Amendment 5

b. Comparable Transactions Method

Case Study 12

Base Value = 1.75 X 23 = 40.25 crores

Adjusted Value = Base value X Various multipliers
= 40.25 X 0.75 X 1.5 X 1.25 X 1.2
= 67.92 crores

C. Scorecard Valuation Method

Scorecard valuation can be used for pre-revenue business.

Case Study 13

Weighted average multiplier =
1.2 (0.3) + 0.9 (0.25) + 1.1 (0.15) + 0.8 (0.1) + 1.3 (0.1) + 0.7 (0.05)
+ 1.0 (0.05) = 1.045 or 104.5 %

Pre revenue Valuation = (weighted average multiplier) x (Average Valuation)
= 50 X 104.5% = 52.25 crores

d. Berkus Approach

Very Conservative method

Maximum valuation :- Pre revenue Valuation :- $ 2 million
Post revenue Valuation :- $ 2.5 million

"Theoritical model"

Case Study 14

If exchange rate is ₹ 75 per dollar, what should be the value of eduquest

Step 1 to Step 3 :- Pdf

Step 4 :-

Situation 1 pre revenue :- Cap = 150 cr ∴ Valuation = 150 cr

Situation 2 Post revenue :- Cap = 18.75 cr ∴ Value = 156 crore

(11)

e. Cost to duplicate Approach

Case Study 15
from drive (pdf)

Summary :-

Berkus Approach :- Values add karna hein ... Subject to upper limit
$ 2 million → Pre Valuation
$ 2.5 million → Post Valuation

Cost to duplicate approach :- Cost add karna hein ... Stupidity

Comparable transactions Method
Step 1 :- Base value = Value per user x No of users
Step 2 :- Adjusted value = Base Value x Multipliers

Score Card Valuation method
Step 1 :- Base Value (will be given)
Step 2 :- weighted score / multiplier
Step 3 Final Value = Base Value X weighted score

f. First Chicago method

combination of DCF & market

Style 1 :- Table + Formula
Style 2 :- $w_1 \times DCF_{value} + w_2 \times$ market Value