rate in revenues, EBIT, capital expenditure and depreciation Working capital as a percentage of revenues The cost of debt, risk - free rate and market risk premium will be the same as in the previous stages Debt - equity ratio	Length of the transition period = Growth rate in revenues, depreciation, EBIT and Capital expenditures will decline from 25 percent in year 4 to 10 percent in year 7 in linear increments of 5 percent per year. Working capital as a percentage of revenues = The cost of debt, debt - equity ratio, risk - free rate, market risk premium and equity beta will be the same as in the high growth period. Inputs for the Stable Growth Period Growth rate in revenues, EBIT, capital expenditure and depreciation = Working capital as a percentage of revenues = The cost of debt, risk - free rate and market risk premium will be the same as in the previous stages Debt - equity ratio =

a. What is the cost of capital in the three periods (high growth, transition, and stable)?

b. What value would you impute to MLF Realty using the DCF method?