O.P. Code: 61325

## Third Semester M.B.A. (Day) Degree Examination, February/March 2020

(CBCS Scheme)

### Management

# Paper 3.3.3 — CORPORATE VALUATION AND RESTRUCTURING

Time: 3 Hours

[Max. Marks: 70

#### SECTION - A

Answer any **FIVE** questions. Each question carries **5** marks : (5 × **5** = **25**)

- Define Intrinsic value, Fair value, Liquidation value and Book value. 1.
- Distinguish between Spinoff, Split ups and Split off. 2.
- Distinguish between Amalgamation in the nature of Mergers and Amalgamation 3. in the nature of Acquisition.
- Firm A is planning to acquire Firm B. The relevant financial details of the two 4. firms prior to merger announcement are as follows:

Particulars Firm A Firm B Market price per share (Rs.) 75 30 10,00,000 5,00,000 Number of shares Market value of the firm (Rs.) 7,50,00,000 1,50,00,000

The nerger is expected to bring gains which have present value of ks. 1.50 crore. Firm A offers 2,50,000 shares in exchange for Rs. 5 lakh shares to the shareholders of Firm B.

You are required to calculate:

- True cost of Firm A for acquiring Firm B and
- Net present value of the merger to Firm B. You may state your (b) assumptions, if any.
- The key financial parameters of Digvijay Cement Company Ltd., are as follows: 5.

EBDIT

Rs. 36 Lakhs

Book value of assets

Rs. 180 Lakhs

Sales

Rs. 250 Lakhs

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Based on the evaluation of several cement companies X Ltd., Y Ltd., and Z Ltd., have been found to be comparable to Digvijay Cement Company Ltd. Their key financial data are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| TOTAL PER CHAR       | Company A | Company B | Company C |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| EBDIT                | 24        | 30        | 40        |
| Book Value of Assets | 150       | 160       | 200       |
| Sales                | 160       | 200       | 320       |
| Market value         | 300       | 480       | 720       |

Find the value of Digvijay Cement Company Ltd., using comparable company approach.

6. The Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet of Tecmac Company for two years are given below. Assume an effective tax rate of 40 per cent for year 2.

| Statement of Profit and Loss        | Year 1 | Year 2 |  |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--|
| Net sales                           | 61,600 | 70,840 |  |
| Income from marketable securities   | 1,540  | 2,310  |  |
| Non-operating income                | 770    | 1,540  |  |
| Total income                        | 63,910 | 74,690 |  |
| Cost of goods sold                  | 35,420 | 41,580 |  |
| Selling and administrative expenses | 7,700  | 8,470  |  |
| Depreciation                        | 3,850  | 4,620  |  |
| Interest expenses                   | 3,696  | 4,312  |  |
| Total cost and expenses             | 50,666 | 58,982 |  |
| Profits before tax                  | 13,244 | 15,708 |  |
| Tax provision                       | 4,004  | 4,928  |  |
| Profits after tax                   | 9,240  | 10,780 |  |
| Dividends                           | 4,620  | 6,160  |  |
| Retained earnings                   | 4,620  | 4,620  |  |

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| Kal | ance  | Sheet  |  |
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| Equity & Liabilities       | Year 1 | Year 2 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Equity Capital             | 23,100 | 23,100 |
| Reserves and Surplus       | 18,480 | 23,100 |
| Debt                       | 27,720 | 32,340 |
|                            | 69,300 | 78,540 |
| Assets                     | Year 1 | Year 2 |
| Fixed Assets               | 46,200 | 50,050 |
| Investments                | 13,860 | 15,400 |
| Net Current assets         | 9,240  | 13,090 |
| Latery will red Wasy board | 69,300 | 78,540 |

- (a) What is the EBIT for year 2?
- (b) What is the tax on EBIT for year 2?
- (c) What is the Free Cash Flow of the firm for year 2?
- 7. From the following details, compute EVA.

Net sales

Rs. 3,00,000

Cost of goods sold

60% of sales

Fixed costs

Rs. 35,000 (including depreciation of Rs. 20,000)

Tax rate applicable to the firm 30%

Pre tax cost of debt is 12% and cost of equity is estimated at 15%. The target capital structure of the firm has a debt of 30% to total capital and the balance will be equity funds employed. Total capital employed by the firm is Rs. 1,50,000.

#### SECTION - B

Answer any **THREE** questions. Each question carries **10** marks : (3 × **10 = 30**)

- 8. Discuss various pre offer and post offer anti takeover defence strategy.
- 9. Discuss Balanced score card in detail with suitable example.
- 10. Novelty Ltd., a consumer durable manufacturer, reported earnings per share of Rs. 3.20 in 2010 and paid dividends per share of Rs. 1.70 in that year. The firm reported depreciation of Rs. 350 lakh in 2010 and capital expenditure of Rs. 475 lakh. There were 160 lakh outstanding shares traded at Rs. 51 per share. The ratio of capital expenditure to depreciation is expected to be maintained in the long term. The working capital needs are negligible. Novelty had a debt outstanding of Rs. 1,600 lakh and intends to maintain its current financing mix

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of debt and equity to finance future investment needs. The firm in the steady state and earnings are expected to grow at 7% per year. The stock had a Beta of 1.05, the treasury bill rate is 6.25% and the market premium is 5.5%.

#### Requirements:

- (a) Estimate the value per share using the dividend discount model.
- (b) Estimate the value per share, using the FCFE model (Free Cash Flow to Equity).
- (c) How would you explain the difference between the two models and which one would you use as a benchmark to compare with the market price?

