



S C Verma & Associates Chartered Accountants

Date: September 16, 2017

Board of Directors

P G Industry Limited

A - 30, S - 11, Second Floor, Kailash Colony,

New Delhi - 110048

Board of Directors

Priceless Overseas Limited

A - 30, S - 11, Second Floor, Kailash Colony,

New Delhi - 110048

Subject: Recommendation of Share Exchange ratio/ Share Entitlement ratio for the purpose of proposed amalgamation of Priceless Overseas Limited with P G Industry Limited, under a proposed Scheme of Amalgamation under Sections 230 to 232 of Companies Act, 2013.

We, M/s S C Verma & Associates, Chartered Accountants ("valuer" or "we" or "us") refer to the engagement letter, wherein P G Industry Limited ("Amalgamated Company") and Priceless Overseas Limited ("Amalgamating Company") have requested us to recommend the Share Exchange ratio/ Share Entitlement ratio in connection with the proposed Scheme of Amalgamation ("Scheme") involving amalgamation of Amalgamating Company into Amalgamated Company.

Accordingly, we have carried out the assignment of recommending the Share Entitlement ratio of Equity Shares under the proposed Scheme of Amalgamation and are pleased to provide our detailed assessment as annexure 1 to this letter.

For, S C Verma & Associates (Chartered Accountants)

Firm Registration Number: 04180N

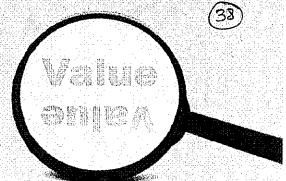
Pohar Gay Haw Dunis Ph.: 435-1054 43541595 Sanya Carbon Gupta

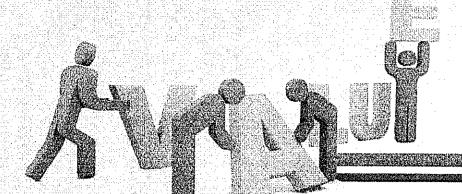
Partner

Membership Number: 08568



Annexure-I





VALUATION

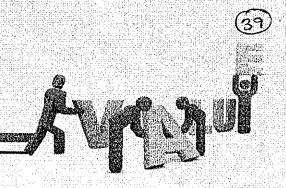




CASP Gupta
B.com.,LL,B, FCA

M/s. S C Verma & Associates

16th September, 2017



Valuation Report on the Share Exchange Ratio for the merger of

P G INDUSTRY LIMITED

And

PRICELESS OVERSEAS LIMITED





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Introduction



S.P. Gupta, Partner of S C Verma & Associates has been engaged by the Board of Directors of P G Industry Limited (hereinafter referred to as "PGIL"), Priceless Overseas Limited (hereinafter referred to as "POL"), to provide assistance in determining the share exchange ratio (herein after called as "exchange ratio") for the proposed merger of "POL" with "PGIL",

Sources of Information

For the purpose of valuation, we have relied upon the following sources of information:

- Annual Audited Reports of "PGIL" for the years 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015,
 2016, 2017
- b) Annual Audited Reports of "POL" for the years 2012,2013,2014,2015,2016,2017
- c) Valuation Report of land



Brief Background



P G Industry Limited

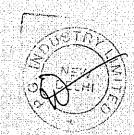
The Company was incorporated on 13th December 1993 under the Companies Act, 1956 and listed on Bombay Stock Exchange and Calcutta Stock Exchange. The Company is the largest importer of imported marble from select quarries spread all over the world such as Italy, Turkey, Oman, China, Spain, Greece, etc. The Company established its processing plant at Behror (Rajasthan) during the year 1993. And it was further expanded and renovated during the year 2010. The Company has one of the largest showroom cum warehouse located in Delhi.

P G Industry Limited is a preferred choice for projects requirements as it has well established track record for supplying to some of the largest and most prestigious projects all across India may it be -hotels, shopping malls, premium residential complex, corporate head quarters, offices etc. Some of the clients are Unitech, Tata Housing, Larson & Turbo, Omaxe, Prateek Buildtech, Eros, Jaypee Group, DLF, etc.

At present, Board of Directors of the Company comprises of:



C NI			
S. No.	Name of Director	Category	Experience
1	Mr. Saket Dalmia	Managing Director	More than 20 years of experience in the areas of Raw material
			procurement, Finance, Sales & Marketing
2	Mr. Amit Dalmia	Director	More than 20 years of experience in the areas of Raw material procurement, Finance, Sales & Marketing
3	Mr. Pardip Asopa	Independent Director	More than 10 years of experience in Banking and Finance
4	Mr. Anil Kumar	Independent Director	8 years of experience in Accounts and Finance
5	Mrs. Usha Sharma	Director	4 years of experience in Sales & Marketing



Addi

Mr. Säket Dalmia is the Promoter and Managing Director of M/s. P G Industry Limited headquartered in Delhi. Mr. Saket Dalmia has a Bsc. Degree in Master of Business Administration from Georgetown University Washington D.C., United States of America. Mr. Saket Dalmia has been actively involved in P H D Chamber of Commerce. He has been the Chairman of the Young Business Leaders Forum for the past 5-6 Years.

Mr. Amit Dalmia is the Promoter and Director of M/s. P G Industry Limited. Mr. Amit Dalmia has Graduation Degree from Washington University, United States of America. Mr. Amit Dalmia is also active member of Entrepreneurs' Organisation, New Delhi.

The Company has very bright future prospects as the Company is planning to expand its processing plant i.e. gang saw line, resin line, polish line, etc further in order to get more business opportunities. The Company has achieved sales turnover of Rs. 19 Crore for the quarter ending on 30th June 2017 as compared to Rs. 8 Crore for the quarter ending on 30th June 2016. The Company has seen 200% increase in Sales turnover for the first quarter of Financial Year 2017-18 as compared to first quarter of previous financial year and believes to get more business opportunities in the current financial year and infuture years with better growth and expansion.



Brief Background



Priceless Overseas Limited

The Company was incorporated on 15th December 1995 under the Companies Act, 1956 as a closely held public limited Company. The Company is the importer of imported marble from select quarries spread all over the world such as Italy, Turkey, Oman, China, Spain, Greece, etc. Priceless Overseas Limited supplies their finished goods in retail sector. The Company has a processing plant in Behror (Rajasthan) on Lease hold property owned by M/s. PG Industry Limited.

At present, Board of Directors of the Company comprises of :







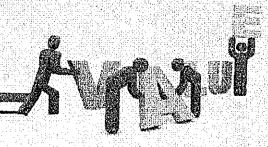
S. No.	Director	Category	Experience
1	Mr. Raja Ram Dalmia	Director	More than 35 years of experience in the areas of Raw material procurement, Finance, Sales & Marketing, Business Development
2	Mr. Rajesh Kumar	Director	More than 14 years of experience in the area of Sales & Marketing
3	Mr. Sunil Kumar Shakya	Director	More than 12 years of experience in Sales & Marketing

Mr. Raja Ram Dalmia is the Executive Director of M/s. Priceless Overseas Limited head quartered in Delhi who looks over all affairs of the Company may it be - Sales, Marketing, Material Procurement, Finance, etc.

The Company has seen depleting business growth in the Financial Year 2016-17 compared to respective previous financial year.

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Presentation Overview



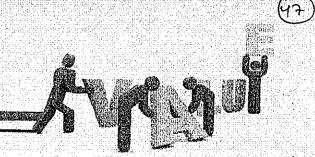
- Valuation Concept
- Purpose of Valuation
- Principal Methods of Valuation
 - ✓ Net Assets Value (NAV) Method
 - ✓ Price Earnings Capitalisation (PECV) Method
 - ✓ Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) Method
 - ✓ Market Price Method
- Conclusion

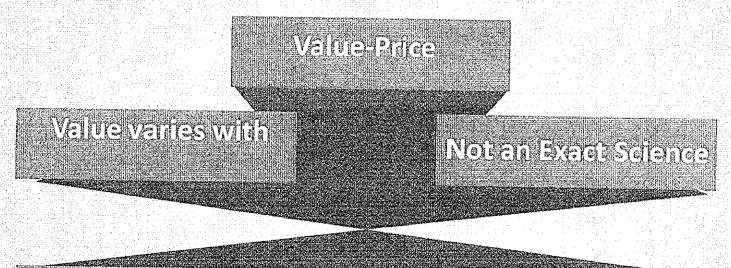






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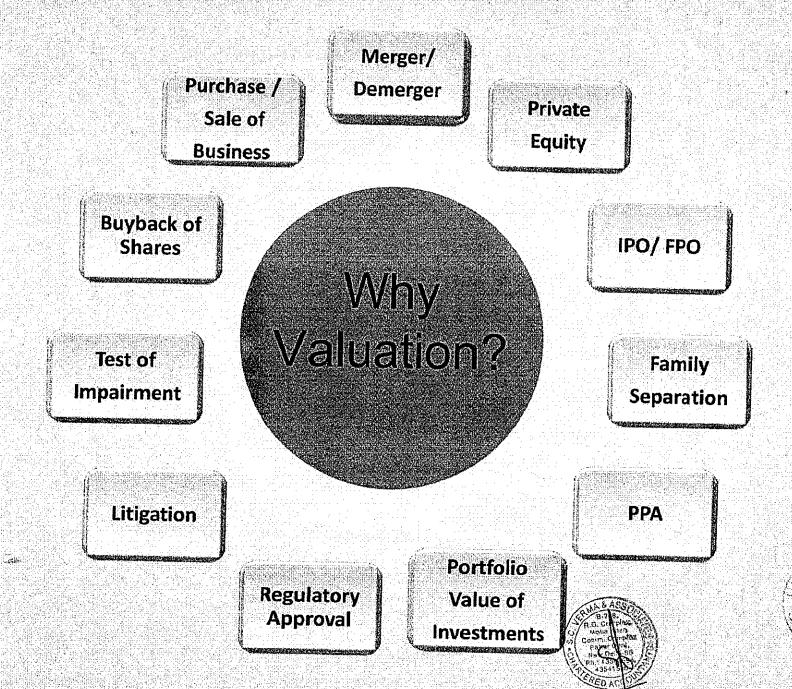


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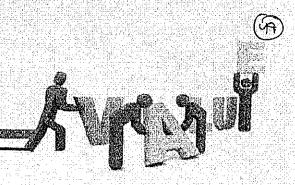


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Steps in Valuation

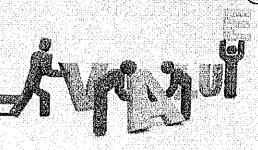


- Obtaining Information
- Data analysis & review
- Discussion with the management of the company
- Selection of method
- Conducting sensitivities on assumptions
- Assigning weights
- Recommendation
- Reporting





Analysis of Company



- Analysis of P&L Ratios
 - ✓ Operating margins
 - ✓ EBITDA margins
 - ✓ PBT margins
 - ✓ Expense ratios
- Balance Sheet Ratios
 - ✓ Quick Ratio/ Current Ratio
 - ✓ Turnover Ratios
 - Liquidity Ratios
 - ✓ Debt Equity Ratio of Company & Industry





Principal Methods of Valuation



Asset Based Approach

Net Assets Value

Earning Based Approach

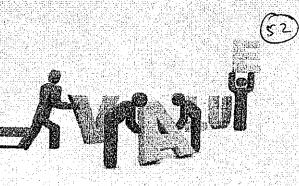
- Price Earning Capitalization Value Method (PECV)
- Discounted Cashflow Method (DCF)

Market Based Approach

Market Price Method





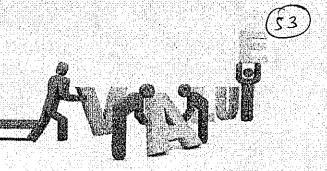


Following adjustments may be called for:

- Investments
- Surplus Assets
- Auditors Qualification
- Preference Shares
- ESOPs / Warrants
- Contingent Liabilities
- Tax benefits
- Findings of Due Diligence Reviews







The Value as per Net Asset Method is arrived as follows:

Less: Total Liabilities

Net Asset Value.

OR

Share Capital

Add: Reserves

Less: Miscellaneous Expenditure

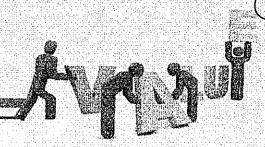
Less: Debit Balance in P&L account

Methyatativalue





NAV-P G Industry Limited



ASSETS APPROACH METHOD (Table-I)	INR-Lores	2016-17
Particulars		
Net Fixed Assets		828.23
Current Assets	4171.15	
Current Liabilities	-2489.12	
Net Current Assets		1682.03
Investments		1,14
Deferred Tax Assets		20.13
Loan Funds	f	-1333.3
Net Assets Value		1198.23
Adjustments:		
Add: Appreciation in the value of Land		1575.00
Less: Preference Share capital		0.00
Less: Contingent Liabilities		0.00
Adjusted Net Assets	COMA	2,773
No. of Equity shares (FV - INR 10 each)	65/25 20 C	4,624,220
Value per Share (INR)		59.98



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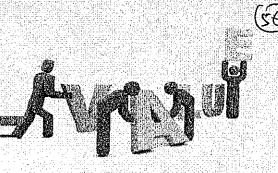
NAV- Priceless Overseas Limited



ASSETS APPROACH METHOD (Table-II) INI	R-Lacs 2016-17(PY
Particulars		
Net Fixed Assets	238.82	
Current Assets 2	2797.78	
Critrontliabilition	1554.57	
Net Current Assets	1243.21	
Investments	6.64	
Deferred Tax Liabilites	-27.79	·
Loan Funds	7.00	
Net Assets Value	1461.88	
Adjustments:		
Add: Appreciation in the value of Investment	0.00	
Less: Preference Share capital	0.00	
Less: Contingent Liabilities	0.00	
Adjusted Net Assets	1,462	
Vo) of Equity shares (FV - INR 10 each)	R! Land to the same of the sam	
Value per Share (INR)	8,096,605 18.06	n seedd Cyddysgo Chfydda



Issues in NAV Method

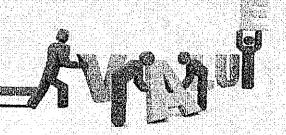


- Earnings potential ignored
- Profit generating Intangible assets could be understated
 - ✓ Brand
 - ✓ Patent
- Value of Human Resource not captured





Price Earnings Capitalization Method (PECV) - Parameters

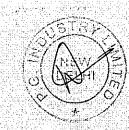


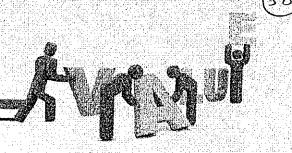
Maintainable Profits

Appropriate
Tax Rate

PE Multiple





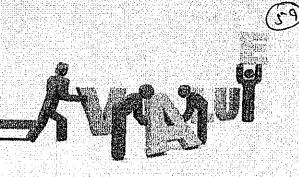


- Based on past performance and/ or projections
- Elimination of Material non-recurring/ non operational items
- Adjustment if Capacity is under-utilized or recently added
- Profits of various years averaged (simple or weighted)





Multiples



- Multiples to be applied represent the growth prospects/ expectations of the Company
- Factors to be considered while deciding the multiple:
 - ✓ Past and Expected Growth of the Earnings
 - ✓ Performance vis-à-vis Peers
 - ✓ Size & Market Share
 - Historical Multiples enjoyed on the Stock Exchange by the

Company and its peers





PECV - P G Industry Limited



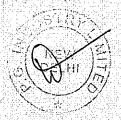
PECV/Meihod (INR locs) (rable III)			INR_lacs
CALCULATION OF ADJUSTED PBT	2014-15-Actual	2015-16-Actual	2016-17-Actual
Reported Profit before Tax	92.01	104.58	76.48
Less: Non recurring Income			
Rent Income	0.72	0.72	0.72
Profit from Speculative business	-	0.08	
Others	2.41		0.35
Interest Income	0.91	5.09	9.29
Total Non recurring Income	4.04	5.89	10.36
Add: Non recurring Expenditure			
Loss on Sale of Fixed Asset Others		0.09	
Total of Non recurring Expenditure		0.09	
AdjustedPBT	87.97	98.78	66.12
Add:Interest	197.88	216.96	206.14
Add:Depreciation	59.70	\$ 57.29	48.47
Adjusted EBITDA	346	(A) 373	321



PECV - P G Industry Limited

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Price Earnings Capitalisation Value Method			NR-Lacs
Parficulars			
	Adj.PBT	Weight	Produci
2014-15	87.97	1 2 2	87,97
2015-16	98.78	2	197.5
2016-17	66.12	3	198.38
		6	483.89
보다. 한번 발표 현대 사용하다 수 한번 가는 보는 사용하다 그 하는 사용하는 것이 되었다. 발표 보통			
Maintainable PBT			80.65
Tax @30%			24.19
Maintainable PAT			56.45
PE.Multiple			28.40
Capitalised Value of Business			1,603.29
Adjustments			
Add: Appreciation in Value of Land			1,575.00
Less: Contingent Liabilities			
Less: Deferred Tax Liabilities			20.13
Less: Preference Share Capital			
Adjusted Earning Value	15 No. 25 Oct.		3,198.42
No. of Equity shares (FV - INR 10 each)	SAC CALCULATION (SALE)		4,624,220
PECV per Share (INR)	(a) Committee (a)		69.17



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PECV - Priceless Overseas Limited



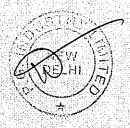
PECV Method (INR lacs) (Table-IV)	INR_lacs		
CALCULATION OF ADJUSTED PBT	2015-16-Actual	2016-17-Provisional	2017-18-Proj.
Reported Profit before Tax Less: Non recurring Income	56.30	46.39	39.43
Rent Income	· -		
Profit from Speculative business			
Other Income	2.62	2.36	2.2
Total Non recurring Income	2.62	2.36	2.25
Add: Non recurring Expenditure			
Loss on Sale of Fixed Asset			
Others			
Total of Non recurring Expenditure			
Adjusted PBT	53.68	44.03	37.18
Add: Interest	131.68	117.16	108.00
Add:Depreciation	43.97	38.08	32.37
Adjusted EBITDA	229	1 99	32.37 1 78



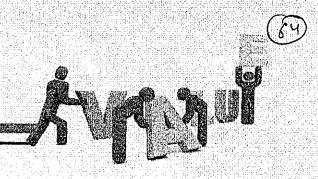
PECV - Priceless Overseas Limited



Price Earnings Capitalisation Value Metho	3	IN	R-Locs
Particulars:			
	Adj.PBT	Weight	Product
2015-16	53.68	1	53.68
2016-17	44.03	2	88.06
2017-18	37.18	3	111.54
		6	253.28
Maintainable PBT			42.21
Tax Rate	30%		12.66
Maintainable PAT			29.55
PE Multiple			28.40
Capitalised Value of Business			839.20
Adjustments			
Add: Value of Investments			6.64
Less: Contingent Liabilities			
Less: Deferred Tax Liabilities	& ASSOC		-27.80
Less: Preference Share Capital	A Company Co.		
Adjusted Earning Value	CO CONTROL DE LES		818.04
No. of Equity shares (FV - INR 10 each)			8,096,605
PECV per Share (INR)			10.10



Issues in PECV Method



- Valuation of:
 - ✓ Loss making companies
 - ✓ Start-up companies
 - ✓ Finite life project companies
- Ignores time value of money
- Calculation of Maintainable Profits
 - ✓ Adjustment for non-operating / non-recurring items
- Finding listed comparable companies
- Difficulty in obtaining comparable multiples
- Effective tax Rate in PECV Method





Discounted Cash Flow (DCF)

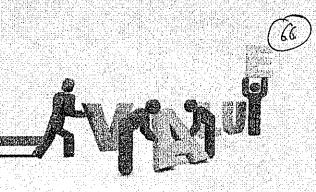


- Values a business based on the expected cash flows over a given period of time.
- Involves determination of discount factor and growth rate for perpetuity
- Value of business is aggregate of discounted value of the cash flows for the explicit period and perpetuity





Discounted Cash Flow (DCF)

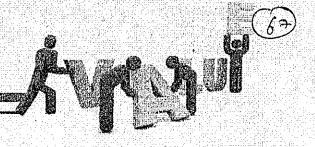


- Considers Cash Flow and Not Profits
- Cash is King
- Free Cash Flow ('FCF')
 - ✓ FCF to Firm
 - ✓ FCF to Equity





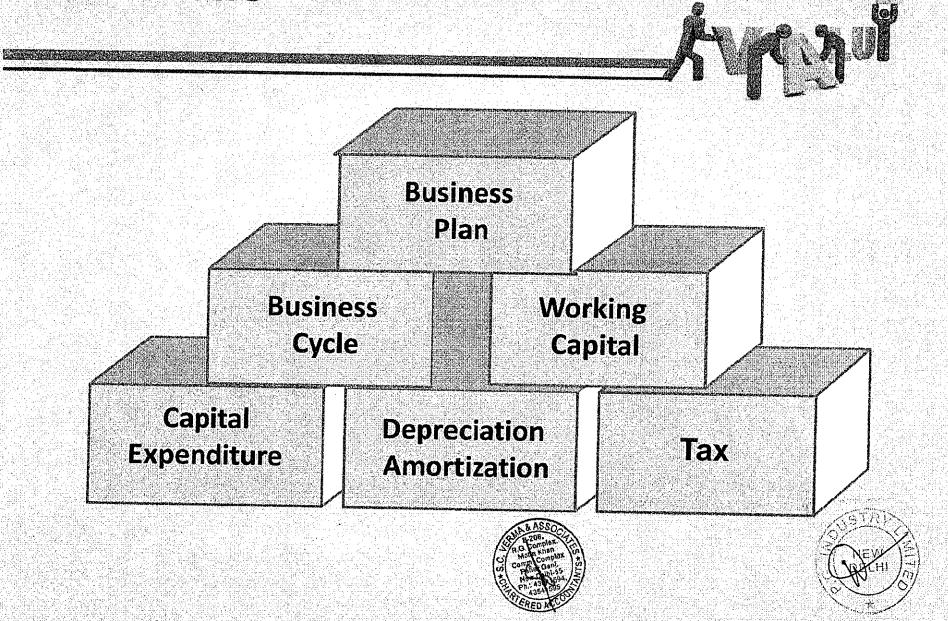
DCF – Parameters



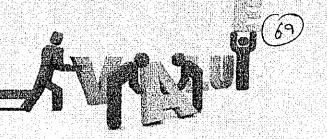
- Cash Flows
 - ✓ Projections
 - ✓ Horizon period
 - ✓ Growth rate
- Discounting
 - ✓ Cost of Equity
 - ✓ Cost of Debt
 - ✓ Weighted Average Cost of Capital ('WACC')



Cash Flows



DCF - Projections



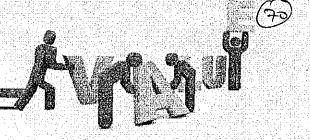
Factors to be considered for reviewing projections:

- Industry/Company Analysis
- Dependence on single customer/ supplier
- Installed capacity
- Existing policy/ legal framework
- Capital expenditure increasing capacities
- Working capital requirements
- Alternate scenarios / sensitivities





DGE



- P G Industry Limited (Annexure-II)
- Priceless Overseas Limited (Annexure-III)





Market Price Approach Method



The International Valuation Standards Committee defines market value as "the estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently, and without compulsion." This definition is often used in real estate and other tangible asset appraisals when money is borrowed against the value of such assets.

Under Market Price Approach the valuation is done on the basis of the quoted market price of the company in case it is a publicly traded company, or publicly traded comparable businesses / date is reviewed in order to identify a peer group similar the subject company and then their multiples are applied to the entity being valued to determine the fair value. Usually under the market based approach, the methods that maybe applied are Market Price Method, Comparable Multiple Method (CMM), Comparable Transaction Method (CTM) or Price of Recent Investment Method (PORI). Under CMM method various multiple like EV/Sales, EV/EBITDA, P/BV P/E, Price/Sales can be used to value a business depending upon the facts and circumstances of the cases.

Weightages

We have attached weights, to the valuations under the different methods, which are as explained below.

We have attached a weight of 1 to the all the method as both the company have similar nature of business however their earning, and financials are different.

Since the shares of "PGIL" are traded on the stock exchange, and the market price is still relevant for the purposes of fair valuation, we have attached a weight of 1 to the valuation under the Market Price Method.

Market Price Method-PG Industry Limited (Table-V)



Date	Open Price	High Price	Low Price	Close Price	WAP	No. of Shares	No. of Trades	Total Turnover (Rs.)	Deliverable Quantity	% Deli. Qty to Traded Qty	Spread High-Low	Spread Close-Open
23-Aug-17	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.50	800	6	14000	800	100	0	0
22-Aug-17	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.40	2200	4	40480	2200	100	0	0
21-Aug-17	19.35	19.35	19.35	19.35	19,35	800	1	15480	800	100	Ö	0
18-Aug-17	20.35	20.35	20.35	20.35	20.35	60	2	1221	60	100	0	0
17-Aug-17	21	21.4	20	21,4	20.71	3400	9	70404	3210	94.41	1.4	0.4
16-Aug-17	21	21	21	21	21.00	3300	3	69300	3300	100	0	0.4
4-Aug-17	20.4	20.4	20	20	20.22	550	3	11120	550	100	0.4	-0.4
3-Aug-17	18.55	19.45	18.55	19,45	19.40	1700	4	32975	1700	100	0.9	-0.4 0.9
1-Aug-17	18.55	18.55	18.55	18.55	18.55	500	1	9275	500	100	0.9	Signature State of the State of the State of
31-Jul-17	17.75	17.75	17.7	17.7	17.73	1700	2	30140	1700	100	0.05	0 -0,05
27-Jul-17	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75	1180	5	20945	1180	100	0.05	and the first of the first of the con-
26-Jul-17	17	17	17	17	17.00	500	1	8500	500	100	0	0
25-Jul-17	16.95	16.95	16.95	16.95	16.95	1000	3	16950	1000	100	0	0
24-Jul-17	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.40	40	1	656	40	And the second of the second o	L ft. Tip 1 14	0
20-Jul-17	15.75	15.75	15.75	15.75	15.75	200	2	3150	and the second second	100	0	0
19-Jul-17	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.10	2500	4	40250	200 2500	100	0	. 0
18-Jul-17	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.50	1000	1	15500	2010/01/2010	100	0	0
17-Jul-17	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.50	500	2	7750	1000	100	0	0
13-Jul-17	14.93	14.93	14.93	14.93	14.93	3250	9	48522	500	100	0	0
10-Jul-17	14.22	14.22	14.22	14.22	14.22	1150	2	46322 16353	3250	100	0	0
6-Jul-17	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.55	500	2	and the second second	1150	100	0	0
5-Jul-17	13	13	13	13.53	13.00	1100	2	6775	500	100	0	0
23-Jun-17	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	200		14300	1100	100	0	0
22-Jun-17	13.12	13.12	13.1	13.1	13.12		1	2490	200	100	0	0
14-Jun-17	12.5	12.5	12,5	12.5		2500	2	32798	2500	100	0,02	-0.02
31-May-17	12.33	12.33	12.33	tigan a staget a factor and the	12.50	823	3	10287	823	100	0	
22-May-17	11.75	11.75	11.75	12.33 11.75	12.33	700	1	8631	700	100	0	0
L9-May-17	12.25	12.25	12.25		11.75	100	1	1175	100	100	0	0
18-May-17	12.5	12.5	and the second of the second o	12.25	12.25	100	1	1225	100	100	0	0
L5-May-17	13	13	12.5	12.5	12.50	400	1	5000	400	100	0	0
19-Apr-17	12.6	12,6	13	13	13.00	1000	1.	13000	1000	100	.0	0.00
17-Apr-17	12.0	12.0	12.6	12.6	12.60	100	1	1260	100	100	0	0
17-Apr-17 12-Apr-17	11.5	11.5	12 11.5	12	12.00	2100	4	25200	2100	100	0	0
5-Apr-17	11.75	11.75		11.5	11.50	300	10 100 1000 V	3450	300	100	o j	0
3-Apr-17 30-Mar-17	11.75	Markey Caldy Str. 200	11.75	11.75	11.75	100		1175	100	100	o /:	55 <u>10</u> 27
24-Mar-17	gar afgatar nagar tara ya asalika ta 🖟 t	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	560	1	6580	560	1.00	0 / 5	∕′ o `\⟨-⟩
22-Mar-17	12,35 13	12.35 13	12.35	12.35	12,35	60	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	741	60	100	o /≟≦}	CMEQA /
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	13.65	13.65	13.65	13.65	13.65	640	3	8736	640	100	္ ပုိ	Cho X
2-Mar-17	14(35X)	14,35	14.35	14.35	14.35	500	1	7175	500	100	o \\$[*	`` - o ′ ∵
	B/A	13,7%, (2)	Total			38,413		626,869				Transaction of the second
	17116-785	30:45	With Little Liter Annie	Average Price				16.32				

Computation of Fair Share Exchange Ratio



Valuation Approach	P G Industr	y Limited	Priceless Overseas Limited			
	Value per share	Weight	Value per share	Weight		
NAV Method (Table- I& II)	59.98	1	18.06	1		
Price Earning Capitalization Value Method (Table-III & IV)	69.17	1	10.10	1		
Income Approach Method-DCF Method (Annexure-II & III)	131.62	1	4.49	1		
Market Approach Method (Table- V)	16.32	1		NA		
Weighted Average	69.27	4	10.88	3		

Exchange Ratio (Rounded off)

6

1



Conclusion of Business Value



We relied upon four methods as above. We consider the results obtained from these business valuation methods to arrive at an estimate of the subject business value. In our opinion, each of the business valuation methods utilized in this Report is equally relevant. Hence, we assign an equal weight to each result and calculate our estimate of the business value as the sum of these weighted values:

<u>Indicated Business Value of Merger is-SIX Shares of Priceless Overseas Limited is equal to One Share of P G Industry Limited.</u>

Statement of Limiting Conditions

This business appraisal relies upon the following contingent and limiting conditions:

- We assume no responsibility for the legal matters concerning title to all subject business assets is assumed good and marketable.
- The business interest and subject business assets have been appraised free and clear of any liens or encumbrances unless stated otherwise in financial statements. No hidden or apparent conditions regarding the subject business assets or their ownership are assumed to exit.
- All information provided by the client and other concerned is seems to be accurate. However, we offer no assurance as to its
 accuracy.
- Unless stated otherwise in this report, we have assumed compliance of statutory provisions as applicable under SEBL MCA, state and local laws and regulations.
- 5. Unless a statement to the contrary, we have assumed that no hazardous conditions or materials exist which could affect the subject business or its assets. However, we are not qualified to establish the absence of such conditions or materials, nor do we assume the responsibility for discovering the same. The report may not fully disclose all the information sources, discussions and business valuation methodologies used to at the conclusion of values.



- 6. The valuation analysis and conclusion of value presented in the report are for the purpose of this engagement only and are not to be used for any other purpose, any other context or by any other person except the client to whom the report is addressed.
- 7. The opinion of value expressed in this report does not obligate us to render a comprehensive business appraisal report, to give testimony, or attend court proceedings with regard to the subject business assets, properties or business interests, unless such arrangements have been agreed previously.
- 8 Possession of this report does not imply a permission to publish the same or any part thereof. No part of this report is to be communicated to the public by means of advertising, news releases, sales and promotions or any other media without a prior written approval of client to whom the report is addressed.

Appraiser Credentials and Certification

SATYA PARKASH GUPTA B.COM.,LL. B, FCA Partner SC Verma & Associates B-208 RG Complex, Paharganj New Delhi-110055

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the statement of facts contained in this report are true and correct as derived from the relevant financial statements and records; the reported analyses, opinions, and conclusions are limited only by the reported assumptions and limiting conditions and are my personal, impartial, and unbiased professional analyses, opinions, and conclusions. I have no present or prospective interest in the property which is the subject of this report, and I have no personal interest with the parties involved.

(Satya Parka B) Gupta)



EQUITY VALUATION BASED ON BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31/03/2017

To estimate how much cash a firm can afford to return to its stockholders, we begin with the net income – the accounting measure of the stockholders' earnings during the period –and convert it to a cash flow by subtracting out a firm's reinvestment needs. First, any capital expenditures, efined broadly to include acquisitions, are subtracted from the net income, since they represent cash outflows. Depreciation and amortization, on the other hand, are added back in because they are non-cash charges. The difference between capital expenditures and depreciation is referred to as net capital expenditures and is usually a function of the growth characteristics of the firm. High-growth firms tend to have high net capital expenditures relative to earnings, whereas low-growth firms may have low, and sometimes even negative, net capital expenditures.

Second, increases in working capital drain a firm's cash flows, while decreases in working capital increase the cash flows available to equity investors. Firms that are growing fast, in industries with high working capital requirements (retailing, for instance), typically have large increases in working capital. Since we are interested in the cash flow effects, we consider only changes in non-cash working capital in this analysis. Finally, equity investors also have to consider the effect of changes in the levels of debt on their cash flows. Repaying the principal on existing debt represents a cash outflow; but the debt repayment may be fully or partially financed by the issue of new debt, which is a cash inflow. Again, netting the repayment of old debt against the new debt issues provides a measure of the cash flow effects of changes in debt. Allowing for the cash flow effects of net capital expenditures, changes in working capital and net changes in debt on equity investors, we can define the cash flows left over after these changes as the free cash flow to equity (FCFE).

Free Cash Flow to Equity (FCFE) = Net Income - (Capital Expenditures - Depreciation) - (Change in Non-cash Working Capital) + (New Debt Issued - Debt Repayments)

INR-la	

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

net income(before tax) =	76.48
No. of shares pending =	46.24
current capital expenditure =	1.59
current depreciation =	48.46
Increase in non- cash working capital in recent year =	164.10
net Interest bearing debt issued (paid) during the year =	134.77
Normalise Net Income	35.54
Income tax	30.59
Book value of Equity	1198.6
Cash and Marketable Securities	213.11

free cash flow to equity =

Net income- (Capital expenditure- Depreciation)-Change in non-Cash working capital+Net debt issued 94.02

modified return on equity =

(Normalised net income-After-tax interest income from cash)/(Book value of equity-Cash and marketable securities) 0.50%

Capital Expenditure as percentage to EBIT of Last 5 years

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Normalised Net capital Expenditure =



Average as % of EBIT over last 5 years * EBIT in most recent year 10.36

Non- cash working capital in current year =	1469.28
revenues in current year =	5028.43
revenues in last year =	6458.71
normalised change in non-cash working capital last year =	Non- cash working capital in current year * (1-(revenues in last year/revenues in current year))
Now we normalize the net debt issued by assuming that Con	-417.92 opany would continue to fund its reinvestment needs with its market debt to capital ratio
Debt Ratio	Interest bearing debt/Interest bearing debt+market value of Equity
Interest bearing Debt	3096.67
Mark Value of Equity	647,39
Debt Ratio	82.71%
Normalised debt issued in current year =	(Normalised Net capital Expenditure + normalised change in non-cash working capital) * debt ratio
Normalised Free Cash Flow to Equtly (FCFE) = Net Inco	。 3 4 3
Net Inco	ome - Normalised Net Cap Expenditure- Normalized change in working capital + Normalised net debt issued
Equity Reinvestment Rate =	146.95
	-92.14% To the content of the conte
Expected Growth =	全国的基本企业,但是国际的国际企业,但是国际企业,是国际企业的企业,但是国际企业的企业,但是国际企业,但是是国际企业,但是国际企业的企业。
	Equity Reinvestment Rate * Return on Equity
	-0.46%
Unlevered beta for agro unlisted company	
Debt to Equity ratio	1
Tax Rate	\$4. Property of the control of the
경기를 통해 보는 것이 있습니다. 전기를 가려면 보고 있다면 보고 있다면 보고 있다. 한 경기를 통해 전 기계를 보고 있다면 보고 있다면 보고 있다면 보고 있다면 보고 있다. 그런 보고 있는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다면 보고 있다면 보고 있다. 그런 보고 있다면 보다	임사 사용 현실 사람들은 사람들이 가득하는 사람들이 가득하는 것이 되는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 그들은 사람들이 되었다.
Formula	b(1+(1-tax rate)(debt to equity ratio)
Levered Beta	지하는 경기에 가는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다면 그는 사람들이 그는 사람들이 되었다면 그는 사람들이
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Formula	Bond rate+b68*premium
Cost of Equity	가는 그렇게 하는 사람이 있는 생활이 되었다. 그는 아이에 그리고 그는 사람이 하는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 그는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 사람들이 가득하고 나를 들었다.
In stable growth, we assume	12.06%
return og equity in stable period (ROE)	
growth rate in perpetuity in net income (g)	9.50%
Equity reinvestment rate in stable growth =	9.25%
	97.37%

VALUATION

After tax interest income from cash and marketable

Non cash net income =

Cost of Equity in stable growth =

35.54

9.50%

Net income- after tax interest income from cash and marketable securities

Contd.,4



	Year	Expected Growth	Net incom	Equity reinvestment rate	FCFE	Cost of Equity	Present value
HIGH GROWTH STAGE	10	-0.46%	40.75	-92.14%	78.30	12.06%	69.87
	9	-0.46%	40.56	-92.14%	77.94	12.06%	69.87 62.06
	8	-0,46%	40.37	-92.14%	77.58	12.06%	55.12
		-0.46%	40.19	-92.14%	77.22	12.06%	48.96
TEADY GROWTH RATE		-0.46%	40,00	-92.14%	76.86	12.06%	43,49
		0.73%	40.29	-73.71%	70.00	11.55%	35,50
		1.92%	41.07	-55.29%	63.77	11.04%	29.13
		3.11%	42.35	-36.86%	57.95	10.53%	23.95
		4.31%	44.17	-18.43%	52.31	10.01%	19.65
수가 보다 이 경기를 보고 있다. 그는 말을 수는 말라고 있다. 모든 모든 다 하나 하면 보고 있는 것이 말을 하는 것이 되었습니다. 모든 이 모든 것이		5.50%	46.60	0.00%	46.60	9.50%	15.99
				Sum of the present values of F	CFE during hi	gh growth =	403.74

et Income in year 11)*(1- stable period equity reinvestment rate)

49.16

Terminal Value of Equity =

Expected FCFE in year 11/(stable period cost of equity-stable growth rate)

19665

Present value of terminal Equity =

6747

Value of equity today =

Sum of the present values of FCFE during high growth + PV of terminal equity

7150.98

Value of cash and marketable securities at the end of 2017 =

213.11

Value of equity including cash and marketable securities =

7364.09

value of equity per share =

Value of Equity/ No of shares outstanding

Less: Discount Factor

value of equity/ No. of shares

159.26

0.83

Net Value

131.62



Priceless Overseas Limited (ANNEXURE-III)



EQUITY VALUATION BASED ON BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31/03/2017

To estimate how much cash a firm can afford to return to its stockholders, we begin with the net income – the accounting measure of the stockholders' earnings during the period – and convert it to a cash flow by subtracting out a firm's reinvestment needs. First, any capital expenditures, efined broadly to include acquisitions, are subtracted from the net income, since they represent cash outflows. Depreciation and amortization, on the other hand, are added back in because they are non-cash charges. The difference between capital expenditures and depreciation is referred to as net capital expenditures and is usually a function of the growth characteristics of the firm. High-growth firms tend to have high net capital expenditures relative to earnings, whereas low-growth firms may have low, and sometimes even negative, net capital expenditures.

Second, increases in working capital drain a firm's cash flows, while decreases in working capital increase the cash flows available to equity investors. Firms that are growing fast, in industries with high working capital requirements (retailing, for instance), typically have large increases in working capital. Since we are interested in the cash flow effects, we consider only changes in non-cash working capital in this analysis. Finally, equity investors also have to consider the effect of changes in the levels of debt on their cash flows. Repaying the principal on existing debt represents a cash outflow; but the debt repayment may be fully or partially financed by the issue of new debt, which is a cash inflow. Again, netting the repayment of old debt against the new debt issues provides a measure of the cash flow effects of changes in debt. Allowing for the cash flow effects of net capital expenditures, changes in working capital and net changes in debt on equity investors, we can define the cash flows left over after these changes as the free cash flow to equity (FCFE).



Free Cash Flow to Equity (FCFE) = Net Income - (Capital Expenditures - Depreciation) - (Change in Non-cash Working Capital) + (New Debt Issued - Debt Repayments)

	INR-lakh
BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
net income(before tax) =	46.39
No. of shares pending =	80.97
current capital expenditure =	23.11
current depreciation =	45.73
Increase in non- cash working capital in most recent year =	-128.95
net debtissued (paid) during the year =	149.37
Normalise Net Income	28.87
Income tax	15.16
Book value of Equity	1459.87
Cash and Marketable Securities	10.38

free cash flow to equity =

Net income- (Capital expenditure- Depreciation)-Change in non-Cash working capital+Net debt issued 347.33

modified return on equity =

(Normalised net income-After-tax interest income from cash)/(Book value of equity-Cash and marketable securities)
0.95%

Capital Expenditure as percentage to EBIT of Last 5 years

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Normalised Net capital Expenditure =

Average as % of EBIT over last 5 years * EBIT in most recent year

8.67



Non- cash working capital in current year =	2,694,00	
revenues in current year =	2,958.78	
revenues in last year =	3,421.96	
normalised change in non-cash working capital last year =	Non- cash working capital in current year * (1-(revenues in -421.73	n last year/revenues in current year))
Now we normalize the net debt issued by assuming that Comp Debt Ratio		arket debt to capital ratio of Equity
Interest bearing Debt	930.04	
Mark Value of Equity	809.66	
Debt Ratio	53,46%	
Normalised debt issued in current year = (N	ormalised Net capital Expenditure + normalised change in non-	cash working capital) * debt ratio
	- 1 - - 220.82	
Normalised Free Cash Flow to Equtiy (FCFE) = Net Inco	me - Normalised Net Cap Expenditure- Normalized change in wo	orking capital + Normalised net debt issued
	238.63 (1.14) (1.15) (1.15) (1.15) (1.15) (1.15) (1.15) (1.15) (1.15)	
Equity Reinvestment Rate =	1-(FCFE/ Net Income)	
	-414.39%	
Expected Growth =	Equity Reinvestment Rate * Return on Equity	
	-3.92%	
Unlevered beta for agro unlisted company	0.96	
Debt to Equity ratio	53.46%	
Tax Rate	30.00%	일 등문에 되어 있는 그 것은 것은 말로 가게 보고싶다. 도로도 보면 한 것 같은 것은 것은 것 같은 것 수 없다.
Formula	b(1+(1-tax rate)(debt to equity ratio)	
Levered Beta	131.92%	
Formula	Bond rate+b68*premium	
Cost of Equity	15.60%	
In stable growth, we assume		
return on equity in stable period (ROE)	4.00%	:
growthrate in perpetuity in net income (g)	5.00%	
Equity reinvestment rate in stable growth =	125.00%	
Cost of Equity in stable growth =	12.00%	
/aluation		C. JEMA & SOLO
fter tax interest income from cash and marketable securities	28.87	
ion cash net income =	Net income- after tax interest income from cash and marke	etable securities

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	Year	Expected Growth	Net income	Equity reinvestment rate	FCFE	Cost of Equity	93 Present value
HIGH GROWTH STAGE	10	-3.92%	16.83	-414.39%	86.59	15.60%	74.91
	9	-3,92%	16.17	-414.39%	83,20	15.60%	62.26
	8	-3.92%	15.54	-414.39%	79.93	15.60%	51.75
		-3.92%	14.93	-414.39%	76.80	15.60%	43.01
	6	-3.92%	14.35	-414.39%	73.79	15.60%	35.75
STEADY GROWTH RATE							
	5	-2.04%	14.05	-331.51%	60.64	14.88%	25.58
	4	-0.15%	14.03	-248.64%	48.92	14.16%	18.07
	3	1.73%	14.28	-165.76%	37.94	13.44%	12.36
	2	3.62%	14.79	-82.88%	27.05	12.72%	7.82
	1	5.50%	15.60	0.00%	15.60	12.00%	4.03
		and the state of t	Sum of the	e present values of FCFE	during high gi	owth =	335.52
Expected FCFE in year 11 =	(Net Income in yea	r 11)*(1- stable perio	od equity reinves	tment rate)			
		16.46	, ,				
Terminal Value of Equity =	Expected ECEE in v	ear 11/(stable period	cost of aquity,	table growth rate)		기 : 전 :	
		235	i cost of equity- ;	ranie Brownii Latel			ok atter ülüne üürledi. Sültüm engisteri

Value of equity today = Sum of the present values of FCFE during high growth + PV of terminal equity

396.19

Value of cash and marketable securities at the end of 2017 = 103.78

Value of equity including cash and marketable securities = 499,97

value of equity per share = value of equity/ No. of shares

Value of Equity/ No of shares outstanding 6.17 Less: Discount Factor 0.73

4.49

Net Value

