

**Valuation Report  
For  
Issue  
of  
Equity Shares  
of  
SAANVI ADVISORS LIMITED  
CIN: L74140GJ1981PLC084205**

**Prepared by:  
Hitesh Jhamb  
(IBBI REGISTERED VALUER)  
Registration No: IBBI/RV/11/2019/12355**

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To,  
The Board of Directors  
**SAANVI ADVISORS LIMITED**  
304,Shoppers PlazaV,Govt.Servants HSG. Society Ltd  
Opp Municipal Market, CG Road, Navrangpura,  
Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India, 380009

Date: 08.03.2024

Dear Sir,

**Sub: Recommendation of price of Equity Shares of Company as per the provisions of Section 62 of Companies Act, 2013 readwith rules made thereunder and Regulation 8 of SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations.**

We refer to the engagement dated 1<sup>st</sup> March 2024, wherein **SAANVI ADVISORS LIMITED** ("Company") have requested me i.e. Hitesh Jhamb, ("Valuer" or "me") to recommend fair value of **Equity Shares**.

We hereby enclose the Report on Valuation of Shares. The valuation is prepared in compliance with International Valuation Standards (IVS). The sole purpose of this report is to assist the Company to determine a price of Equity Shares for the purpose of Issuance of Equity Shares as per the provisions of Section 62 of Companies Act, 2013 readwith rules made thereunder and Regulation 8 of SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations.

Based on the Scope and limitations of work, Sources of information and Valuation methodology of the report and the explanations therein, the total equity value of the Company is under: -

Name of the Company	M/s SAANVI ADVISORS LIMITED
Relevant Date	31.12.2023
Value per Share calculated as per this Report	<b>INR 14.90</b>

**HITESH JHAMB**  
IBBI/RV/V/201912355  
REGISTERED VALUER

Hitesh Jhamb  
Registered Valuer - Securities or Financial Assets  
Registration No.IBBI/RV/11/2019/12355  
CP No. DJF/RVO/005/SFA  
DJF/RVO/2019-20/DELHI/B-3(F)/10020

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## **VALUATION ANALYSIS**

We refer to our Engagement dated 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 confirming our appointment as independent valuer of **SAANVI ADVISORS LIMITED** (the “Company”). In the following paragraphs, we have summarized our Valuation Analysis (the “Analysis”) of the business of the Company as informed by the Management and detailed herein, together with the description of the methodologies used and limitations on our scope of work.

### **1. Context and Purpose**

Based on discussion with the Management, we understand that the Company’s promoters are evaluating the possibility of **issuance of Equity Shares**. In this context, the Management requires our assistance in determining the fair value of equity shares of the Company.

### **2. Conditions and major Assumptions**

#### **Conditions**

The historical financial information about the company presented in this report is included solely for the purpose to arrive at value conclusion presented in this report, and it should not be used by anyone to obtain credit or for any other unintended purpose. Because of the limited purpose as mentioned in the report, it may be incomplete and may contain departures from generally accepted accounting principles prevailing

in the country. We have not audited, reviewed, or compiled the Financial Statements and express no assurance on them. The financial information about the company presented in this report includes normalization adjustments made solely for the purpose to arrive at value conclusions presented in this report.

This report is only to be used in its entirety, and for the purpose stated in the report. No third parties should rely on the information or data contained in this report without the advice of their lawyer, attorney or accountant.

We acknowledge that we have no present or contemplated financial interest in the Company. Our fees for this valuation are based upon our normal billing rates, and not contingent upon the results or the value of the business or in any other manner. We have no responsibility to modify this report for events and circumstances occurring subsequent to the date of this report.

We have, however, used conceptually sound and generally accepted methods, principles and procedures of valuation in determining the value estimate included in this report. The valuation analyst, by reason of performing this valuation and preparing this report, is not to be required to give expert testimony nor to be in attendance in court or at any government hearing with reference to the matters contained herein, unless prior arrangements have been made with the analyst regarding such additional engagement.

### **Assumptions**

The opinion of value given in this report is based on information provided in part by the management of the Company and other sources as listed in the report. This information is assumed to be accurate and complete.

We have relied upon the representations contained in the public and other documents in our possession concerning the value and useful condition of all investments in securities or partnership interests, and any other assets or liabilities except as specifically stated to the contrary in this report. We have not attempted to confirm whether or not all assets of the business are free and clear of liens and encumbrances, or that the owner has good title to all the assets.

We have also assumed that the business will be operated prudently and that there are no unforeseen adverse changes in the economic conditions affecting the business, the market, or the industry. This report presumes that the management of the Company will maintain the character and integrity of the Company through any sale, reorganization or reduction of any owner's/manager's participation in the existing activities of the Company.

We have been informed by management that there are no environmental or toxic contamination problems, any significant lawsuits, or any other undisclosed contingent liabilities which may potentially affect the business, except as may be disclosed elsewhere in this report. We have assumed that no costs or expenses will be incurred in connection with such liabilities, except as explicitly stated in this report.

### **3. Background of the company and Industry**

The Company was incorporated on 30th November, 1981 as SAANVI ADVISORS LIMITED. The Company's CIN No. is L74140GJ1981PLC084205. The Company's registered office is at 304, Shoppers Plaza V, Govt. Servants Hsg. Society Ltd Opp Municipal Market, CG Road, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India, 380009.

SAANVI ADVISORS LIMITED is engaged in the business of Financiers and Capitalists to finance operations of all kinds including financing of movable and immovable Property of all kinds.

Details of KMPs and Directors as on date of Signing of Report:

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	DIN	Appointment date
1	Mr. Tejas Madhusudan Ved	Director	02446401	14/07/2014
2	Ms. Hinal Shah Jaimin	Director	07789126	19/04/2017
3	Mr. Keyoor Madhusudan Bakshi	Director	00133588	12/08/2014
4	Mr. Roopesh Mathurdas Ved	Director	01504998	14/07/2014
5	Ms. Prity Bokaria	Chief Financial Officer	-	01/06/2023
6	Ms. Prity Bokaria	Company Secretary	-	13/08/2022
7	Mr. Piyush Ravishanker Bhatt	Chief Executive Officer		01/06/2023

### **4. Background information of the asset being valued**

Valuation of EQUITY SHARES of the Company.

### **5. Purpose of valuation and appointing authority:**

To determine a price of Equity Shares as per the provisions of Section 62 of Companies Act, 2013 read with rules made thereunder and Regulation 8 of SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations.

The Company has appointed the Registered Valuer vide engagement dated 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2024

### **6. Identity of the valuer and any other experts involved in the valuation:**

Hitesh Jhamb, Registered Valuer - Securities or Financial Assets vide Registration No. IBBI/RV/11/2019/12355.

### **7. Disclosure of valuer interest/conflict, if any: Nil**

**8. Date of appointment, valuation date and date of report:**

<b>Date of appointment</b>	01.03.2024
<b>Relevant Date</b>	31.12.2023
<b>Date of signing of report</b>	08.03.2024

**9. Basis/ bases of value used**

This appraisal report relies upon the use of fair market value as the standard of value. For the purposes of this appraisal, fair market value is defined as the expected price at which the subject business would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under a compulsion to conclude the transaction and both having full knowledge of all the relevant facts.

This is essentially identical to the market value basis as it is defined under the International Valuation Standards. The appraisal was performed under the premise of value in continued use as a going concern business enterprise. In our opinion this premise of value represents the highest and best use of the subject business assets.

**10. Valuation Standards**

The Report has been prepared in compliance with the **International Valuation Standards**.

**11. Valuation Methodology, Approach and Procedures adopted in carrying out the valuation**

The standard of value used in the analysis is “Fair Value”, which is often defined as the price, in terms of cash or equivalent, that a buyer could reasonably be expected to pay, and a seller could reasonably be expected to accept, if the business were exposed for sale on the open market for a reasonable period of time, with both buyer and seller being in possession of the pertinent facts and neither being under any compulsion to act.

Valuation of a business is not an exact science and ultimately depends upon what it is worth to a serious investor or buyer who may be prepared to pay substantial goodwill. This exercise may be carried out using various methodologies, the relative emphasis of each often varying with:

- whether the entity is listed on a stock exchange;
- industry to which the Company belongs;
- past track record of the business and the ease with which the growth rate in cash flows to perpetuity can be estimated;
- extent to which industry and comparable company information are available.

The results of this exercise could vary significantly depending upon the basis used, the specific circumstances and professional judgment of the valuer. In respect of going concerns, certain valuation techniques have evolved over time and are commonly in vogue. These can be broadly categorized as follows:

**i. Cost Approach:**

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

**ii. Market Approach:**

The Market Approach can be applied through different methods, namely Market Price Method, Comparable Companies Multiple Method Comparable Transaction Multiple Method and Prior Sale of Business Method, which are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs.

**Market Price Method**

In this method, a valuer shall consider the traded price observed over a reasonable period while valuing assets which are traded in the active market. A valuer shall also consider the market where the trading volume of asset is the highest when such asset is traded in more than one active market.

A valuer shall use average price of the asset over a reasonable period. The valuer should consider using weighted average or volume weighted average to reduce the impact of volatility or any one time event in the asset.

**Comparable Companies Multiple Method**

Market Comparable Method involves the identification of comparable companies followed by the derivation of market based multiples. While applying such multiples to the subject company's financial metrics (e.g. revenue or earnings), careful adjustments to account for differences in fundamentals between the comparable companies and the subject must be undertaken.

- A. Theoretically, a comparable company is the one with cash flows, growth potential and risk similar to the company being valued.
  - B. Conventionally, looking at the companies within the sector provides a better-matched and similar-profiled set of comparable companies.
  - C. Alternatively, in some cases, it is necessary to look across sectors to identify comparable companies.
- In practice, one seldom finds exactly similar companies.

The next step is to arrive at a standardized set of ratios for comparison, commonly known as multiples. Multiples are a ratio of the enterprise value/equity value over different financial parameters like Revenue,



Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization (“EBITDA”), Profit after Tax (“PAT”), Earnings per Share (“EPS” ), book value etc., with some being preferred over the others.

For example, EBITDA multiple is preferred over PAT multiple so as to eliminate the effect of differences in depreciation policies and the impact of leveraging.

As comparable companies are not exactly like the company being valued, the multiples derived from such companies cannot be applied sacrosanct, and thus merit various subjective adjustments to account for differences in risk profile, growth rate, etc. For example, a company with higher EBITDA margin should command a better multiple than an average performer or a positive adjustment is required for a company with better growth potential.

In some cases, multiples of non-financial parameters are also used.

For example, it is a common practice to evaluate oil companies using multiples of value per barrel of oil or in case of banking shares using value based on the loan portfolio. Furthermore, while valuing hospitals, valuation practitioners rely on industry specific metrics such as enterprise value/operating hospital bed.

#### **Comparable Companies Transaction Method**

A variant of the Comparable Companies Multiple Method, the Comparable Companies Transaction Method uses transaction multiples in place of trading multiples. Transaction multiples, as the name suggests, are the multiples implied in the recent acquisitions/disposals of comparable companies.

This method is especially useful if there are limited comparable companies. Also, it incorporates the market sentiments in a better Market Approach way, as the multiples, unlike trading multiples which are affected by the inefficiencies of the market, are based on an informed negotiation between buyers and sellers.

Various factors should be considered while using transaction multiples. These are nature of transaction - hostile deal, group restructuring, industry trends, negotiation or control premiums that may have been paid, time of transaction - whether at the high or low of industry cycle, consideration share or cash, contingent to future performance, etc.

This method suffers from limitation of data availability, as the requisite information relating to transactions, specially about private companies, is seldom available.

#### **Prior Sale of Business Method**

Prior Sale of Business Method, like the Market Transaction Method, makes use of transaction multiples. However, transaction multiples used in this case are the ones implied in the prior transactions involving the subject company itself. For example, an earlier stake sale in business can be used to provide a benchmark valuation of a company, provided the same was between unrelated parties.

Transaction multiples should be adjusted for timings of the transactions and intermediate changes in the stage of business, earnings margin, growth rate, etc.



### **iii. Income Approach:**

#### **Maintainable Profit Method (Discounted Free Cash Flows –“DFCF”)**

The DFCF method expresses the present value of the business as a function of its future cash earnings capacity. This methodology works on the premise that the value of a business is measured in terms of future cash flow streams, discounted to the present time at an appropriate discount rate. The value of the firm by estimating the Free Cash Flows to Firm (FCFF) and discounting the same with Weighted Average cost of capital (WACC). The DFCF method using the FCFF, values Company as an overall. This is estimated by forecasting the free cash flows available for the Company (which are derived on the basis of likely future earnings of the companies) and discounting these cash flows to their present value at the WACC. The DFCF methodology is considered to be the most appropriate basis for determining the earning capability of a business. It expresses the value of a business as a function of expected future cash earnings in present value terms.

In the DFCF approach, the appraiser estimates the cash flows of any business after all operating expenses, taxes, and necessary investments in working capital and Capex is being met. As this methodology is focused at finding the value of the Firm so the interest charges (post tax) should be added back.

#### **Selection of Valuation Methodology:**

We have used multiple methodologies to value the Company, which are in compliance with the various provisions of Regulation 8 of SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations. All the methodologies are explained in detail in Clause No. 16 of the Report.

### **12. Major factors that influenced the valuation**

Price of equity shares depends on a host of factors like earnings per share, prospects of expansion, future earnings potential, possible issue of bonus or rights shares, etc. Some demand for a particular stock may give pleasure of power as a shareholder or prestige and control on management.

Satisfaction and pleasure in the non-monetary sense cannot be considered in any practical and quantifiable sense. Many psychological and emotional factors influence the demand for a share.

### **13. Sources of Information**

The Analysis is based on a review of the business plan of the Company provided by the Management and information relating to industry as available in the public domain. Specifically, the sources of information include:

1. *Discussions with the Management.*
2. *Brief Profile of Company & promoters*
3. *Data available at NSE*
4. *In addition to the above, we have also obtained such other information and explanations which were considered relevant for the purpose of the Analysis.*

#### **14. Caveats, limitations and disclaimers**

- A. Provision of valuation recommendations and considerations of the issues described herein are areas of our regular corporate advisory practice. The services do not represent accounting, assurance, financial due diligence review, consulting, Issue pricing or domestic/international tax-related services that may otherwise be provided by us.
- B. Our review of the affairs of the Company and their books and account does not constitute an audit in accordance with Auditing Standards. We have relied on explanations and information provided by the Management of the Company and accepted the information provided to us as accurate and complete in all respects. Although, we have reviewed such data for consistency and reasonableness, we have not independently investigated or otherwise verified the data provided. Nothing has come to our attention to indicate that the information provided had material mis-statements or would not afford reasonable grounds upon which to base the Report.
- C. The report is based on the financial projections provided to us by the management of the company and thus the responsibility for forecasts and the assumptions on which they are based is solely that of the Management of the Company and we do not provide any confirmation or assurance on the achievability of these projections. It must be emphasized that profit forecasts necessarily depend upon subjective judgment. Similarly we have relied on data from external sources. These sources are considered to be reliable and therefore, we assume no liability for the accuracy of the data. We have assumed that the business continues normally without any disruptions due to statutory or other external/internal occurrences. The valuation worksheets prepared for the exercise are proprietary to **Hitesh Jhamb, Registered Valuer** and cannot be shared. Any clarifications on the workings will be provided on request, prior to finalizing the Report, as per the terms of our engagement.
- D. The scope of our work has been limited both in terms of the areas of the business and operations which we have reviewed and the extent to which we have reviewed them.
- E. The Valuation Analysis contained herein represents the value only on the date that is specifically stated in this Report. This Report is issued on the understanding that the Management of the Company has drawn our attention to all matters of which they are aware, which may have an impact on our Report up to the date of signature. We have no responsibility to update this Report for events and circumstances occurring after the date of this Report.
- F. We have no present or planned future interest in the Company and the fee for this Report is not contingent upon the values reported herein.

G. Our Valuation Analysis should not be construed as investment advice; specifically, we do not express any opinion on the suitability or otherwise of entering any transaction with the Company.

### **15. Distribution of report**

The Analysis is confidential and has been prepared exclusively for the purpose of Issue of Shares. It should not be used, reproduced or circulated to any other person or for any purpose other than as mentioned above, in whole or in part, without the prior written consent of **Hitesh Jhamb, Registered Valuer**. Such consent will only be given after full consideration of the circumstances at the time.

### **16. Opinion of value of the business**

The provisions of **Regulation 8** will be attracted on Company.

#### **Regulation 8 :**

8.(1) The open offer for acquiring shares under regulation 3, regulation 4, regulation 5 or regulation 6 shall be made at a price not lower than the price determined in accordance with sub-regulation (2) or sub-regulation (3), as the case may be.

(2) In the case of direct acquisition of shares or voting rights in, or control over the target company, and indirect acquisition of shares or voting rights in, or control over the target company where the parameters referred to in sub-regulation (2) of regulation 5 are met, the offer price shall be the highest of,—(a) the highest negotiated price per share of the target company for any acquisition under the agreement attracting the obligation to make a public announcement of an open offer; (b) the volume-weighted average price paid or payable for acquisitions, whether by the acquirer or by any person acting in concert with him, during the fifty-two weeks immediately preceding the date of the public announcement; (c) the highest price paid or payable for any acquisition, whether by the acquirer or by any person acting in concert with him, during the twenty-six weeks immediately preceding the date of the public announcement; (d) the volume-weighted average market price of such shares for a period of sixty trading days immediately preceding the date of the public announcement as traded on the stock exchange where the maximum volume of trading in the shares of the target company are recorded during such period, provided such shares are frequently traded; (e) where the shares are not frequently traded, the price determined by the acquirer and the manager to the open offer taking into account valuation parameters including, book value, comparable trading multiples, and such other parameters as are customary for valuation of shares of such companies; and (f) the per share value computed under sub-regulation (5), if applicable.

(3) In the case of an indirect acquisition of shares or voting rights in, or control over the target company, where the parameter referred to in sub-regulation (2) of regulation 5 are not met, the offer price shall

be the highest of,—(a) the highest negotiated price per share, if any, of the target company for any acquisition under the agreement attracting the obligation to make a public announcement of an open offer; (b) the volume-weighted average price paid or payable for any acquisition, whether by the acquirer or by any person acting in concert with him, during the fifty-two weeks immediately preceding the earlier of, the date on which the primary acquisition is contracted, and the date on which the intention or the decision to make the primary acquisition is announced in the public domain; (c) the highest price paid or payable for any acquisition, whether by the acquirer or by any person acting in concert with him, during the twenty-six weeks immediately preceding the earlier of, the date on which the primary acquisition is contracted, and the date on which the intention or the decision to make the primary acquisition is announced in the public domain; (d) the highest price paid or payable for any acquisition, whether by the acquirer or by any person acting in concert with him, between the earlier of, the date on which the primary acquisition is contracted, and the date on which the intention or the decision to make the primary acquisition is announced in the public domain, and the date of the public announcement of the open offer for shares of the target company made under these regulations; (e) the volume-weighted average market price of the shares for a period of sixty trading days immediately preceding the earlier of, the date on which the primary acquisition is contracted, and the date on which the intention or the decision to make the primary acquisition is announced in the public domain, as traded on the stock exchange where the maximum volume of trading in the shares of the target company are recorded during such period, provided such shares are frequently traded; and (f) the per share value computed under sub-regulation (5).

(4) In the event the offer price is incapable of being determined under any of the parameters specified in sub-regulation (3), without prejudice to the requirements of sub-regulation (5), the offer price shall be the fair price of shares of the target company to be determined by the acquirer and the manager to the open offer taking into account valuation parameters including, book value, comparable trading multiples, and such other parameters as are customary for valuation of shares of such companies.

(5) In the case of an indirect acquisition and open offers under sub-regulation (2) of regulation 5 where,—(a) the proportionate net asset value of the target company as a percentage of the consolidated net asset value of the entity or business being acquired; (b) the proportionate sales turnover of the target company as a percentage of the consolidated sales turnover of the entity or business being acquired; or (c) the proportionate market capitalization of the target company as a percentage of the enterprise value for the entity or business being acquired; is in excess of fifteen per cent, on the basis of the most recent audited annual financial statements, the acquirer shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-regulation (2) or sub-regulation (3), be required to compute and disclose, in the letter of offer, the per share value of the target company taken into account for the acquisition, along with a detailed description of the methodology adopted for such computation. Explanation.—For the purposes of computing the percentages referred to in clause (c) of this sub-regulation, the market capitalisation of the target company shall be taken into account on the basis of the volume-weighted average market price of such shares on the stock exchange for a period of sixty trading days preceding the earlier of, the date on which the primary acquisition is contracted, and the date on which the intention or the decision to make the primary acquisition is announced in the public

domain, as traded on the stock exchange where the maximum volume of trading in the shares of the target company are recorded during such period.

(6) For the purposes of sub-regulation (2) and sub-regulation (3), where the acquirer or any person acting in concert with him has any outstanding convertible instruments convertible into shares of the target company at a specific price, the price at which such instruments are to be converted into shares, shall also be considered as a parameter under sub-regulation (2) and sub-regulation (3).

(7) For the purposes of sub-regulation (2) and sub-regulation (3), the price paid for shares of the target company shall include any price paid or agreed to be paid for the shares or voting rights in, or control over the target company, in any form whatsoever, whether stated in the agreement for acquisition of shares or in any incidental, contemporaneous or collateral agreement, whether termed as control premium or as non-compete fees or otherwise.

(8) Where the acquirer has acquired or agreed to acquire whether by himself or through or with persons acting in concert with him any shares or voting rights in the target company during the offer period, whether by subscription or purchase, at a price higher than the offer price, the offer price shall stand revised to the highest price paid or payable for any such acquisition: Provided that no such acquisition shall be made after the third working day prior to the commencement of the tendering period and until the expiry of the tendering period.

(9) The price parameters under sub-regulation (2) and sub-regulation (3) may be adjusted by the acquirer in consultation with the manager to the offer, for corporate actions such as issuances pursuant to rights issue, bonus issue, stock consolidations, stock splits, payment of dividend, de-mergers and reduction of capital, where the record date for effecting such corporate actions falls prior to three working days before the commencement of the tendering period: Provided that no adjustment shall be made for dividend declared with a record date falling during such period except where the dividend per share is more than fifty per cent higher than the average of the dividend per share paid during the three financial years preceding the date of the public announcement.

(10) Where the acquirer or persons acting in concert with him acquires shares of the target company during the period of twenty-six weeks after the tendering period at a price higher than the offer price under these regulations, the acquirer and persons acting in concert shall pay the difference between the highest acquisition price and the offer price, to all the shareholders whose shares were accepted in the open offer, within sixty days from the date of such acquisition: Provided that this provision shall not be applicable to acquisitions under another open offer under these regulations or pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009, or open market purchases made in the ordinary course on the stock exchanges, not being negotiated acquisition of shares of the target company whether by way of bulk deals, block deals or in any other form.

(11) Where the open offer is subject to a minimum level of acceptances, the acquirer may, subject to the other provisions of this regulation, indicate a lower price, which will not be less than the price determined under this regulation, for acquiring all the acceptances despite the acceptance falling short of the indicated minimum level of acceptance, in the event the open offer does not

receive the minimum acceptance.

(12) In the case of any indirect acquisition, other than the indirect acquisition referred in sub-regulation (2) of regulation 5, the offer price shall stand enhanced by an amount equal to a sum determined at the rate of ten per cent per annum for the period between the earlier of the date on which the primary acquisition is contracted or the date on which the intention or the decision to make the primary acquisition is announced in the public domain, and the date of the detailed public statement, provided such period is more than five working days.

(13) The offer price for partly paid up shares shall be computed as the difference between the offer price and the amount due towards calls-in-arrears including calls remaining unpaid with interest, if any, thereon.

(14) The offer price for equity shares carrying differential voting rights shall be determined by the acquirer and the manager to the open offer with full disclosure of justification for the price so determined, being set out in the detailed public statement and the letter of offer: Provided that such price shall not be lower than the amount determined by applying the percentage rate of premium, if any, that the offer price for the equity shares carrying full voting rights represents to the price parameter computed under clause (d) of sub-regulation 2, or as the case may be, clause (e) of sub-regulation 3, to the volume-weighted average market price of the shares carrying differential voting rights for a period of sixty trading days computed on the same terms as specified in the aforesaid provisions, subject to shares carrying full voting rights and the shares carrying differential voting rights, both being frequently traded shares.

(15) In the event of any of the price parameters contained in this regulation not being available or denominated in Indian rupees, the conversion of such amount into Indian rupees shall be effected at the exchange rate as prevailing on the date preceding the date of public announcement and the acquirer shall set out the source of such exchange rate in the public announcement, the detailed public statement and the letter of offer.

(16) For purposes of clause (e) of sub-regulation (2) and sub-regulation (4), the Board may, at the expense of the acquirer, require valuation of the shares by an independent merchant banker other than the manager to the open offer or an independent chartered accountant in practice having a minimum experience of ten years.



## Valuation as per Income Approach

### Method Used: Income Capitalisation Method

SAANVI ADVISORS LIMITED			
Income Capitalization Method			
For the year ending on:	Weights	PAT (In Lakhs)	Products
31 December 2023	4	15	61.72
31 March 2023	3	20	59.523
31 March 2022	2	22	43.6332
31 March 2021	1	36	36
30 March 2020	0	-18	0
Average Profit after tax (PAT)		20.04	
(Ke-G)		7%	
Equity Value		297.3	
No of Equity Shares		2010500.0	
Equity Value Per Share		14.79	

## Valuation as per Cost Approach

### Method Used: Net Asset Value Method

SAANVI ADVISORS LIMITED	
Net Asset Valuation	
Particulars in INR (in thousand)	
As on date --->	31-03-2023
<b>Assets</b>	<b>38,393.0</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>	<b>30,193.1</b>
Trade receivables	1,086.1
Cash & Cash Equivalents	273.2
Inventories	-
Other Current Assets	28,833.8
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>8,199.9</b>
Plant Property & Equipment	7.9
Investment	8,192.0
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>8,198.0</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	<b>7,597.6</b>
Borrowings	6,670.0
Lease Liabilities	-
Trade Payables	223.6
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	191.8
Other Current Liabilities	482.7
Provisions	29.5
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>600.4</b>
Borrowings	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities(Net)	600.4
Provisions	-
Other Non Current Liabilities	-
<b>Net Asset Valuation</b>	<b>30,195.0</b>
<b>Number of Shares</b>	<b>20,10,500.0</b>
<b>Price Per Share</b>	<b>15.02</b>



## Valuation as per Market Approach

### Method Used: Comparable Trading Method

As per the information given by the management of the Company there is no similar size peer Group Company.

Approach	Methods	Value per share	Weights
Asset Approach	Net Asset Valuation	15.02	50.00%
Income Approach	Income Capitalization Method	14.79	50.00%
Market Approach	Comparable Trading Method	-	0.00%
Relative Value Per Share		14.90	

We trust the above meets your requirements. Please feel free to contact us in case you require any additional information or clarifications.

Yours faithfully,

**HITESH JHAMB**  
IBBI/RV/11/2019/12355  
REGISTERED VALUER

Hitesh Jhamb

Registered Valuer - Securities or Financial Assets

Registration No. IBBI/RV/11/2019/12355

CP No. DJF/RVO/005/SFA/DJF/RVO/2019-20/DELHI/B-3(F)/10020