

VALUATION

REPORT

**REPORT ON FAIR VALUE FOR ISSUE OF PREFERENTIAL ALLOTMENT OF
SHARES/SECURITIES**

ABATE AS INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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Summary Report

1. Date of Valuation : 03rd January, 2025
2. Date of appointment : 08th September, 2024
3. Date of submission of the Valuation Report : 06th January, 2025

The said valuation assignment has been conducted for the purpose of computing the Value of Shares for Issue of Preferential allotment of shares/securities of **ABATE AS INDUSTRIES LIMITED** (herein afterreferred to as "**the Company**") for further issuance of securities, as per Section 42 and Section 62(1)(c) of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 13(2)(g) of Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 and in accordance with the 'Chapter V - Preferential Issue' of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 ('**SEBI (ICDR) Regulations 2018**') and the valuation guidelines stipulated under International Valuation Standards.

The Value for Issue of Preferential allotment of shares/securities ascertained by us is **Rs. 22.28/- per share**.

For and on behalf of



For CA Sejal Agrawal
Registered Valuer - Securities & Financial Assets
Registration No. IBBI/RV/06/2020/13106
Place: Ahmedabad
UDIN: 25141498BMGWZZ6347



Executive Summary

Client	: ABATE AS INDUSTRIES LIMITED
CIN	: L65990TZ1991PLC029162
Business Activity of Company	: Hospitals/Healthcare Facilities
Net Worth as on 30 th September, 2024	: - 96.44 lakhs
Purpose of Valuation	Further issuance of securities, as per Section 42 and Section 62(1)(c) of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 13(2)(g) of Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 and in accordance with the 'Chapter V - Preferential Issue' of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 ('SEBI (ICDR) Regulations 2018')
Base of Valuation	: Market Value - Sec 30 of IVS 2020
Premise of Valuation	: Highest and best use - Sec 140 of IVS 2020
Approach for Valuation	Market Approach (Market price method), Income Approach, Net Asset Method
Value Variation from Standard Assumptions	None
Special Assumptions	None
Capacity & Status of Valuer	External- Sejal Agrawal (RV-S&FA)
Independence	The total fees, including the fee for this assignment earned from the instructing party are less than 5.0% of our total annual revenues.
Standards Utilized	International Valuation Standard



Introduction

Background Information:

Company Information	
CIN	L65990TZ1991PLC029162
Company Name	ABATE AS INDUSTRIES LIMITED
ROC Name	ROC Coimbatore
Registration Number	029162
Date of Incorporation	26/06/1991
Email Id	abateasindustries@gmail.com
Registered Address	SF NO 348/1, Ettimadai Village, C.G. Pudur Road K G Chavady HL Families, Kandegounden Salai, Coimbatore, Coimbatore South, Tamil Nadu, India, 641105
Listed in Stock Exchange(s) (Y/N)	Yes
Category of Company	Company limited by shares
Subcategory of the Company	Non-government company
Class of Company	Public
ACTIVE compliance	ACTIVE Compliant
Authorised Capital (Rs)	95,00,00,000
Paid up Capital (Rs)	5,01,61,000



Director Details

The Board of Directors of the company as on valuation date are as follows: -

Sr. No	DIN/PAN	Name	Designation
1	01812828	Samsudeen Arikuzhiyan	Director
2	02933064	Muhemmed Swadique	Whole-time director
3	09274826	Julie George Varghese	Director
4	00251124	Pattassery Alavi Haji	Director
5	02933030	Musallyarakatharakkal Safarulla	Director
6	06990053	Abdul Nazar Jamal Kizhisseri Muhammed	Director
7	00722626	Eramangalath Gopalakrishna Panicker Mohankumar	Director
8	02905367	Ali Thonikkadavath	Director
9	06844102	Mohamed Kabeer Moolian	Director
10	02007636	Mohammed Kutty Arikuzhiyil	Director
11	09252600	Indu Kamala Ravindran	Director
12	09270524	Rajesh Puthussery	Director
13	09427053	Manjusha Ramakrishnan Puthenpurakkal	Director



1. Restriction on use of Valuation Report

This document has been prepared for the purposes stated herein and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. Our client is the only authorized user of this report and is restricted for the purpose indicated in the engagement letter. This restriction does not preclude the client from providing a copy of the report to third-party advisors whose review would be consistent with the intended use. I do not take any responsibility for the unauthorized use of this report.

2. Responsibility of RV

We owe responsibility only to the client that has appointed us under the terms of the engagement letters. We will not be liable for any losses, claims, damages or liabilities arising out of the actions taken, omissions or advice given by any other person. In no event shall we be liable for any loss, damages, cost or expenses arising in any way from fraudulent acts, misrepresentations or wilful default on part of the client or companies, their directors, employees or agents.

3. Accuracy of Information

While our work has involved an analysis of financial information and accounting records, our engagement does not include an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards of the clients existing business records. Accordingly, we express no audit opinion or any other form of assurance on this information.

4. Achievability of the forecast results

We do not provide assurance on the achievability of the results forecast by the management as events and circumstances do not occur as expected; differences between actual and expected results may be material. We express no opinion as to how closely the actual results will correspond to those projected as the achievement of the forecast results is dependent on actions, plans and assumptions of management.

5. Post Valuation Date Events

The user to which this valuation is addressed should read the basis upon which the valuation has been done and be aware of the potential for later variations in value due to factors that are unforeseen at the valuation date. Due to possible changes in market forces and circumstances, this valuation report can only be regarded as relevant as at the valuation date.

6. Reliance on the representations of the clients, their management and other third parties

The client and its management warranted to us that the information they supplied was complete, accurate and true and correct to the best of their knowledge. We have relied upon the representations of the clients, their management and other third parties concerning the financial data, operational data and maintenance schedule of all plant-machinery-equipment-tools-vehicles, real estate investments and any other investments in tangible assets except as specifically stated to the contrary in the report. We shall not be liable for any loss, damages, cost or expenses arising from fraudulent acts, misrepresentations, or wilful default on part of the companies, their directors, employee or agents.



7. No procedure performed to corroborate information taken from reliable external sources

We have relied on data from external sources also to conclude the valuation. These sources are believed to be reliable and therefore, we assume no liability for the truth or accuracy of any data, opinions or estimates furnished by others that have been used in this analysis. Where we have relied on data, opinions or estimates from external sources, reasonable care has been taken to ensure that such data has been correctly extracted from those sources or reproduced in its proper form and context.

8. Compliance with relevant laws

The report assumes that the company complies fully with relevant laws and regulations applicable in its area of operations and usage unless otherwise stated, and that the companies will be managed in a competent and responsible manner. Further, as specifically stated to the contrary, this report has given no consideration to matters of a legal nature, including issues of legal title and compliance with local laws, and litigations and other contingent liabilities that are not reflected in the balance sheet provided to us.

9. Multiple factors affecting the Valuation Report

The valuation report is tempered by the exercise of judicious discretion by the RV, taking into account the relevant factors. There will always be several factors, e.g. management capability, present and prospective competition, yield on comparable securities, market sentiment, etc. which may not be apparent from the Balance Sheet but could strongly influence the value.

10. Future services including but not limited to Testimony or attendance in courts/ tribunals/authorities for the opinion of value in the Valuation Report

We are fully aware that based on the opinion of value expressed in this report, we may be required to give testimony or attend court / judicial proceedings with regard to the subject assets, although it is out of scope of the assignment, unless specific arrangements to do so have been made in advance, or as otherwise required by law. In such event, the party seeking our evidence in the proceedings shall bear the cost/professional fee of attending court / judicial proceedings and our tendering evidence before such authority shall be under the applicable laws.



Purpose of the Report

This valuation is done for the purpose of determining the price per share pursuant to Issue Of Preferential allotment of shares/securities in pursuance to compliance with the provisions of Section 42 and Section 62(1)(c) of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 13(2)(g) of Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 and in accordance with the 'Chapter V - Preferential Issue' of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 ('**SEBI (ICDR) Regulations 2018**') and the valuation guidelines stipulated under International Valuation Standards.

- The company is looking to assess its fair value for the proposed Issue of Preferential Allotment of Equity shares and Convertible Warrants in accordance with Regulations 164 and 166A of the SEBI (Issue of Capital & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 ("ICDR") using latest available un- Audited Report on Financial Results as on 30th September, 2024.
- There is no change in control, however, allotment to the Proposed allottees is more than five percent of the post issue fully diluted share capital of the issuer, therefore, the pricing Issue of Preferential allotment of shares/securities of the Company shall be determined as higher of:
 - the price determined as per Regulation 164 of the SEBI (Issue of Capital & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 or
 - the price determined as per Valuation Report of an Independent Registered Valuer as per Regulation 166A of the SEBI (Issue of Capital & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 or
 - the price determined in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association of the issuer, if applicable.



- For the purposes of price to be determined as per Regulation 164 of the SEBI (Issue of Capital & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, the Issue of Preferential allotment of shares/securities of the company are frequently traded on the stock exchange, on **BSE** and thus Regulation 164(1) becomes applicable.
- For the purposes of valuation under Regulation 166A, detailed valuation methodology has been explained in this report.
- The relevant extract of the regulation 164 and 166A are as under:

Regulation 164: Pricing of frequently traded shares

1. If the Issue of Preferential allotment of shares/securities: of the issuer have been listed on a recognised stock exchange for a period of 90 trading days or more as on the relevant date, the price per warrants / share in the said Issue of Preferential allotment of shares/securities: to be allotted shall be not less than higher of the following:
 - (a) The 90 trading days' volume weighted average price of the related Issue of Preferential allotment of shares/securities quoted on the recognised stock exchange preceding the relevant date; or
 - (b) The 10 trading days' volume weighted average prices of the related Issue of Preferential allotment of shares/securities quoted on a recognised stock exchange preceding the relevant date.

Provided that if the Articles of Association of the issuer provide for a method of determination which results in a floor price higher than that determined under these regulations, then the same shall be considered as the floor price for equity shares to be allotted pursuant to the preferential issue.

(a) A Preferential issue of specified securities to qualified institutional buyers, not exceeding five in number, shall be made at a price not less than the 10 trading days volume weighted average prices of the related equity shares quoted on a recognised stock exchange preceding the relevant date.

Provided that if the Articles of Association of the issuer provide for a method of determination which results in a floor price higher than that determined under these regulations, then the same shall be considered as the floor price for Issue of Preferential allotment of shares/securities to be allotted pursuant to the preferential issue:



(b) no allotment shall be made, either directly or indirectly, to any qualified institutional buyer who is a promoter or any person related to the promoters of the issuer: Provided that a qualified institutional buyer who does not hold any shares in the issuer and who has acquired rights in the capacity of a lender shall not be deemed to be a person related to the promoters. Explanation. —For the purpose of this clause, a qualified institutional buyer who has any of the following rights shall be deemed to be a person related to the promoters of the issue: -

- (a) rights under a shareholder's agreement or voting agreement entered into with promoters or promoter group;
- (b) veto rights; or
- (c) right to appoint any nominee director on the board of the issuer.

1. For the purpose of this Chapter, "frequently traded shares" means the shares of the issuer, in which the traded turnover on any recognised stock exchange during the 240 trading days preceding the relevant date, is at least ten per cent of the total number of shares of such class of shares of the issuer:

Provided that where the share capital of a particular class of shares of the issuer is not identical throughout such period, the weighted average number of total shares of such class of the issuer shall represent the total number of shares.

Explanation: For the purpose of this regulation, 'stock exchange' means any of the recognised stock exchange(s) in which the Issue of Preferential allotment of shares/securities of the issuer are listed and in which the highest trading volume in respect of the Issue Of Preferential allotment of shares/securities of the issuer has been recorded during the preceding 90 trading days prior to the relevant date



Regulation 166A: Allotment of more than five per cent of the post issue fully diluted share capital of the Issuer

(1) Any preferential issue, which may result in a change in control or allotment of more than five percent. of the post issue fully diluted share capital of the issuer, to an allottee or to allottees acting in concert, shall require a valuation report from an independent registered valuer and consider the same for determining the price:

Provided that the floor price, in such cases, shall be higher of the floor price determined under sub-regulation (1), (2) or (4) of regulation 164, as the case may be, or the price determined under the valuation report from the independent registered valuer or the price determined in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association of the issuer, if applicable:

Keeping in the view of above regulations: -

- There is no change in control, however, the allotment to the proposed allottees is more than five percent of the post issue fully diluted share capital of the issuer

The Companies Act, 2013

Relevant Extract of Section 62: Further issue of share capital

(1) Where at any time, a company having a share capital proposes to increase its subscribed capital by the issue of further shares, such shares shall be offered—

(b) to any persons, if it is authorized by a special resolution, whether or not those persons include the persons referred to in clause (a) or clause (b), either for cash or for a consideration, if the price of such shares is determined by the valuation report of a registered valuer subject to such conditions as may be prescribed



Scope of Work and Bases of Valuation

- Registered Valuer has been appointed by the Board to issue a report on the likely valuation of equity share. I understand that the purpose of the said report is to determine the Fair Market Value for Issue Of Preferential allotment of shares/securities of the company as per Section 42 and Section 62(1)(c) of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 13(2)(g) of Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 and in accordance with the 'Chapter V - Preferential Issue' of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 ('SEBI (ICDR) Regulations 2018').
- Registered Valuer to value the Issue of Preferential allotment of shares/securities of the Company as per the International Accounting Standards.
- The value is to be determined with reference to the date of Valuation.

Appointing Authority

The management of the Company appointed CA Sejal Agrawal (Registered Valuer cum Chartered Accountant) for Issue of Preferential allotment of shares/securities.

Disclosure of Registered Valuer Interest

I have no present or prospective contemplated financial interest in the Company nor any personal interest with respect to the Promoters & Board of Directors of the Company. I have no bias/prejudice with respect to any matter that is the subject of the valuation report or to the parties involved with this engagement.

My professional fee for this valuation is based upon my normal billing rates, and not contingent upon the results or the value of the business or in any other manner.



Basis and Premise of Valuation

As per IVS 2020 we have used the “Market Value” as the basis of valuation. The Premise of Value has been taken as Highest & Best Use (HABU), which is also understood to be the Current Use, in the present case.

IVS-104 defines “Market Value” as the estimated amount for which an asset or liability should exchange on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm’s length transaction, after proper marketing and where the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

Sec 140 of International Valuation Standard defines Highest and best use is the use, from a participant perspective, that would produce the highest value for an asset.

Source of Information

- Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23.
- Limited Review report as on 30th September, 2024.
- MOA and AOA
- GST Certificate
- Certificate of Incorporation
- A signed management representation letter stating the projections are based on best estimates and judgment of the management.
- Data extracted from publicly available sources believed to be reliable and true i.e. money control, BSE, and The Economic Times.
- Other information / data available in public domain.



Valuation Methodology and Approaches

In valuing the shares of the company, we need to perform the following steps:

1. Understanding the Business of the company
2. Understanding the Industry in which the company operates
3. Identifying the Assets of the company, including Income Generating Businesses, fixed assets, etc.
4. Valuing the Assets of the company, wherein, three different approaches may be employed to determine value: (i) the Income Approach, (ii), the Market Approach and (iii) the Cost Approach. While each of these approaches is initially considered in the valuation of an asset, the nature and characteristics of the asset, availability of required data for each of the approaches indicate which approach, or approaches, is most applicable.
5. Identifying the liabilities of the company
6. Computing the Value available to Shareholders and arriving at the Value per share

As required by Valuation Standards, we have given consideration to all the relevant and appropriate valuation approaches. In selecting the appropriate valuation approach and method, we have considered the following:

- a) The appropriate basis (es) of value and premise(s) of value, determined by the terms and purpose of the valuation assignment,
- b) The respective strengths and weaknesses of the possible valuation approaches and methods,
- c) The appropriateness of each method in view of the nature of the asset, and the approaches or methods used by participants in the relevant market, and
- d) The availability of reliable information needed to apply the method(s).

We have hereunder discussed the various approaches available under the valuation standards and approach (es) adopted by us after considering the above and the information available for the asset under valuation:



Income Approach

The income approach provides an indication of value by converting future cash flow to a single current value. Under the income approach, the value of an asset is determined by reference to the value of income, cash flow or cost savings generated by the asset. This approach is appropriate where the income-producing ability of the asset is the critical element affecting the value or reasonable projections of the amount and timing of future income are available for the subject asset. The approach is used where 'Anticipation of benefits' is the economic principle which would be used by market participants to decide the Value of the subject asset.

The following Income Approach method have been considered by us in the report:

Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) Method

DCF uses the future free cash flows of the company discounted by the firm's weighted average cost of capital (the average cost of all the capital used in the business, including debt and equity), plus a risk factor measured by beta, to arrive at the present value.

Beta is an adjustment that uses historic stock market data to measure the sensitivity of the company's cash flow to market indices, for example, through business cycles.

The DCF method is a strong valuation tool, as it concentrates on cash generation potential of a business. This valuation method is based on the capability of a company to generate cash flows in the future. The free cash flows are projected for a certain number of years and then discounted at a discount rate that reflects a company's cost of capital and the risk associated with the cash flows it generates. DCF analysis is based mainly on the following elements:

- Projection of financial statements (key value driving factors)
- The cost of capital to discount the projected cash flows

Market Approach

The market approach provides an indication of value by comparing the asset with identical or comparable (that is similar) assets for which price information is available. This approach is appropriate where the subject assets or substantially similar assets are frequently publicly traded and the information on the market transactions are sufficiently and reliably available. The approach is used where 'Price Equilibrium' is the economic principle which would be used by market participants to decide the Value of the subject asset.



The following Market approach methods have been considered by us in this report:

- **Guideline Publicly Trade comparable method** – The Guideline publicly trade comparable method utilizes the information on publicly traded comparable that are the same or similar to the subject asset to arrive at an indication of the value.
- **Comparable transactions method** - The comparable transactions method, also known as the guideline transactions method, utilizes information on transactions involving assets that are the same or similar to the subject asset to arrive at an indication of value.

Cost Approach

The cost approach provides an indication of value using the economic principle that a buyer will pay no more for an asset than the cost to obtain an asset of equal utility, whether by purchase or by construction, unless undue time, inconvenience, risk or other factors are involved. The approach provides an indication of value by calculating the current replacement or reproduction cost of an asset and making deductions for physical deterioration and all other relevant forms of obsolescence. The approach is used where 'cost of substitution' is the economic principle which would be used by market participants to decide the Value of the subject asset.

The value arrived at under this approach is based on the financial statements of the Company, may be defined as Shareholders' Funds or Net Assets owned by the Company. The balance sheet values are adjusted for any contingent liabilities that are likely to materialize.

Selection of Valuation Methodology

There is no single definition of the term 'Value' that is suitable for all purposes or at all times. The value of a particular asset may vary according to different valuation methodologies that are adopted to ascertain the value for a specific purpose. Valuation of securities is an inexact science. It may sometimes involve a set of judgments and assumptions that may be subject to certain uncertainties. In the section above, Independent Registered Valuer has discussed some of the commonly used valuation methodologies. The valuation methodology to be adopted varies from case to case depending upon different factors affecting valuation. There are a number of methodologies to value companies / businesses using historical and forecast financials of the company.



A typical valuation analysis involves review and analysis of historical financials of the company and broad comparison of the company's forecast financial projections as regards all the significant macro and micro variables like economy and industry growth rate assumptions, inflation, interest and foreign exchange rates and tax rate forecasts. Company's profitability factors (industry competitive factors and company's operating strategies and its competitive position in the industry), economies of scale and optimal capital structure also affects the business valuation of the company.

However, the value is specific to the point in time and may change with the passage of time.

Preferred approach for Valuation

We have considered the Net Asset Method to calculate the fair equity value of the company by determining the fair market value of its assets and liabilities on a consolidated basis. This approach provides a valuation based on the company's net asset position, reflecting its financial strength and asset base.

We have considered the Market Method to calculate the fair equity value to determine the price as per Regulation 164 of the SEBI (Issue of Capital & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018

We have considered this methodology for calculation of fair equity value of the Company based on its consolidated cash flows. After considering its business plan, we have calculated the Enterprise value and then derived the Equity value by adjusting its debt, cash and cash equivalents and surplus assets on the date of valuation.

Valuation of Shares of the Company

We have considered appropriate weightage to all the three methods as discussed above and derived a value of equity share.

Weightage Average method

Relevant date		06/01/2025	
Valuation date		03/01/2025	
ABATE AS INDUSTRIES LIMITED			
Valuation Approach			
	Value per share (INR)	Weight	Total Value (Weight x Price)
A. Net asset method	-1.92	0	0
B. Market Approach -VWAP Basis [90/10 days] (Annexure 1)	19.04	50%	9.52
C. Income Approach-[DCF] (Annexure 2)	25.52	50%	12.76
TOTAL		100%	22.28
Average Price Per Share			



Basis for Weights:

1. Net Asset Value (NAV):

The Net Asset Value method calculates the value of a company based on its assets and liabilities.

Assigning no weight to NAV is justified for the following reasons:

The NAV method is excluded from our valuation due to its negative result, indicating that liabilities exceed assets and raising concerns about the company's solvency. This negative outcome fails to represent the company's operational performance or growth potential. Instead, we focus on the Market Value and DCF methods, which offer a more accurate assessment of the company's worth.

2. Market Approach:

Market Price Method: specifically utilizing Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) over 10 and 90 days,

By considering both short-term (10 days) and slightly longer-term (90 days) perspectives, it accounts for recent market trends and provides a balanced view.

Assigning 50% weight to Market Price is justified for the following reasons:

Reflects Real-Time Market Sentiment: It captures the current market price, reflecting the collective judgment of investors and market participants, providing a real-time assessment of the company's value.



3. DCF Method (Discounted Cash Flow):

The DCF method is a fundamental approach to valuation that estimates the present value of a company's future cash flows. Discounted Cash Flow Method under the Income Approach has been considered. For computing the Value of Shares using Income Method, we have adopted the Discounted Cash Flows (DCF) method. Discounted cash flow is one of the most prominent methodologies of valuation.

Assigning 50% weight to DCF is justified for the following reasons:

- DCF is a fundamental valuation method that focuses on the future cash flows of the company, providing a comprehensive and intrinsic view of its value.
- It considers the time value of money, providing a present value for future cash flows, making it a robust method for long-term investment analysis.

The price computed above is in consonance with Regulation 166A as amended by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022 vide Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2022/63 dated 14th January, 2022 which mandates that Issue of Preferential allotment of shares/securities which may result in allotment of more than five per cent, shall conform to the pricing provisions of specified under Chapter V of the ICDR Regulations.

Conclusion

Based on my valuation exercise, the minimum issue price for the **Issue of Preferential allotment of shares/securities** as at the close of trading hours of the date preceding the relevant date, i.e., 03rd January 2025, as per **Regulation 166A**, is **Rs. 22.28 per share**. This value is derived from the Valuation Approach adopted by me, which is higher than the value arrived at under **Regulation 164(1)** (Rs. 19.04 per share).

The allotment of the Issue of Preferential allotment of shares/securities to proposed allottees is for cash consideration and there is no change in control, however, the allotment is more than five percent of the post issue fully diluted share capital of the issuer, kindly treat this valuation report as per the mandatory requirement of Regulation 166A of SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018.



Annexure 1

Valuation Method - VWAP Basis [90/10 days]

Regulation 164(1)

- At least 10% of the total Issue of Preferential allotment of shares/securities have been traded on the BSE in 240 trading days preceding the Valuation Date, therefore, Issue of Preferential allotment of shares/securities of the company shall be treated as frequently traded.
- Stock Exchange means the Stock Exchange where highest trading volume in respect of the Issue of Preferential allotment of shares/securities of the issuer has been recorded during the preceding 90 trading days prior to the Valuation Date. The company is listed in **BSE** only. therefore, BSE data is considered for all relevant computations.
- For the purpose of valuation, we have relied on the data of BSE in accordance to the amended Regulations 164 and 166A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 as amended vide Notification No. SEBI/LAD- NRO/GN/2022/63 dated 14th January, 2022.

Valuation as per Weighted Average for 10 Days preceding the relevant date:

S.NO	DATE	WAP	NO OF SHARE	NO. OF TRADES	TOTAL TURNOVER (RS.)
1	03-Jan-25	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
2	02-Jan-25	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
3	01-Jan-25	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
4	31-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
5	30-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
6	27-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
7	26-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
8	24-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
9	23-Dec-24	17.46	894	6	15609
10	20-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
			894		15609
VWAP of 10 Trading 'days					17.46



Valuation as per Weighted Average for 90 Days preceding the relevant date:

S.NO	DATE	WAP	NO. OF SHARES	NO. OF TRADES	TOTAL TURNOVER (RS.)
1	03-Jan-25	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
2	02-Jan-25	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
3	01-Jan-25	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
4	31-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
5	30-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
6	27-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
7	26-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
8	24-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
9	23-Dec-24	17.46	894	6	15609
10	20-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
11	19-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
12	18-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
13	17-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
14	16-Dec-24	17.46	703	3	12274
15	13-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
16	12-Dec-24	17.46	9323	7	162779
17	11-Dec-24	16.23	201	2	3263
18	10-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
19	09-Dec-24	16.10	12648	28	203621
20	06-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
21	05-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
22	04-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
23	03-Dec-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
24	02-Dec-24	15.11	49229	39	743785
25	29-Nov-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
26	28-Nov-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
27	27-Nov-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
28	26-Nov-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
29	25-Nov-24	15.52	700	2	10864
30	22-Nov-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
31	21-Nov-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded



32	19-Nov-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
33	18-Nov-24	16.33	3100	6	50623
34	14-Nov-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
35	13-Nov-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
36	12-Nov-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
37	11-Nov-24	17.1	10	1	171
38	08-Nov-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
39	07-Nov-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
40	06-Nov-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
41	05-Nov-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
42	04-Nov-24	18.08	1000	1	18080
43	01-Nov-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
44	31-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
45	30-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
46	29-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
47	28-Oct-24	19.03	1100	2	20933
48	25-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
49	24-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
50	23-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
51	22-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
52	21-Oct-24	20.025	160	3	3204
53	18-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
54	17-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
55	16-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
56	15-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
57	14-Oct-24	21.08	20000	7	421600
58	11-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
59	10-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
60	09-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
61	08-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
62	07-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
63	04-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
64	03-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
65	01-Oct-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
66	30-Sep-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
67	27-Sep-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
68	26-Sep-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
69	25-Sep-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
70	24-Sep-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
71	23-Sep-24	22.18	1300	3	28835



72	20-Sep-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
73	19-Sep-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
74	18-Sep-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
75	17-Sep-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
76	16-Sep-24	23.34	2000	2	46680
77	13-Sep-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
78	12-Sep-24	24.58	18810	8	462349
79	11-Sep-24	23.41	1000	1	23410
80	10-Sep-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
81	09-Sep-24	22.30	3707	7	82666
82	06-Sep-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
83	05-Sep-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
84	04-Sep-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
85	03-Sep-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
86	02-Sep-24	23.88	17850	22	426209
87	30-Aug-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
88	29-Aug-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
89	28-Aug-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
90	27-Aug-24	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded	Not traded
			143735		2736955
VWAP of 90 Trading 'days					19.04

VWAP Basis (90/10 days)

VWAP (10 trading days preceding the relevant date) (A)	17.46
VWAP (90 trading days preceding the relevant date) (B)	19.04
Minimum Price (Higher of (A) or (B))	19.04



Valuation Method - Discounted Cash Flow Method

PARTICULARS	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28	FY 29	FY 30	Terminal
			Perpetuity Growth Rate				3%
Cash Accrual Timing Factor	0.25	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	
PBT (Excluding Other Income)	-8.15	38.98	64.47	89.33	154.92	443.77	
Tax @ 25.168%	-	-	-	8.21	39.86	112.69	
EBIT(1-Tax)	(8.15)	38.98	64.47	81.12	115.07	331.08	
Add Finance Cost	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.28	
Book Depreciation	0.03	1.28	2.05	2.74	3.41	4.63	
(Inc)/Dec in Working Capital	-0.18	0.38	-2.61	5.17	26.89	29.73	
Operating Cash Flows	(8.13)	40.83	64.12	89.26	145.62	365.72	
(Inc)/Dec in Fixed Assets	0.01	-6.00	-9.00	-5.50	-6.00	-11.00	
Free Cash Flows	(8.12)	34.83	55.12	83.76	139.62	354.72	2,419.61
Discounting Factor	0.96	0.85	0.72	0.61	0.51	0.44	0.44
Present Value of Free Cash Flows	(7.79)	29.49	39.52	50.85	71.77	154.40	1,053.17

Summary	Amount (In INR Lakhs)
Present Value of Total Discrete Period Cash Flows	338.24
Present Value of Terminal Cash Flows	1,053.17
Enterprise value (EV)	1,391.41
Less: Debt	121.57
Add: Deferred Tax Assets	9.53
Add: Cash & Cash Equivalent	0.63
Equity Value (In INR Lakhs)	1,280.00
Total No. of Shares Outstanding as on valuation date	50,16,100
Value per share (INR)	25.52
Value per share (INR) (Round off)	26.00



DFCF Assumptions:

Particulars	Notes	
Risk free rate (Rf) as on 03.01.2025	6.78%	Considered of long-term Indian government bond rate
Market Rate of Return	15.69%	BSE Sensex return on long term basis
Industry Beta... (β)	0.71	We have conservatively considered the Beta of 0.71 for the Medical Equipment & Supplies industry from http://www. Damodaran.com website. We adjusted the Average levered beta to unlevered beta to account for the company's capital structure. Subsequently, we relevered the beta to reflect the company's targeted capital structure, providing a comprehensive assessment of its risk profile within the context of valuation.
Additional Company Specific (including Small Company) Risk Premium (unsystematic risk) (CSRP)	5%	We have given a 5% additional risk premium looking into company profile, financial structure and ROI investor will look into while investing in this type of company. This is also dependent upon the level of aggressiveness of the future cash flows and present scenario of the country and company environment in which it is operating.
Cost of Equity (Ke)	18.10%	As per Modified CAPM model i.e. $[K_e = R_f + \beta(R_m - R_f) + CSRP]$
Growth Rate	3%	As the perpetuity growth rate assumes that the Company will continue its historic business and generate Free Cash Flows at a steady state forever. Since terminal value constitutes a major proportion of the entire value of the business, we while deciding the terminal growth rate have given emphasis to economic factors & financial factors like Inflation of the Country, GDP growth of the Country, Projected Financials, Historical Financial Position, Organic & Inorganic growth strategies of the Company, investment opportunity etc. Accordingly, for perpetuity, we have considered 3% growth rate.

