# Assignment-I
# Investing Management and Stock Market (MSO 851)

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## PART-I

Explain the feature of following investment instruments.

1.. National Pension scheme

2. Mutual fund

**Solutions:**

**1.National Pension Scheme**

The benefits of NPS are

a. It is voluntary - A Subscriber can contribute at any point of time in a Financial Year and also change the amount he wants to set aside and save every year.
b. It is simple - Subscriber is required to open an account with any one of the POPs (Point of Presence) or through eNPS.
c. It is flexible - Subscribers can choose their own investment options and pension fund and see their money grow.
d. It is portable - Subscribers can operate their account from anywhere, even if they change the city and/or employment.
e. It is regulated - NPS is regulated by PFRDA, with transparent investment norms and regular monitoring and performance review of fund managers by NPS Trust.

Pension Funds are responsible for investing contributions, accumulating them and managing pension corpus through various schemes under National Pension System in accordance with the provisions of the PFRDA Act.

NPS offers you two approaches to invest in your account:

a. Active choice
b. Auto choice

In Active choice, Subscriber selects the allocation percentage in assets classes,however, in Auto choice, funds are automatically allocated amongst asset classes in a pre-defined matrix, based on the age of the subscriber. After selection of pension fund manager, Subscriber also has to exercise the choice of investment.

**Active choice:**
Unlike traditional investment products, NPS offers you with the flexibility to design your own portfolio. Depending on your risk appetite, you can design your portfolio by allocating Funds amongst available four asset classes. This is called Active Choice. Following are the four asset classes are available under Active choice:

a. Equity or E
b. Corporate Debt or C
c. Government Securities or G
d. Alternative Investment Funds or AIF

**Auto Choice:**
At times designing your portfolio can be a little delicate and time consuming. NPS gives you the flexibility to opt for a dynamic and automatic allocation of your portfolio in case you do not want to exercise an Active choice. This option is called the Auto choice.

In Auto choice, your money will be invested in asset classes - E, C and G - in defined proportions based on your age. As individual's age increases, exposure to Equity and Corporate Debt is gradually reduced and that in Government Securities is increased. Depending upon the risk appetite of subscriber, there are three different options available within Auto Choice-Aggressive, Moderate and Conservative.

a. Aggressive (LC-75) – Maximum Equity exposure is 75% up to the age of 35
b. Moderate (LC-50) - Maximum Equity exposure is 50% up to the age of 35
c. Conservative (LC - 25) – Maximum Equity exposure is 25% up to the age of 35

Following are the assets classes are available for investment under NPS:

a. **Equity or E-** A 'high return-high risk' fund that invests predominantly in equity market instruments
b. **Corporate Debt or C -** A 'medium return-medium risk' fund that invests predominantly in fixed income bearing instruments
c. **Government Securities or G -** A 'low return-low risk' fund that invests purely in Government Securities
d. **Alternative Investment Funds or A –**In this asset class, investments are being made in instruments like CMBS, MBS, REITS, AIFs, Invlts etc.

If you are a conservative investor, you can choose to invest your entire pension wealth in C or G asset class. However, if you want to have exposure to equity, you can allocate maximum 50% of your money to asset class 'E' or up to 5% in Alternative Investment Funds.

Scheme preference change is the option given to the Non-Government subscriber to design / redesign their own portfolio. It comprises change of Pension Fund Manager (PFMs), switching between Active choice and Auto choice and in case of Active choice to decide percentage of allocation in different asset classes.

A subscriber of Non-Government sector can change their Scheme Preference through their associated POP-SP. It can also be done online through their log-in credentials of CRA.

In NPS, there are multiple PFMs, Investment Options (Auto or Active) and four Asset Classes – Equity, Debt, Government Securities and Alternate Investment Funds. Subscriber has been given the flexibility to choose any one out of available Pension Fund Managers (PFMs) and investment options separately for Tier I and Tier II account.

Selection of Pension Fund Manager is mandatory while filling up the registration form. All the PFMs under NPS are registered and regulated by PFRDA. They are mandated to invest Subscriber's contribution as per prescribed guidelines and regulations by PFRDA.

You can find the performance of respective PFMs on NPS Trust website. Returns of different schemes under NPS may help you while selecting the PFM. In NPS, you are allowed to change PFM once in a financial year.

NPS provides you two types of accounts: Tier I and Tier II. Tier I is mandatory retirement account, whereas Tier II is a voluntary saving Account associated with your PRAN. Tier II offers greater flexibility in terms of withdrawal, unlike Tier I account, you can withdraw from your Tier II account at any point of time.

**Below are few significant benefits of Tier II NPS Account:**

a. No additional annual maintenance Charge
b. Saving for your day-to-day need (withdrawal at any point of time)
c. Transfer fund to pension account (Tier I) any time
d. No minimum balance required
e. No levy of exit load
f. Separate Nomination facility available
g. Option to select different Investment pattern from Tier I

**Subscriber who has an active Tier I account can activate a Tier II account**

a. It is open for any resident Indian, NRI can’t activate Tier II account.
b. It can also be opened along with Tier I account.
c. All Government Subscribers who are mandatorily covered under NPS and have active Tier I account, can activate Tier II account
d. The contribution remitted in Subscriber's account is passed on to the PFMs as selected by the Subscriber at the time of registration (or changed subsequently). The PFMs invest the money and declare Net Asset Value (NAV) at the end of each business day. Accordingly, based on the NAV, units are credited in the Subscriber's account. The present value of the investment is arrived at by multiplying the units held with the NAV.
e. The return under NPS is market driven. Hence, there is no guaranteed/defined amount of return. The returns generated through investments are accumulated for the pension corpus and is not distributed by way of dividend or bonus.

**Net Asset Value** is also known as NAV. This is the price of one unit of a fund. NAV is calculated at the end of every working day. It is calculated by adding up the value of all the securities and cash in the fund's portfolio (its assets), subtracting the fund's liabilities, and dividing that number by the number of units that the fund has issued.

The NAV increases (or decreases) when the value of the fund's holdings increase (or decrease). NAV of schemes of different PFMs may differ. Even the different schemes under the same PFM will have different NAV.

No, there is no need to re-open NPS account when you change your Job or location. Portability is one of the key features of NPS, it can be operated from anywhere in the country irrespective of individual employment and location/geography. This implies that you can shift your PRAN from one sector to another, e.g. Central Government to Corporate sector, State Government to Central Government etc. and vice versa. Further, if you are relocated because of any reason, you can also change POP-SP within the same POP or you can change to POP of your choice available to the location.

## 2. <u>Mutual Fund</u>

A mutual fund is a company that pools money from many investors and invests the money in securities such as stocks, bonds, and short-term debt. The combined holdings of the mutual fund are known as its portfolio. Investors buy shares in mutual funds. Each share represents an investor's part ownership in the fund and the income it generates.

### <u>Reasons to buy Mutual Fund are:</u>

Mutual funds are a popular choice among investors because they generally offer the following features:

- Professional Management. The fund managers do the research for you. They select the securities and monitor the performance.
- Diversification or "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." Mutual funds typically invest in a range of companies and industries. This helps to lower your risk if one company fails.
- Affordability. Most mutual funds set a relatively low dollar amount for initial investment and subsequent purchases.
- Liquidity. Mutual fund investors can easily redeem their shares at any time, for the current net asset value (NAV) plus any redemption fees.

### <u>Types of Mutual Fund:</u>

Most mutual funds fall into one of four main categories – money market funds, bond funds, stock funds, and target date funds. Each type has different features, risks, and rewards.

- Money market funds have relatively low risks. By law, they can invest only in certain high-quality, short-term investments issued by U.S. corporations, and federal, state and local governments.
- Bond funds have higher risks than money market funds because they typically aim to produce higher returns. Because there are many different types of bonds, the risks and rewards of bond funds can vary dramatically.
- Stock funds invest in corporate stocks. Not all stock funds are the same. Some examples are:
  - Growth funds focus on stocks that may not pay a regular dividend but have potential for above-average financial gains.
  - Income funds invest in stocks that pay regular dividends.

    - Index funds track a particular market index such as the Standard & Poor's 500 Index.
    - Sector funds specialize in a particular industry segment.
- Target date funds hold a mix of stocks, bonds, and other investments. Over time, the mix gradually shifts according to the fund's strategy. Target date funds, sometimes known as lifecycle funds, are designed for individuals with particular retirement dates in mind.

**Types of mutual funds based on Structure:**

• Open-ended funds: An open-ended fund or scheme is one that is available for subscriptions and redemptions on a continuous basis.

• Investors can conveniently buy and sell units at Net Asset Value (NAV).

• NAV declared on daily basis

• Close-ended funds: A close-ended fund or scheme has a stipulated

maturity period which can range from a few months to a few years, e.g., 6

months, 5 years or 7 years. i.e., fund is open for subscription only during a

specified period at the time of launch of the scheme which is the New

Fund Offer (NFO).

• Investors can invest in the scheme at the time of the NFO.

• Traded in the exchange where the units have to be mandatorily listed.

**NAV:**

• The mathematical formula for calculating NAV is:

**Net Asset Value (NAV) = (Assets – Debts) / (Number of Outstanding units)**

Assets of a mutual fund scheme are primarily divided into securities and liquid cash. Securities include both, equity and debt instruments, like equity shares, bonds, debentures, commercial papers, etc. Accrued interest and dividends also form part of the assets.

**Types of mutual funds based on investment objective:**

Equity Funds: Growth/ Equity oriented schemes are those schemes which predominantly invest in equity and equity related instruments.

**Type of Equity Funds:**

a) Diversified Funds

- Multi-Cap Funds
- Large Cap
- Mid Cap
- Small Cap
- Tax Saving Fund: These funds are also known as Equity Linked Savings Schemes (ELSS).
- Equity–International: These funds invest in companies of foreign country. The investment could be specific to a country (like the China, US fund etc.) or diversified across countries/ region (like Europe, Asia etc.
- Equity Income / Dividend Yield Schemes: Dividend yield schemes generally invest in a well-diversified portfolio of companies with relatively high dividend yield, which provides a steady stream of cash flows by way of dividend.

b) Sector Funds: Sector funds invest in companies in a particular sector. For example, a banking sector fund will invest only in shares of banking companies.

c) Thematic funds: Thematic Funds invest in line with an investment theme. For example, an infrastructure thematic fund will invest in shares of companies that are directly or indirectly related to the infrastructure sector.

d) Arbitrage Funds: These funds exploit arbitrage opportunities such that the risk is neutralized, but a return is earned.

- Index Funds: Index Funds invests in companies that constitute the index and in the same proportion.
- Income/ Debt Oriented Funds: Such schemes generally invest in debt securities like Treasury Bills, Government Securities, Bonds and Debentures etc.
- Gilt Funds: These funds invest exclusively in Government securities.
- Money Market/Liquid Funds: These funds aim to provide easy liquidity, preservation of capital and moderate income. They invest in safer short-term instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, etc.
- Hybrid Funds Balanced Funds: These are the funds that aim at allocating the total assets with it in the portfolio mix of debt and equity instruments.
- Monthly Income Plans: These plans seek to provide regular income by declaring dividends. It therefore invests largely in debt securities.
- Capital Protection Oriented Schemes These are mutual fund schemes which endeavor to protect the capital invested therein through suitable orientation of its portfolio structure.

**Benefits of Mutual Funds:**

- Dividend Payments. A fund may earn income from dividends on stock or interest on bonds. The fund then pays the shareholders nearly all the income, less expenses.
- Capital Gains Distributions. The price of the securities in a fund may increase. When a fund sells a security that has increased in price, the fund has a capital gain. At the end of the year, the fund distributes these capital gains, minus any capital losses, to investors.
- Increased NAV. If the market value of a fund's portfolio increases, after deducting expenses, then the value of the fund and its shares increases. The higher NAV reflects the higher value of your investment.
- Service and convenience
- Managed by professional
- Transparency and ease of comparison: All mutual funds are required to report the same information to investors, which makes them easier to compare to each other
- Increased diversification
- High liquidity: Ability to participate in investments that may be available only to larger investors.

**Risk Involve in Mutual Funds:**

All funds carry some level of risk. With mutual funds, you may lose some or all of the money you invest because the securities held by a fund can go down in value. Dividends or interest payments may also change as market conditions change.

A fund's past performance is not as important as you might think because past performance does not predict future returns. But past performance can tell you how volatile or stable a fund has been over a period of time. The more volatile the fund, the higher the investment risk.

• Fees

• Performance is not very satisfactory

**Buying and selling of mutual funds:**

Investors buy mutual fund shares from the fund itself or through a broker for the fund, rather than from other investors. The price that investors pay for the mutual fund is the fund's per share net asset value plus any fees charged at the time of purchase, such as sales loads.

Mutual fund shares are "redeemable," meaning investors can sell the shares back to the fund at any time. The fund usually must send you the payment within seven days.

Before buying shares in a mutual fund, read the prospectus carefully. The prospectus contains information about the mutual fund's investment objectives, risks, performance, and expenses.

**Fees involve in mutual funds investment:**

As with any business, running a mutual fund involves costs. Funds pass along these costs to investors by charging fees and expenses. Fees and expenses vary from fund to fund. A fund with high costs must perform better than a low-cost fund to generate the same returns for you.

Even small differences in fees can mean large differences in returns over time. For example, if you invested $10,000 in a fund with a 10% annual return, and annual operating expenses of 1.5%, after 20 years you would have roughly $49,725. If you invested in a fund with the same performance and expenses of 0.5%, after 20 years you would end up with $60,858.

It takes only minutes to use a mutual fund cost calculator to compute how the costs of different mutual funds add up over time and eat into your returns.

**Avoid Fraud:**

By law, each mutual fund is required to file a prospectus and regular shareholder reports with the SEC. Before you invest, be sure to read the prospectus and the required shareholder reports. Additionally, the investment portfolios of mutual funds are managed by separate entities known as “investment advisers” that are registered with the SEC. Always check that the investment adviser is registered before investing.

# PART-II

## Fundamental Analysis of Page Industries

Company Name: Page Industries Ltd

### 1. Background

Company was incorporated on November 15, 1994 as a private limited company under the name and style of Page Apparel Manufacturing Private Limited with the registration number of Company being 08-16554 of 1994. The name of the Company was changed to Page Industries Private Limited and consequent to change in name a Fresh Certificate of Incorporation was issued by the Registrar of Companies, Karnataka on August 23, 2006. Thereafter, Company became a public company on September 6, 2006 and consequently the term "Private" was deleted from its name and a Fresh Certificate of Incorporation was issued by the Registrar of Companies, Karnataka on September 6, 2006.

**Awards and Certifications:**

(i) Company was awarded the International Licensee of the Year award by Jockey International Inc for the year 2005.

(ii) 'Jockey' brand was awarded the Shopper's Stop Pinnacle Award for 'Best Innerwear Brand' for three consecutive years - 2003, 2004 and 2005.

(iii) 'Jockey' brand was awarded the Inside Fashion Brand Award for excellence in retail performance in the category of Men's Innerwear. The award was based on a study conducted on the apparel industry called Reality Check covering 26 cities, over 1000 retailers, 120 manufacturers and 120 NSPs.

(iv) 'Jockey' brand was recognized as a 'Superbrand' in India for the year

**2006-07**

(v) Company has been granted a certificate of compliance by the USA based Worldwide Responsible Apparel Production dated July 20, 2006 for adhering to universally accepted principles covering all labour & human relations and applicable local laws pertaining to industrial production Key Events in the History of our Company.

**2. Product mix/ Sales Break up of various product of service:**

**Year Key Events**

**1995**
Incorporation of the Company under the name and style of Page Apparel Manufacturing Private Limited

**1997**
- Jockey products for women was launched under the style of 'Jockey For Her'.
- The middle range of men's undergarments was launched

**2001**
- Retail network touched 100 towns

**2003**
- The turnover of the Company crossed Rs. 500 million
- Retail network of 10,000 outlets
- Achieved production of 1 million pieces a month

**2004**
Launch of sub brand 'Jockey Zone'

**2005**

Launch of Jockey brassieres in India

**2006**

• Jockey introduces 'No Panty Line Promise' range for women.
• The turnover of the Company crossed Rs. 1000 million in terms of factory selling price for the year ended March 31, 2006.
• June production crossed 2 million pieces per month.

**2008**

- Page Industries Ltd has appointed Mr. Pius Thomas, GM - Finance & Purchase as Compliance officer with effect from September 27, 2008.
- Page Industries Limited has appointed Ms. Gargi Das as Compliance Officer with effect from October 25, 2008.

**2009**

- Board has decided to recommend a total dividend of Rs 17/- per share.

**2011**

- Mr. Pradeep Jaipuria has been appointed as an Independent Director of the Company.
- "Page Industries signs an exclusive licensing agreement with Speedo for India".
- The Board has recommended a final dividend of Rs. 4 per share on an equity share value of Rs. 10 each.

**2012**

- Commercial production started at new unit at Manganapalya, Bangalore.
- Board has recommend a total dividend of Rs. 37/- per share.
- Board have been appointed Mr. B. C. Prabhaka as Additional cum Independent Director and Mr. Pius Thomas as Additional cum Executive Director - Finance.

**2013**

- Page Industries Ltd has declared payment of Interim Dividend of Rs. 15 per share on an equity share value of Rs. 10 each.

**2014**

- Board has recommended final dividend of Rs. 16 per share.
-The Registered office of the company has been shifted from old location to Cessna Business Park, Tower-1, 7th Floor, Umiya Business Bay, Kadubeesanahalii, Varthur Hobli, Sarjapur Marathahalli Outer Ring Road, Bengaluru - 560 103.

**2017**

-Page Industries has declared 2nd Interim Dividend for the year 2017-18 of Rs.35/- per share on an equity share value of Rs. 10 each.

**Production Capacities**

Page Industries own Manufacturing Facilities spread over 2.4 million sq ft across 15 manufacturing units which has a production capacity of 260 million pieces per annum. These facilities are supported by strong backwards integration.

**Robust Distribution Network**

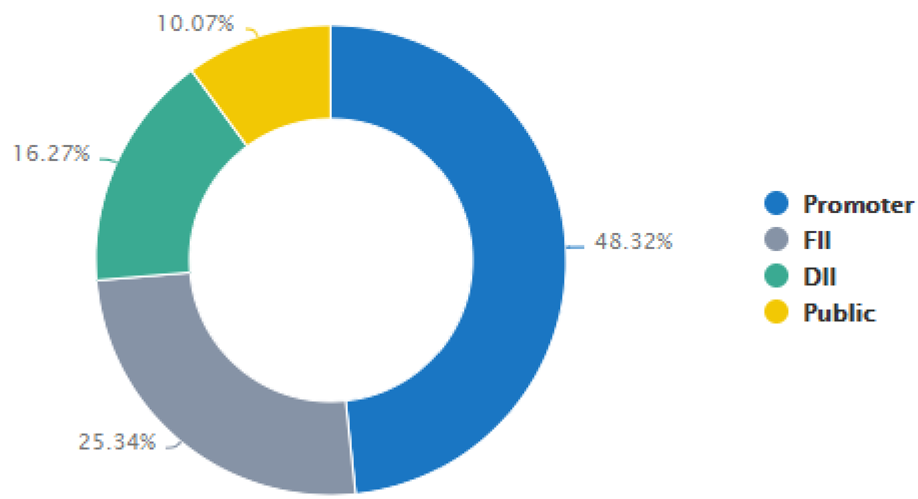
Jockey brand is distributed in 2,800+ cities and towns. The products are sold through Exclusive Brand Outlets (EBO), Large Format Stores (LFS), Multi Brand Outlets (MBO), Traditional hosiery stores and Multi-purpose stores. Jockey brand is available in over 66,000+ outlets spread across India. It operates a network of 810+ Exclusive Brand Outlets. Out of these, 190+ outlets are operated in malls & 620+ outlets are operated on the high streets.

**Strong Relations with Jockey International Inc.**

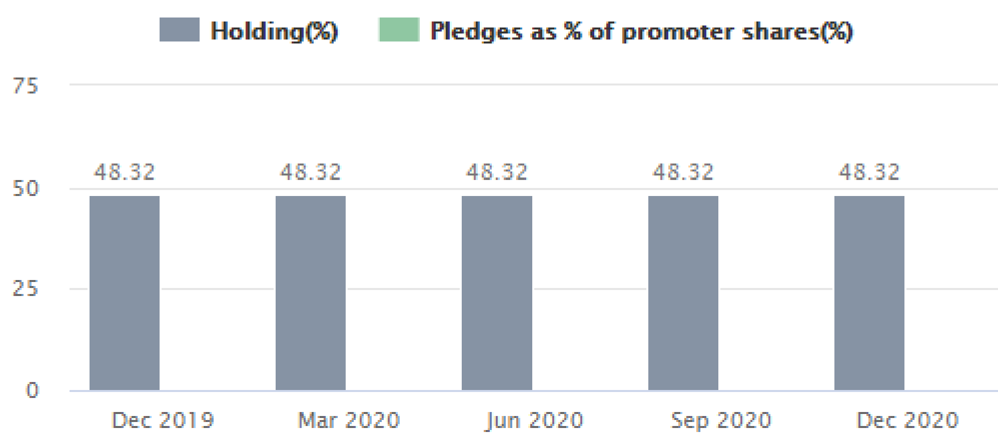
In 2011, the licensing agreement with Jockey International was extended till 2030 and the company was also awarded sole marketing & distribution rights for UAE by Jockey. The licensing agreement was again extended till 2040 in 2018 due to the strong relations with the company. The company also received an award from Jockey International in 2019 marking 25 years of partnership in which Jockey India has become the biggest and best-performing branch of Jockey International.

## 3. Shareholding Pattern

| | Mar-18 | Jun-18 | Sep-18 | Dec-18 | Mar-19 | Jun-19 | Sep-19 | Dec-19 | Mar-20 | Jun-20 | Sep-20 | Dec-20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Promoters +** | 49.01 | 49.01 | 48.32 | 48.32 | 48.32 | 48.32 | 48.32 | 48.32 | 48.32 | 48.32 | 48.32 | 48.32 |
| **FIIs +** | 36.07 | 35.18 | 37.27 | 37.87 | 36.42 | 34.3 | 33.73 | 31.46 | 29.18 | 25.53 | 25.21 | 25.34 |
| **DIIs +** | 5.4 | 5.9 | 4.49 | 2.97 | 3.17 | 5.44 | 6.89 | 8.24 | 10.02 | 13.35 | 14.75 | 15.53 |
| **Government +** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.06 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 |
| **Public +** | 9.52 | 9.91 | 9.93 | 10.84 | 12.09 | 11.94 | 11 | 11.71 | 12.21 | 12.06 | 10.99 | 10.07 |




Promoter FII DII Public




Promoter
FII
DII
Public
Holding(%)
40
20
0
31.46
29.18
25.53
25.21
25.34
Dec 2019
Mar 2020
Jun 2020
Sep 2020
Dec 2020


Promoter
FII
DII
Public
Holding(%)
20
10
0
8.53
10.31
14.09
15.5
16.27
Dec 2019
Mar 2020
Jun 2020
Sep 2020
Dec 2020


| **Institutional Holder Analysis** | **Total Number** | **Change** | **Total Holding (%)** | **Change (%)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MF Schemes** (Dec 2020) | 21 | 0 | 12.29 | 5.31 |
| **FII/FPI** (Dec 2020) | 419 | 10 | 25.34 | 0.52 |

- Promoters holding remains unchanged at 48.32% in Dec 2020 qtr.
- Mutual Funds have increased holdings from 11.67% to 12.29% in Dec 2020 qtr.
- Number of MF schemes remains unchanged at 21 in Dec 2020 qtr.
- FII/FPI have increased holdings from 25.21% to 25.34% in Dec 2020 qtr.

4. **<u>Past Data analysis for last five years Income Statement and balance sheet</u>:**

Profit and Loss (Figures in Rs. Crores)

| | Mar-16 | Mar-17 | Mar-18 | Mar-19 | Mar-20 | TTM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sales +** | **1796** | **2129** | **2551** | **2852** | **2945** | **2493** |
| **Expenses +** | **1419** | **1714** | **2010** | **2234** | **2412** | **2079** |
| **Operating Profit** | **376** | **415** | **542** | **618** | **533** | **415** |
| **OPM %** | **0.21** | **0.19** | **0.21** | **0.22** | **0.18** | **0.17** |
| **Other Income** | **10** | **24** | **22** | **36** | **25** | **24** |
| **Interest** | **19** | **19** | **18** | **17** | **34** | **31** |
| **Depreciation** | **24** | **25** | **28** | **31** | **61** | **64** |
| **Profit before tax** | **343** | **395** | **518** | **606** | **462** | **344** |
| **Tax %** | **0.33** | **0.33** | **0.33** | **0.35** | **0.26** | |
| **Net Profit** | **232** | **266** | **347** | **394** | **343** | **256** |
| **EPS in Rs** | **207.57** | **238.73** | **311.08** | **353.19** | **307.71** | **229.55** |
| **Dividend Payout %** | **0.41** | **0.41** | **0.42** | **0.97** | **0.52** | |

- Compounded Sales Growth for last 5 years = 14 %
- Compounded Profit Growth for last 5 years= 12 %
- Stock Price CAGR for last 5 years= 23 %
- Returns on Equity for last 5 years= 46 %

Balance Sheet (Figures in Crores)

| | Mar-15 | Mar-16 | Mar-17 | Mar-18 | Mar-19 | Mar-20 | Sep-20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Share Capital +** | **11** | **11** | **11** | **11** | **11** | **11** | **11** |
| **Reserves** | **376** | **519** | **655** | **836** | **764** | **809** | **884** |
| **Borrowings** | **157** | **95** | **88** | **69** | **85** | **176** | **143** |
| **Other Liabilities +** | **279** | **321** | **401** | **497** | **491** | **517** | **596** |
| **Total Liabilities** | **823** | **946** | **1,154** | **1,412** | **1,351** | **1,513** | **1,634** |
| **Fixed Assets +** | **217** | **217** | **236** | **238** | **301** | **406** | **382** |
| **CWIP** | **0** | **0** | **24** | **59** | **7** | **29** | **29** |
| **Investments** | **0** | **0** | **52** | **218** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Other Assets +** | **606** | **729** | **842** | **898** | **1,043** | **1,079** | **1,224** |
| **Total Assets** | **823** | **946** | **1,154** | **1,412** | **1,351** | **1,513** | **1,634** |

The following points are based on Balance Sheet analysis:

- The Reserves are increasing over the last 6 years except from Mar-2019 to Mar-2020.
- There has been no investment made by the company over the last 2 years.
- Moreover, the total liabilities (Capital + Liabilities) matches with the total assets, concluding that the balance sheet is properly maintained.
- Company has Rs.143 crores of borrowings as of sep-2020.

**4.1 <u>Sales, PAT, EPS growth</u>:**

a. **Sales**- Net Sales as of Mar 2020 is Rs. 2945 Cr. (obtained from Income statement)

b**. PAT (Profit After Taxes)** - Rs. 256 Cr.

c**. EPS Growth (Earnings Per Share Growth)**

$$= \frac{(\text{EPS in Mar 2020} - \text{EPS in Mar 2016})}{5}$$

$$= \frac{307.71 - 207.57}{5}$$

= 20.028

**4.2 <u>Few ratios like profit margin, EPS, Various Expense ratios</u>:**

- **Net Profit Margin**= $\frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Net Sales}} = \frac{256}{2493}$ = 10.27 %

- **EPS**= $\frac{\text{PAT}}{\text{No. of Shares}} = \frac{256}{1.1153874}$ = 229.52

- **<u>Various Expense Ratios:</u>**

  I. **P/E Ratio**= $\frac{\text{Share Price}}{\text{EPS}} = \frac{29158.90}{229.52}$ = 127.043

  II. **P/B Ratio**= $\frac{\text{Market Value Per Share}}{\text{Book Value Per Share}} = \frac{29158.90}{803}$ = 36.31

  III. **Return on Equity (ROE) Ratio**= $\frac{\text{Net PAT}}{\text{Shareholders Net Worth}}$ = 43.0 %

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