# VALUATION: VCM ATQS "IS DCF THE MOST POPULAR METHOD FOR VALUATION - U/COMPANIES ACT?"





VALUATION STANDARDS BOARD
THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

(Set up under an Act of Parliament)

**New Delhi** 

Series-2

# Valuation: VCM ATQs "Is DCF the most popular method for valuation - U/Companies Act?"



Valuation Standards Board
The Institute of Chartered Accountants of
India

#### **Preamble**

Valuation Standards Board of ICAI (VSB) had organised a live webcast on the topic- "Is DCF the most popular method for valuation - U/Companies Act? on 30th May, 2021. The details of the webcast are:

President ICAI: CA. Nihar N. Jambusaria

Vice President ICAI: CA. Debashis Mitra

Address by: CA. Anil Bhandari, Chairman, VSB, ICAI

CA. M. P. Vijay Kumar, Vice- Chairman, VSB, ICAI

Speaker: CA. Parag Kulkarni

Director: Shri Rakesh Sehgal, Director, ICAI

Secretary: CA. Sarika Singhal, Deputy Secretary, ICAI

The Webcast received overwhelming response and was attended by more than 9000 viewers. The said webcast can be viewed again at https://live.icai.org/vsb/vcm/30052021/

There were many questions raised during the webcast. We have prepared answers to the questions (ATQs) raised during the webcast, which do not require application of valuation practices and principles. Also, repetitive questions and questions not related to subject matter have not be answered.

We would also like to mention that the Valuation Standards Board has brought many publications and the Concept papers that may be referred for guidance and reference. All the below publications are available on the Committee link at ICAI website i.e., <a href="https://www.icai.org">www.icai.org</a>

- ICAI Valuation Standards 2018
- Educational Material on ICAI Valuation Standard 103 Valuation Approaches and

#### Methods

- Educational Material on ICAI Valuation Standard 301- Business Valuation
- Valuation: Professionals' Insight- Series- I, II, III, IV and V
- Answers to the Questions raised during the Live Webcast on "Valuation and Valuation Standards Compliance and other aspects under various Laws"
- Technical Guide on Valuation
- Frequently Asked Questions on Valuation
- Concept Paper on findings of Peer Review of Valuation Reports
- Concept Paper on All About Fair Value
- Sample Engagement Letter for accepting Valuation assignment

The answers have been given for reference purposes. Detailed analysis may be done, and other material may be referred.

Valuation Standards Board New Delhi 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021

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### Valuations with Discounted Cash Flow Method- Under The Companies Act, 2013"

#### Valuation requirements under The Companies Act, 2013

The concept of valuation by a "registered valuer" under Indian law was introduced for the first time vide Section 247 of Chapter VXII of the Companies Act, 2013 for matters requiring valuation under the said act.

Section 247 of the Companies Act provides that "where a valuation is required to be made in respect of any property, stocks, shares, debentures, securities or goodwill or any other asset or net worth of a company or its liabilities under the provisions of this Act, it shall be valued by a person having such qualifications and experience and registered as a valuer in such manner and on such terms and conditions as maybe prescribed and appointed by the audit committee or in its absence by the Board of Directors of that company".

Accordingly, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs introduced the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 ("Rules") which provide for the eligibility conditions, registration requirements etc. for Registered Valuers. The Rules also provide that the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India ("IBBI") established under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 be the "regulating authority" of a "registered valuer".

Consequently, valuation by a registered valuer became mandatory for valuations undertaken under the Companies Act' 2013.

## <u>Provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 requiring Valuation by</u> <u>Registered Valuers</u>

The requirements of Valuation under various provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and Rules thereunder and appointment of Registered Valuer are as follows:

S.	Purpose	Section	Rule	Valuation is
No				required to be done
				by whom

1.	Chapter II-	Section 8(4)-	Rule 21 -	Registered Valuer
	Incorporation	Formation of	Conversion of	
	of Companies	companies with	Section 8 company	
		charitable	to any other	
		objects, etc	company	
		Conversion of	Copy of valuation	
		Section 8	report by a	
		company to any	registered valuer	
		other company	about the market	
			value of assets is	
			required in case of	
			filing of INC-18 by a	
			company under Rule	
			21 of the Companies	
			(Incorporation)	
			Rules to convert a	
			section 8 Company	
			to any other kind of	
			company.	
2.	Chapter III-	39 (4)-	Rule 12 (5)-	Registered Valuer
	Allotment of	Allotment of	Return of	
	Securities for	Securities by	Allotment	
	consideration	company	A report of a	
	other than		registered valuer in	
	Cash		respect of valuation	
			of the consideration	
			shall also be	
			attached along with	
			the contract as	
			mentioned in sub-	
			rule (3) and sub-rule	
			(4).	

3.	Chapter IV-	<b>Section 54 (1)-</b>	Rule 8 - Issue of	Registered Valuer
	Issue of sweat	Issue of Sweat	Sweat Equity	
	equity shares	<b>Equity Shares</b>	Shares	
			8 (6) The sweat	
			equity shares to be	
			issued shall be	
			valued at a price	
			determined by a	
			registered valuer as	
			the fair price giving	
			justification for such	
			valuation.	
			8 (7) The valuation	
			of intellectual	
			property rights or of	
			know how or value	
			additions for which	
			sweat equity shares	
			are to be issued,	
			shall be carried out	
			by a registered	
			valuer, who shall	
			provide a proper	
			report addressed to	
			the Board of	
			directors with	
			justification for such	
			valuation.	
4.	Chapter IV-		Rule 13 (1)- Issue	Registered Valuer
	Issue of Shares	(c) - Further	of shares on	
	/ convertible		preferential basis	(However in case
	securities on	capital.		of a listed

	preferential	to any persons, if	Provided further that	company, the price
	basis by	it is authorised by	the price of shares	of shares to be
	unlisted	a special	to be issued on a	issued on a
	company for	resolution,	preferential basis by	preferential basis
	cash or for	whether or not	a listed company	shall not be
	consideration	those persons	shall not be required	required to be
	other than	include the	to be determined by	determined by the
	cash	persons referred	the valuation report	valuation report of
		to in clause (a) or	of a registered	a registered
		clause (b), either	valuer.	valuer)
		for cash or for a		
		consideration		
		other than cash,		
		if the price of		
		such shares is		
		determined by		
		the valuation		
		report of a		
		registered valuer		
		subject to such		
		conditions as may		
		be prescribed.		
5.	Chapter IV-	Section 67 (3)	Rule 16 (1) (c) -	Registered Valuer
	Issue of shares	(b)-	Provision of	
	on preferential	Restrictions on	money by	shares of a
	basis	purchase by	company for	
	Dasis	company or	purchase of its	listed on a
		giving of loans	own shares by	recognised stock
		by it for	employees or by	
		purchase of its	trustees for the	_
		shares	benefit of	
			employees	

			where shares of a company are not listed on a recognized stock exchange, the valuation at which shares are to be purchased shall be made by a	
			registered valuer;	
6.	Chapter V- Acceptance of Deposits  Valuation of bonds where secured by charge of any assets	Section 73- Prohibition on acceptance of deposits from public	Rule 2 (ix) -  Provided that if such bonds or debentures are secured by the charge of any assets referred to in Schedule III of the Act, excluding intangible assets, the amount of such bonds or debentures shall not exceed the market value of such assets as assessed by a registered	Registered Valuer
7.	Chapter V-	Section 73 (2)-	valuer;  Rule 6 - Creation	Registered Valuer
	Acceptance of Deposits	Prohibition on acceptance of deposits from public	of Security  Provided that in the case of deposits which are secured by the charge on the	_

			undertakings or assets of the company,		
			valuation of undertakings or		
			shall, <i>inter alia,</i> include,—		
			Board which		
			writing by the		
			specified in		
			reference		
			with the terms of		
	Committee		Committee shall act in accordance		
	Reference Audit	of	Every Audit		
	Terms	of	(vi)		
8.	Chapter		<b>Section 177 (4)</b>	-	Registered Valuer
				registered valuer.	
				as assessed by a	
				value of such assets	
				exceed the market	
				interest payable thereon shall not	
				deposits and the	
				the amount of such	
				intangible assets,	
				Act excluding	
				Schedule III of the	

	transactions	non-cash		
	with Directors	transactions		
	for acquiring	involving		
	assets from the	directors.		
	company	The notice for		
		approval of the		
		resolution by the		
		company or		
		holding company		
		in general		
		meeting under		
		sub-section (1)		
		shall include the		
		particulars of the		
		arrangement		
		along with the		
		value of the		
		assets involved in		
		such		
		arrangement duly		
		calculated by a		
		registered valuer.		
10.	Chapter XV-	<b>Section 230 (2)</b>	-	Registered Valuer
	In case of any	(c) (v)		
	scheme of	any scheme of		
	corporate debt	corporate debt		
	restructuring	restructuring		
		consented to by		
		not less than		
		seventy-five per		
		cent. of the		
		secured creditors		
		in value, including		
		in value, including		

11.	Chapter XV- For valuation including swap ratio, in case of any scheme for the reconstruction of the company or companies involving merger/ amalgamation or demerger,	Merger and amalgamation of companies. Where an order has been made by the Tribunal under sub-section (1), merging companies or the companies in	-	Expert in Valuation of Shares
	of the company or companies involving merger/ amalgamation	has been made by the Tribunal under sub-section (1), merging companies or the		

		(d) the report of
		the expert with
		regard to
		valuation, if any;
12	Charter W	
12.	Chapter XV-	
	Exit for	(h) (B)
	dissenting	where the
	shareholder of	transferor
	transferor	company is a
	company	listed company
		and the
		transferee
		company is an
		unlisted
		company,—
		the transferee
		company shall
		remain an
		unlisted company
		until it becomes a
		listed company;
		if shareholders of
		the transferor
		company decide
		to opt out of the
		transferee
		company,
		provision shall be
		made for
		payment of the
		value of shares
		held by them and

		other benefits in		
		accordance with a		
		pre-determined		
		price formula or		
		after a valuation		
		is made, and the		
		arrangements		
		under this		
		provision may be		
		made by the		
		Tribunal:		
		Provided that the		
		amount of		
		payment or		
		valuation under		
		this clause for any		
		share shall not be		
		less than what		
		has been		
		specified by the		
		Securities and		
		Exchange Board		
		under any		
		regulations		
		framed by it;		
13.	Chapter XV-	<b>Section 236 (2)</b>	-	Registered Valuer
	Purchase of	The acquirer,		
	minority	person or group		
	shareholding	of persons under		
		sub-section (1)		
		shall offer to the		
		minority		
		shareholders of		
	l	l	L	

		the company for buying the equity shares held by such shareholders at a price determined on the basis of valuation by a registered valuer in accordance		
		with such rules as may be		
1.4	Chambar	prescribed.		Dogistared Valuer
14.	Chapter XVII-	Section 247 Valuation by	-	Registered Valuer
	Responsibilities	-		
	of Registered			
	Valuers			
		Where a valuation		
		is required to be		
		made in respect		
		of any property,		
		stocks, shares,		
		debentures,		
		securities or		
		goodwill or any		
		other assets		
		(herein referred		
		to as the assets) or net worth of a		
		company or its		
		liabilities under		
		the provision of		

		this Act, it shall be valued by a person having such qualifications and experience and registered as a valuer in such manner, on such terms and conditions as may		
15.	Chapter XX-	be prescribed and appointed by the audit committee or in its absence by the Board of Directors of that company.  Section 281 (1)	-	Registered Valuer
	Submission of report by Company Liquidator in case of winding up Order by NCLT			

16.	Chapter III	held by the company:  Provided that the valuation of the assets shall be obtained from registered valuers for this purpose.	Rule 4 (5)-	Merchant banker/
10.	The Companies		Conditions for	Practising
	(Issue of		issue of	CA/CS/Cost
	Global		Depository	Accountant
	Depository		Receipts	
	Receipts)		(5) The company	
	Rules, 2014		shall appoint a	
			merchant banker or a	
			practising chartered	
			accountant or a	
			practising cost	
			accountant or a	
			practising company	
			secretary to oversee	
			all the compliances	
			relating to issue of	
			depository receipts	
			and the compliance	
			report taken from such merchant	
			banker or practising chartered accountant	
			or practising cost	
			accountant or	
			practising company	

			secretary, as the case	
			may be, shall be	
			placed at the meeting	
			of the Board of	
			Directors of the	
			company or of the	
			committee of the	
			Board of directors	
			authorised by the	
			Board in this regard	
			to be held	
			immediately after	
			closure of all	
			formalities of the	
			issue of depository	
			receipts:	
4-7	6 1 1 1 777		'	
				D
17.	Schedule III-	Division I		Registered Valuer
17.	Schedule III-	Division I  Title deeds of		Registered Valuer
17.	Schedule III-			Registered Valuer
17.	Schedule III-	Title deeds of		Registered Valuer
17.	Schedule III-	Title deeds of Immovable		Registered Valuer
17.	Schedule III-	Title deeds of Immovable Properties not		Registered Valuer
17.	Schedule III-	Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of		Registered Valuer
17.	Schedule III-	Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company Where the		Registered Valuer
17.	Schedule III-	Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company Where the		Registered Valuer
17.	Schedule III-	Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company Where the Company has revalued its		Registered Valuer
17.	Schedule III-	Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company Where the Company has revalued its Property, Plant		Registered Valuer
17.	Schedule III-	Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company Where the Company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment,		Registered Valuer
17.	Schedule III-	Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company Where the Company has revalued its Property, Plant		Registered Valuer
17.	Schedule III-	Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company Where the Company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment, the company shall		Registered Valuer
17.	Schedule III-	Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company Where the Company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment, the company shall disclose as to		Registered Valuer
17.	Schedule III-	Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company Where the Company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment, the company shall disclose as to whether the		Registered Valuer

		the valuation by a
		registered valuer
		as defined under
		rule 2 of the
		Companies
		(Registered
		Valuers and
1		Valuation) Rules,
		2017.
18.	Schedule III-	Division II and
		III
		Title deeds of
		Immovable
		Properties not
Í		held in name of
		the Company
		The company shall
		disclose as to
		whether the fair
		value of
		investment
		property (as
		measured for
		disclosure
		purposes in the
		financial
		statements) is
		based on
		the valuation by a
		registered valuer
		as defined under
		rule 2 of

Companies		
(Registered		
Valuers and		
Valuation) Rules,		
2017.		
Where the		
Company has		
revalued its		
Property, Plant		
and Equipment		
(including Right-		
of-Use Assets),		
the company shall		
disclose as to		
whether the		
revaluation is		
based		
on valuation by a		
Registered Valuer		
as defined under		
rule 2 of		
Companies		
(Registered		
Valuers and		
Valuation) Rules,		
2017.		
Where the		
Company has		
revalued its		
Intangible assets,		
the company shall		
disclose as to		
whether the		
i	ı	

revaluation	is
based	
on valuation	n by a
Registered	Valuer
as defined	under
rule 2	of
Companies	
(Registered	
Valuers	and
Valuation)	Rules,
2017.	

#### Valuation Standards, approaches and methodologies.

As per definition "Valuation standards" means the standards on valuation referred to in rule 18 of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017. Rule 18 prescribes that The Central Government shall notify and may modify (from time to time) the valuation standards on the recommendations of the Committee set up under rule 19.

The Rules provide that till Valuation Standards as per rule 18 are being notified a valuer shall make valuations as per-

- i. internationally accepted valuation standards;
- ii. valuation standards adopted by any Registered Valuers Organisation.

#### **ICAI Valuation Standards 2018**

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), recognising the need to have the consistent, uniform and transparent valuation policies and harmonise the diverse practices in use in India, constituted the Valuation Standards Board (VSB) which has notified 8 valuation standards so far:-

- i. Ind VS 101, Definitions
- ii. Ind VS 102, Valuation Bases

- iii. Ind VS 103, Valuation Approaches and Methods
- iv. Ind VS 201, Scope of Work, Analyses and Evaluation
- v. Ind VS 202, Reporting and Documentation
- vi. Ind VS 301, Business Valuation
- vii. Ind VS 302, Intangible Assets
- viii. Ind VS 303, Financial Instruments.

ICAI RVO has adopted the same till valuation standards under Rule-18 are issued by IBBI.

#### **Valuation Premise and Valuation Method**

ICAI VAS 102- Valuation Bases requires the valuer to first choose the valuation premise basis the need to the valuation assignment. Once the valuation premise is ascertained, the valuer then moves to the question of deciding which method of valuation to opt for.

#### **VS 103- Valuation Approaches and Methods**

This Standard defines approaches and methods for valuing an asset. The three main approaches of valuation as provided by VS 103 are- market approach, income approach and cost approach. Discounted Cash Flow method of valuation comes under the Income Approach.

#### **Discounted Cash Flow (DCM) Method**

Income approach is a valuation approach that converts maintainable or future amounts (e.g., cash flows or income and expenses) to a single current (i.e., discounted or capitalised) amount. The fair value measurement is determined based on the value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts. This approach involves discounting future amounts (cash flows/income/cost savings) to a single present value.

The DCF method values the asset by discounting the cash flows expected to be generated by the asset for the explicit forecast period and also the perpetuity value (or terminal value) in case of assets with indefinite life. The DCF method is one of the most common methods for valuing various assets such as shares, businesses, real estate projects, debt instruments, etc.

This method involves discounting of future cash flows expected to be generated by an asset over its life using an appropriate discount rate to arrive at the present value.

The following are some of the instances where a valuer may apply the income approach:

- i. where the asset does not have any market comparable or comparable transaction;
- ii. where the asset has fewer relevant market comparables; or
- iii. where the asset is an income producing asset for which the future cash flows are available and can reasonably be projected.

The following are the major steps in deriving a value using the DCF method:

- i. Consider the projections to determine the future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset;
- ii. analyse the projections and its underlying assumptions to assess the reasonableness of the cash flows;
- iii. choose the most appropriate type of cash flows for the asset, viz., pre-tax or post-tax cash flows, free cash flows to equity or
- iv. free cash flows to firm; determine the discount rate and growth rate beyond explicit forecast period; and
- v. apply the discount rate to arrive at the present value of the explicit period cash flows and for arriving at the terminal value.

While using the DCF method, it may also be necessary to make adjustments to the valuation to reflect matters that are not captured in either the cash flow forecasts or the discount rate adopted. In case of the DCF method, projected cash flows reflect the benefits of control and accordingly the value of asset arrived under this method is not to be grossed up for control premium. A valuer shall use his professional judgement while applying the DLOM / DLOC. It may include adjustments for discount for the marketability of the interest being valued or whether the interest being valued is non-controlling interest in the business.

The following are important inputs for the DCF method

- a) Cash flows;
- b) Discount Rate; and
- c) Terminal Value

#### **Cash Flows**

In most cases, the projections shall comprise the statement of profit & loss, balance sheet, cash flow statement, along with the underlying key assumptions. However, in certain cases, if balance sheet and cash flow statement are not available, details of future capital expenditure and working capital requirements may also suffice. The projections reflect the accrual based accounting income and expenses.

A valuer shall by employing procedures such as ratio analysis, trend analysis to determine historical trends, gather necessary information to assess risks inherent in the achievability of the projections. The length of the period of projections (explicit forecast period) shall be determined based on the following factors:

- i. Nature of the asset- where the business is of cyclical nature, explicit forecast period should ordinarily consider one entire cycle (for example cement business).
- ii. Life of the asset- In case of asset with definite life, explicit period should be for the entire life of the asset (for example, debt instruments, Build Operate Transfer (BOT) road projects).
- iii. Sufficient period- The forecast period should have a length of time that is sufficient for the asset to achieve stable levels of operating performance.
- iv. Reliable data- The data that are used for projecting the cash flows, should be reliable.

The following are the cash flows which are used for the projections:

- i. Free Cash Flows to Firm (FCFF): FCFF refers to cash flows that are available to all the providers of capital, i.e., equity shareholders, preference shareholders and lenders. Therefore, cash flows required to service lenders and preference shareholders such as interest, dividend, repayment of principal amount and even additional fund raising are not considered in the calculation of FCFF.
- ii. Free Cash Flows to Equity (FCFE): FCFE refers to cash flows available to equity shareholders and therefore, cash flows after interest, dividend to preference shareholders, principal repayment and additional funds raised from lenders / preference shareholders are considered. Asset value is independent of the manner of finance, hence, FCFF is most commonly used to arrive at an asset value. However, the value of an asset is independent of the manner in which it is financed.

#### **Discount Rate**

Discount Rate is the return expected by a market participant from a particular investment and shall reflect not only the time value of money but also the risk inherent in the asset being valued as well as the risk inherent in achieving the future cash flows.

The following discount rates are most commonly used depending upon the type of the asset:

- cost of equity;
- ii. weighted average cost of capital;
- iii. Internal Rate of Return ('IRR');
- iv. cost of debt; or
- v. yield.

Different methods are used for determining the discount rate. The most commonly used methods are as follows:

- i. Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) for determining the cost of equity.
- ii. Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) is the combination of cost of equity and cost of debt weighted for their relative funding in the asset.
- iii. Build-up method (generally used only in absence of market inputs).

A valuer may consider the following factors while determining the discount rate:

- i. type of asset being valued such as example debt, preference shares, business, real estate, intangibles, etc.;
- ii. life of the asset such as the risk-free rate used for determining the cost of equity in the CAPM model differs for an asset with a one-year life vs an indefinite life;
- iii. geographic location of the asset;
- iv. currency in which the projections have been prepared;
- v. type of cash flows;
- vi. risk in achieving the projected cash flows;
- vii. cash flows used for the projections as FCFE needs to be discounted by Cost of Equity whereas FCFF to be discounted using WACC;
- viii. discount the cash flows in the functional currency using a discount rate appropriate for that functional currency; and

**ATQs by Valuation Standards Board ICAI** 

ix. pre-tax cash flows need to be discounted by pre-tax discount rate and post-tax cash

flows to be discounted by post-tax discount rate;

A valuer shall include where appropriate risk adjustments that a market participant shall expect

as compensation for uncertainty inherent in the cash flows.

**Terminal Value** 

Terminal value represents the present value at the end of explicit forecast period of all

subsequent cash flows to the end of the life of the asset or into perpetuity if the asset has an

indefinite life. In case of assets having indefinite or very long useful life, it is not practical to

project the cash flows for such indefinite or long periods. Therefore, the valuer needs to

determine the terminal value to capture the value of the asset at the end of explicit forecast

period.

There are different methods for estimating the terminal value. The commonly used methods

are:

(a) Gordon (Constant) Growth Model;

(b) Variable Growth Model;

(c) Exit Multiple; and

(d) Salvage / Liquidation value

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Answers to the Questions (ATQs) raised during the Virtual CPE Meeting Series "Sundays with Valuation Experts" on the topic "Is DCF the most popular method for valuation U/Companies Act?" held on 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2021

S. No	Question	Answer
1.	How can we use DCF for multiple	Multiple business would mean multiple
	businesses?	industries. Hence, a Sum of the Parts (SOTP)
		approach would be ideal with each business
		being valued separately and then being
		aggregated.
		A valuer needs to determine discount rate for
		each business separately as Beta will vary for
		each industry. A valuer shall never consider
		a joint or an average Beta for all.
		Capital deployed for each segment shall also
		be determined independently.
		Hence, levered beta for each segment shall
		be used in identifying cost of capital (or
		discount rate) related to that segment.
		Cach flows of each cogmont shall also be
		Cash flows of each segment shall also be
2.	Kindly elaborate the concept of	identified separately.  Please refer Educational Material on ÏCAI
۷.	terminal cash flow under DCF Method?	Valuation Standard 103 – Valuation
	terminal cash how ander Der Piethou:	Approaches and Methods as issued by
		Valuation Standards Board of ICAI and ICAI
		RVO available at
		TO Grandole ac
		63029vsb51000.pdf (icai.org)
3.	Why is DCF used as a compulsory tool	As per ICAI Valuation Standard 103- DCF
J.	, is 2 st decad as a comparisory tool	ps. 16 ta valuation damagna 100 Doi

S. No	Question	Answer
	for valuation and also as the most	Method is one of the methods under Income
	adaptable method in valuation?	Approach. It is the most popular method with
		the valuers owing to its intrinsic nature, but
		it shall not be assumed that it is the
		compulsory method of valuation for all
		valuation assignments.
		DCF has its own merits and demerits and is
		not a compulsory tool.
		Another reason why DCF is so popular is the
		fact that it generally requires lesser amount
		of research as against other methods such as
		comparable methods, as herein the initial
		projections are provided by the clients and to
		which a valuer applies professional
		skepticism.
		Please note that ICAI Valuation Standards
		place the onus on the valuers to identify the
		most suitable method of valuation under any
		assignment. The valuation approaches and
		methods shall be selected in a manner which
		would maximise the use of relevant
		observable inputs and minimise the use of
		unobservable inputs.
4.	DCF is based on certain assumption	Under DCF a valuer shall necessarily:-
	and the success of these assumption is	Analyse the assumptions.
	also an assumption, then why is it	test reasonableness of assumptions in
	called prudent method of valuation?	context of historical records and current
		market conditions.
		Mere estimations without substantiation

S. No	Question	Answer
		do not facilitate independent valuation
		of fair value.
		Any valuer when working on any projections
		and estimations, works with some inherent
		limitations. A valuer can use various tools
		and analysis like regression analysis or trend
		analysis to limit risks of these assumptions
		and to determine the fairness of projections.
		IVSC have recently issued an exposure draft
		on IVS -500 (Financial Instruments) which
		includes a new concept on proportionality. It
		explains that the risk and the potential efforts
		required by a valuer to mitigate that risk are
		directly proportional. Higher the risk higher
		is the level of efforts.
5.	Softwares are now available for	Software is mere a tool. One can use such
	valuation, but qualitative review is	software for any statistical analysis.
	absent in many, kindly share your	However, it is not recommended to use
	view?	software that directly quotes conclusion of
		value i.e., fair value.
		As a valuer, in your peer review, you are
		expected to document and explain the
		methodology. Use of software means
		standardization of process and inputs. Also,
		in many cases, it could cull data from
		databases appropriately and provide quickly
		and comprehensively. However, client
		specific adjustments may not be achieved in
		case software is rigid. Hence, use of

S. No	Question	Answer
		valuation software should be appropriately
		tempered with judgement.
6.	What is the methodology and the type	Please refer Frequently Asked Questions on
	of Valuer (RV/ Merchant banker/CA)	Valuation as issued by Valuation Standards
	prescribed under various acts/ laws in	Board of ICAI and ICAI RVO available at
	India: Companies act/ IT act/ FEMA?	https://resource.cdn.icai.org/54846vs
	There seems to be varied opinions and	bfaq.pdf
	interpretations. Kindly clarify?	
7.	What are the various Methods of	ICAI Valuation Standard 103- specifies
	valuations for unlisted companies?	various approaches and methods of
		valuation. It mentions that the valuer needs
		to select the most appropriate approach or
		method very responsibly as there is no single
		approach or method that is best suited in
		every situation.
		The valuation approaches and methods shall
		be selected in a manner which would
		maximise the use of relevant observable
		inputs and minimise the use of unobservable
		inputs.
		The key factors that a valuer needs to
		consider while selecting an approach are as
		also mentioned therein.
8.	Under the Companies Act, you are	Both the Registered Valuer and Merchant
	required to have a valuation report of	Banker should perform independent
	registered valuer. But under Income	valuation.
	Tax Act, if the valuation is carried out	
	under DCF, the report should be	Further, Representations have been
	necessarily from a merchant banker.	submitted to various Regulatory Authorities
	How to reconcile the two valuations?	for mandating valuation under various

S. No	Question	Answer
	How to address the clients cost issue?	regimes by a Registered Valuer and to bring
		about uniformity in valuation.
9.	When IRR (internal rate of Return) is	Please use Microsoft excel to identify IRR.
	determined manually, that is by	Also note that IRR should not be used as a
	Interpolation method, if the lower	discounting factor. IRR is not an input.
	range and higher range are wide apart	Discounting rate shall be independently
	then we do not get the exact IRR rate.	calculated (for example by using CAPM
	The lower and upper range must be	approach).
	close to get exact answer. Then How	
	do we decide on such range manually?	
	(I know that we can do it by excel in	
	minutes)	
10.	In case projection of free cash flow is	The valuation approaches and methods shall
	difficult, can other methods of	be selected in a manner which would
	valuation of shares of Startup	maximise the use of relevant observable
	company be used like 1st Chicago	inputs and minimise the use of unobservable
	method or Berkus method, instead of	inputs.
	DCF method?	
		Please refer to chapter "Valuation of Start-Up
		Companies" in Education Material on ICAI
		Valuation Standard 301- Business Valuation
		as issued by Valuation Standards Board of
		ICAI and ICAI RVO available at
		https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63123vsb5107
		4.pdf
11.	If market information is not available	No, generally Beta shall not be assumed as 1
	for Company, can we take beta as 1	without any analysis or back-up workings.
	with specific note in report?	Also, for reasons if CAPM model cannot be
	Please note that Industry is also new.	computed, as provided, it is possible to use
		Build Up Method (generally used only in
		absence of market inputs).

S. No	Question	Answer
12.	1. EBIT Add: Depreciation Less Tax,	Total Fair Value (-) Money considered as an
	Changes in Capex , Increase of WC =	infusion into capital = Pre-money valuation
	Free Cash Flow .	
	2. Apply DCF to arrive at Present Value	
	of Equity = Post Money Valuation Less	
	Investor Funding = Pre-Money	
	Valuation	
	3. Is it Correct Method of Arriving at	
	Pre-Money Value.	
	4. See Method of arriving Pre-Money	
	Value without deducting Investor	
	Money.	
13.	For rights issue by Pvt Co, at what	Neither is compulsory.
	value shares should be issued, face	
	value or FMV?	
14.	Right issue need not be at valuation	As per Companies Act, in case of rights issue
	price?	valuation is not mandatory.
		As per Income Tax Act, if shares are issued
		on premium, then only valuation is
		mandatory, else it might be considered as
		Income of the Company.
15.	How long is a valuation report valid for	Valuation reports are valid forever for Value
	a Company?	as on Valuation Date.
		Valuation Report will always give valuation as
		on the valuation date and can be referred as
		required.
		Further, under IBC 2016 cases, it is now a
		concluded position that a valuation report is
		valid for 6 months, but this is not applicable

S. No	Question	Answer
		for any other Act specifically.
		However, considering that the valuation is as
		of a valuation date, as time elapses, the
		valuation obtained may become more and
		more inappropriate as of such current date.
16.	Whether valuation is required for buy	Yes, under Income Tax Act (Rule 40BB) and
	back of shares?	maybe under FEMA if non-resident
		shareholders are involved.
		Under The Companies Act, 2013, there is no
		mandated requirement for valuation for a
		buy back. However, governance processes
		may desire to have the same on record.
17.	For purposes of section 56(2)(viib),	Under Section 56(2) (viib) read with Rule
	valuation report is required from a CA	11UA of Income Tax Act, valuation report is
	(Registered valuer as per companies	required from a Merchant Banker, if DCF
	act) or from merchant valuer.	based valuation is to be adopted for
		determining the premium.
		If the premium is determined using the book
		value method, the same need not be
		computed by a merchant banker.
18.	Whether valuation is required during	Yes, for issue of shares under section
	an Investment from Investor?	62(10)(c).
19.	In case of start-up where we are not	Please refer to chapter "Valuation of Start-Up
	able to apply the three approaches, we	Companies" in Education Material on ICAI
	apply specific start up method. Please	Valuation Standard 301- Business Valuation
	guide whether it is allowed as per ICAI	as issued by Valuation Standards Board of
	Valuation Standard and what note can	ICAI and ICAI RVO available at
	be added in the Valuation Report?	

S. No	Question	Answer
		https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63123vsb5107
		4.pdf
20.	What is the most appropriate method	You can refer to our webinar to understand
	to value a company under the given	how to capture impact of Covid-19 in
	COVID situation, as the market may	valuation. Available at
	react in a very different way compared	http://ecpl.live/icai/19042020/
	to what the company thinks?	
		You can also refer Valuation Professionals'
		Insight Series IV, which has multiple articles
		on this. It is available at
		https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63123vsb5107
		4.pdf
21.	In a Private Limited Co., some of the	The value of the company needs to be
	shareholders wants to get out and	determined considering the value of the
	offer their shares to other	business computed on an acceptable
	shareholders. The Co. holds	method and approach. Valuation for the
	immovable properties like land and	given purpose and the surplus land and
	buildings and running business of sale	buildings shall be considered at their fair
	and service of motor buses. How to do	market values to arrive at the value of the
	valuation of shares for this	entity.
	transaction?	
22.	Are the ICAI valuation standards the	i. For valuation reports under Companies
	authoritative document to be followed	Act (Section 247): ICAI-RVO adopted
	in valuation process, or the certified	standards and hence the ICAI Valuation
	valuers are at liberty to adopt any of	Standards are mandatory for the
	the methods based on their choice and	members enrolled with ICAI RVO.
	circumstances? How judgement	ii. For all other valuation reports – It is
	should be made for the best of the	recommendatory initially from 1st July
	methods?	2018 for chartered accountants
		however will become mandatory once it
		is notified by The Ministry of Corporate
		Affairs

S. No	Question	Answer
23.	In recent covid scenarios, is DCF	Yes, but along with it a valuer may use Monte
	method suitable to deploy for valuation?	Carlo Simulation for multiple scenarios.
		Please watch webinar to understand how to
		capture impact of Covid-19 in valuation.
		Available at
		http://ecpl.live/icai/19042020/
		You can also refer to Valuation Professionals'
		Insight Series IV, which has multiple articles
		on this. It is available at
		https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63123vsb5107
		4.pdf
24.	What are your views on impacts of the	IBBI guidelines are essentially bringing out
	IBBI circular regarding lesser use of	the need that disclaimers shall not be for the
	disclaimers?	purpose of limiting valuer's responsibility for
		the valuation report or to make the valuation
		unsuitable for the purpose for which it was
		conducted.
25.	If valuer use more than 2 methods	Logically, gap should not be significant
	(e.g., DCF , comparable methods ) and	in case different methods are applied to
	there are significant variances in	value a same asset. Often significantly
	valuation from both, whether median	differing values are calculated on
	formula will suffice , please share your	account of mismatching assumptions under different methods.
	views.	
		<ul> <li>It is important to align assumptions or implied assumptions under all methods.</li> </ul>
		Doing so, will naturally bring parity
		among values derived from multiple
		methods.
		Average Median can be used only in
		case the difference is not Material.

S. No	Question	Answer
		Wherever there are material differences
		between the methods, appropriateness
		of the approach and methods of
		valuation as well as the assumptions
		need to be revisited by the valuer to
		either end of reconciling the differences
		to a reasonable gap or to discard some
		method(s) as inappropriate.
26.	Could you throw some light on	Please refer to chapter "Valuation of Start-Up
	valuation of startups? How justified are	Companies" in Education Material on ICAI
	the methods being used and do you	Valuation Standard 301- Business Valuation
	think they are appropriate?	as issued by Valuation Standards Board of
		ICAI and ICAI RVO available at
		https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63123vsb5107
		4.pdf
27.	What is the premise of value? What is	As per ICAI Valuation Standard 102
	the difference b/w valuation base and	Valuation Premise:
	premise of value?	
		It refers to the conditions and circumstances
		how an asset is deployed. The premise of
		value represents the general concept under
		which standard of value falls. Examples of
		valuation premise are (a) highest and best
		use (b) going concern value (c) as is where
		is value (d) orderly liquidation and (e) forced
		transaction.
		Valuation base:
		Valuation base means the indication of the
		type of value being used in an engagement.
		Different valuation bases may lead to

different conclusions of value. Therefore, it is important for the valuer to identify the bases of value pertinent to the engagement. Examples are (a) Fair value (b) Participant specific value (c) Liquidation value.  28. In case of conflict, which standards or International Valuation Standards or International Valuation Standards?  International Valuation Standards or International Valuation Standards and hence the ICAI Valuation Standards are mandatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  International Valuation Standards are mandatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  International Valuation Standards are mandatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  International Valuation Standards are mandatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  International Valuation Standards are mandatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  International Valuation Standards and hence the ICAI Valuation Standards are mandatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  International Valuation Standards or It is recommendatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  International Valuation Standards or It is recommendatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  International Valuation Standards or It is recommendatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  International Valuation Standards or It is recommendatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  International Valuation Standards or ICAI Valuation reports under Companies Act (Section 247): ICAI-RVO adopted standards and hence the ICAI Valuation Standards and hence the ICAI Valuation Standards are mandatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  International Valuation Standards or ICAI Valuation reports under Companies Act (Section 247): ICAI-RVO adopted standards and hence the ICAI Valuation Standards and hence the ICAI Valuation or ICAI Valuation Provided Standards and hence the ICAI Valuation Provided Sta	S. No	Question	Answer
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specific value (c) Liquidation value.  28. In case of conflict, which standards will prevail - ICAI Valuation Standards or International Valuation Standards?  International Valuation Standards or International Valuation Standards and hence the ICAI Valuation Standards are mandatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  International Valuation Standards or International Valuation Standards are mandatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  International Valuation Standards or International Valuation Standards are mandatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  International Valuation Standards or International Valuation Standards are mandatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  International Valuation Standards or International Valuation Standards are mandatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  International Valuation Standards will prevail for following:-  International Valuation Standards and hence the ICAI Valuation Standards and hence the ICAI Valuation Standards are mandatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  International Valuation Standards are mandatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  International Valuation Standards are mandatory fo			of value pertinent to the engagement.
28. In case of conflict, which standards will prevail for following: International Valuation Standards or International Valuation Standards?  International Valuation Standards?  i. For valuation reports under Companies Act (Section 247): ICAI-RVO adopted standards and hence the ICAI Valuation Standards are mandatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  ii. For all other valuation reports — It is recommendatory from 1st July 2018 for chartered accountants however will become mandatory once be notified by The Ministry of Corporate Affairs.  29. Can we do weighted average of value arrived from comparable price/transaction method and DCF method?  ii. For all other valuation reports — It is recommendatory from 1st July 2018 for chartered accountants however will become mandatory once be notified by The Ministry of Corporate Affairs.  iii. For valuation reports under Companies Act (Section 247): ICAI-RVO adopted standards are mandatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  iii. For all other valuation reports — It is recommendatory from 1st July 2018 for chartered accountants however will become mandatory once be notified by The Ministry of Corporate Affairs.  iii. For valuation reports — It is recommendatory for 1st July 2018 for chartered accountants however will become mandatory once be notified by The Ministry of Corporate Affairs.  iii. For valuation reports — It is recommendatory for 1st July 2018 for chartered accountants however will become mandatory once be notified by The Ministry of Corporate Affairs.  iii. For valuation reports — It is recommendatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  iii. For all other valuation reports — It is recommendatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  iii. For all other valuation reports — It is recommendatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  iii. For all other valuation reports — It is recommendatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  iii. For all other valuation reports — It is recommendatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  iii. For al			Examples are (a) Fair value (b) Participant
prevail - ICAI Valuation Standards or International Valuation Standards?  i. For valuation reports under Companies Act (Section 247): ICAI-RVO adopted standards and hence the ICAI Valuation Standards are mandatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  ii. For all other valuation reports — It is recommendatory from 1st July 2018 for chartered accountants however will become mandatory once be notified by The Ministry of Corporate Affairs.  29. Can we do weighted average of value arrived from comparable price/ transaction method and DCF method?  • First, you should not get material difference in values under multiple methods.  • If your values are significantly different, you need to bring parity in assumptions made under various methods.  • You can use 'calibration technique' to reconcile and narrow down the differences.  • Valuers should not arbitrarily attach a weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods.  • Instead, he should choose a method			specific value (c) Liquidation value.
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Standards are mandatory for the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.  ii. For all other valuation reports – It is recommendatory from 1st July 2018 for chartered accountants however will become mandatory once be notified by The Ministry of Corporate Affairs.  29. Can we do weighted average of value arrived from comparable price/ transaction method and DCF method?  • First, you should not get material difference in values under multiple methods.  • If your values are significantly different, you need to bring parity in assumptions made under various methods.  • You can use 'calibration technique' to reconcile and narrow down the differences.  • Valuers should not arbitrarily attach a weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods.  • Instead, he should choose a method			Act (Section 247): ICAI-RVO adopted
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ii. For all other valuation reports – It is recommendatory from 1st July 2018 for chartered accountants however will become mandatory once be notified by The Ministry of Corporate Affairs.  29. Can we do weighted average of value arrived from comparable price/ transaction method and DCF method?  • First, you should not get material difference in values under multiple methods.  • If your values are significantly different, you need to bring parity in assumptions made under various methods.  • You can use 'calibration technique' to reconcile and narrow down the differences.  • Valuers should not arbitrarily attach a weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods.  • Instead, he should choose a method			Standards are mandatory for the
recommendatory from 1st July 2018 for chartered accountants however will become mandatory once be notified by The Ministry of Corporate Affairs.  29. Can we do weighted average of value arrived from comparable price/ transaction method and DCF method?  • First, you should not get material difference in values under multiple methods.  • If your values are significantly different, you need to bring parity in assumptions made under various methods.  • You can use 'calibration technique' to reconcile and narrow down the differences.  • Valuers should not arbitrarily attach a weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods.  • Instead, he should choose a method			members enrolled with ICAI RVO.
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<ul> <li>Can we do weighted average of value arrived from comparable price/ transaction method and DCF method?</li> <li>If your values are significantly different, you need to bring parity in assumptions made under various methods.</li> <li>You can use 'calibration technique' to reconcile and narrow down the differences.</li> <li>Valuers should not arbitrarily attach a weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods.</li> <li>Instead, he should choose a method</li> </ul>			chartered accountants however will
<ul> <li>Can we do weighted average of value arrived from comparable price/ transaction method and DCF method?</li> <li>If your values are significantly different, you need to bring parity in assumptions made under various methods.</li> <li>You can use 'calibration technique' to reconcile and narrow down the differences.</li> <li>Valuers should not arbitrarily attach a weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods.</li> <li>Instead, he should choose a method</li> </ul>			become mandatory once be notified by
arrived from comparable price/ transaction method and DCF method?  If your values are significantly different, you need to bring parity in assumptions made under various methods.  You can use 'calibration technique' to reconcile and narrow down the differences.  Valuers should not arbitrarily attach a weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods.  Instead, he should choose a method			The Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
transaction method and DCF method?  If your values are significantly different, you need to bring parity in assumptions made under various methods.  You can use 'calibration technique' to reconcile and narrow down the differences.  Valuers should not arbitrarily attach a weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods.  Instead, he should choose a method	29.	Can we do weighted average of value	First, you should not get material
<ul> <li>If your values are significantly different, you need to bring parity in assumptions made under various methods.</li> <li>You can use 'calibration technique' to reconcile and narrow down the differences.</li> <li>Valuers should not arbitrarily attach a weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods.</li> <li>Instead, he should choose a method</li> </ul>		arrived from comparable price/	difference in values under multiple
different, you need to bring parity in assumptions made under various methods.  • You can use 'calibration technique' to reconcile and narrow down the differences.  • Valuers should not arbitrarily attach a weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods.  • Instead, he should choose a method		transaction method and DCF method?	methods.
assumptions made under various methods.  • You can use 'calibration technique' to reconcile and narrow down the differences.  • Valuers should not arbitrarily attach a weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods.  • Instead, he should choose a method			• If your values are significantly
methods.  • You can use 'calibration technique' to reconcile and narrow down the differences.  • Valuers should not arbitrarily attach a weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods.  • Instead, he should choose a method			different, you need to bring parity in
<ul> <li>You can use 'calibration technique' to reconcile and narrow down the differences.</li> <li>Valuers should not arbitrarily attach a weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods.</li> <li>Instead, he should choose a method</li> </ul>			assumptions made under various
reconcile and narrow down the differences.  • Valuers should not arbitrarily attach a weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods.  • Instead, he should choose a method			methods.
<ul> <li>Valuers should not arbitrarily attach a weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods.</li> <li>Instead, he should choose a method</li> </ul>			You can use `calibration technique' to
<ul> <li>Valuers should not arbitrarily attach a weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods.</li> <li>Instead, he should choose a method</li> </ul>			reconcile and narrow down the
weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods.  • Instead, he should choose a method			differences.
weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods.  • Instead, he should choose a method			Valuers should not arbitrarily attach a
value of various methods.  • Instead, he should choose a method			weight to calculate weighted average
			Instead, he should choose a method
that most reflects fair value of a			that most reflects fair value of a

S. No	Question	Answer
		company. Such value shall be concluded to be fair value. Other values to be discarded without capturing them with any assigned weights.  • If valuation under multiple methods is within reasonable range, weights can be assigned. Higher weight shall be assigned to conclusion from that method which reflects inherent strengths of the business under valuation. For example, company having margins higher than peer shall be valued with high weight to EBITDA multiple and lower weight to Revenue Multiple.
30.	In DCF method valuation, we take data from the client mentioning all projections, growth rate, cost of capital etc., but in case of new company management presents all the data to arrive at the desired valuation. The valuation report is issued based on these data. Now if company makes some default and does not achieve the required projection, then in this case are valuers liable or not?	ICAI Valuation Standard 201- clearly spells out  "The judgments made by the valuer during the course of assignment, including the sufficiency of the data made available to meet the purpose of the valuation, must be adequately supported."  "The valuer shall carry out relevant analyses and evaluations through discussions, inspections, survey, calculations and such other means as may be applicable and available to that effect."  ICAI Valuation Standards 2018 also states

S. No	Question	Answer
		that a valuer is expected to exercise
		Professional Skepticism in all his Valuation
		Assignments.
		An attitude of professional skepticism means
		the <i>valuer</i> makes a critical assessment, with
		a questioning mind, of the validity of
		information obtained and is alert to
		information that contradicts or brings into
		question the reliability of documents or
		representations by the responsible party.
		Consequently, valuer needs to critically
		evaluate reasonableness of management
		developed prospective financial statements.
31.	Rule 12 of prospectus and allotment	Yes, if the rights issue is made for
	rules specify valuation report to be	consideration other than cash.
	attached in PAS3 when Securities are	
	issued for consideration other than	
	cash. Will right issue be covered by	
	this?	
32.	Is it mandate to corroborate the value	As a best practice, the values under the
	under one approach with the second?	different approaches adopted should not be
		at a significant variance from each other. If
		the initial workings are not meeting this
		criterion, the Valuer should revisit his or her
		analysis before concluding.
		However, it is not a mandate under ICAI
		Valuation Standards but a best practice.
33.	If valuation of shares of company	No. Such valuation shall be carried by
	which only has investment in	specific asset class of registered valuer with

S. No	Question	Answer
	immovable properties must be done by	IBBI.
	net assets value, then immovable	
	properties are to be valued at FMV?	
	Can a chartered accountant do this	
	valuation?	
34.	Whether result of DCF method can be	It is not required legally but yes; one can
	tested with actual data later? For e.g.:	always retest the assumptions made initially
	DCF valuation done in 2017 (with	and determine the reasons for deviation for
	projection of 2018,2019,2020,2021 so	future. For any future engagement, historical
	on) and now in 2021 we want to retest	deviation becomes a reason to question
	DCF valuation done in 2017 with actual	reasonableness of the projections.
	numbers of 2018 & 2019, can it be	
	done?	
35.	Are Non-CA RVOs mandated to use	i. For valuation reports under Companies
	valuation standards?	Act (Section 247): ICAI-RVO adopted
		standards and hence the ICAI
		Valuation Standards are mandatory for
		the members enrolled with ICAI RVO.
		i. For all other valuation reports – It is
		recommendatory initially from 1st July
		2018 for chartered accountants
		however will become mandatory once
		notified by The Ministry of Corporate
		Affairs
36.	Companies on a reporting date are	Please refer Ind AS 36 which explains the
	required to do impairment testing for	concept of 'Recoverable value.'
	assets like premises and IT equipment	
	in service industry. How to determine	
	recoverable value of mentioned	
	assets?	
37.	What is the acceptable difference that	As a best practice, the values under the
	as a valuer we can have under	different approaches adopted should not be

S. No	Question	Answer
	different methods say income vs	at a significant variance from each other. If
	market?	the initial workings are not meeting this
		criterion, the Valuer should revisit his or her
		analysis before concluding.
		There is no standard measure for acceptable
		difference.
		Very second to be death at the Country of the count
		You need to look at it from the perspective
		of 'materiality'. Accordingly, this may be considered.
38.	If an Indian company transfers its	You can use any/all method prescribed under
50.	100% shares to foreign company, then	valuation standards. The valuer needs to
	which method should be used for	evaluate and determine the appropriate
	valuation of Indian Co?	approach and method as prescribed in the
		valuation standards
39.	DCF is best applicable only to going	Valuers can use Monte Carlo Simulation
	concern entities, technological	along with DCF for multiple scenarios during
	enabled, start-ups service oriented,	unprecedented times.
	which have potential of future earnings	
	in a growth manner. Can we say so?	Please watch webinar to understand how to
	How are valuations impacted under	capture impact of Covid-19 in valuation.
	DCF methods under force majeure like	Available at
	COVID conditions, natural calamities	http://ecpl.live/icai/19042020/
	etc.	
		You can also refer to Valuation Professionals'
		Insight Series IV, which has multiple articles
		on this. It is available at
		https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63123vsb5107
40		4.pdf
40.	Whether listed company are required	A valuer can undertake annual valuation
	to undertake valuation on quarterly	however same shall be backed with complete

S. No	Question	Answer
	basis, or they may go for annual	data either monthly or quarterly, clearly
	valuation? Which may be acceptable to	depicting the seasonal impact and
	Auditor?	assumptions considered on a quarterly basis.
		For derivative financial instruments,
		remeasurement is required at the end of
		each reporting period. Hence, for listed
		companies, fair valuation is required for each
		quarter.
41.	How to identify whether we should go	It will depend upon the type of value that a
	for DCF for Equity (DCFE) or DCF for	valuer needs to determine i.e., Equity Value
	Firm (DCFF)?	or Enterprise Value.
		However, Equity value can be determined
		using either of these approaches but the final
		value under both shall be the same.
		In case there are material debts in the
		company the free cash flow for equity
		becomes trickier and hence a valuer shall
		first determine the enterprise value using the
		Free cash flow for firm and thereafter reduce
		value of debt from it to arrive at equity value.
		In either method Value of equity shall always
		remain same.
42.	How many years of projections should	The length of the period of projections
	be considered for DCF Method?	(explicit forecast period) shall be determined
		based on the following factors:
		i. Nature of the asset- where the business is
		of cyclical nature, explicit forecast period
		should ordinarily consider one entire cycle
		(for example cement business).

S. No	Question	Answer
		ii. Life of the asset- In case of asset with
		definite life, explicit period should be for
		the entire life of the asset (for example,
		debt instruments, Build Operate Transfer
		(BOT) road projects).
		iii. Sufficient period- The forecast period
		should have a length of time that is
		sufficient for the asset to achieve stable
		levels of operating performance.
		iv. Reliable data- The data that are used for
		projecting the cash flows, should be
		reliable cash flow projections should
		reasonably capture the growth prospects
		and earnings capability of a company.
		Ind AS 36 suggests not to use period beyond
		5 years for impairment testing.
43.	In case of valuation of equity share,	If the valuation is being done for the purpose
	using DCF Method for right issue,	of pricing the rights issue, as the valuation is
	whether we need to consider the	a pre-money valuation, the inflow from the
	proceeds of right issue as cash	rights issue should not be considered.
	inflows? In many cases it is seen that	
	the valuer does not consider proceed	However, if the purpose is to identify the
	of right issue as cash inflows in	share value post the rights issue (which may
	projections.	be done at any price and is not legally
		required to be done on a valuation), then it
		would be appropriate to consider the inflow
		of funds from the rights issue and the
		number of equity shares post such rights
		issue to determine the per share equity value
		post the rights issue.
44.	How effective is DCF method in case of	Yes, DCF is effective even with negative cash

S. No	Question	Answer
	negative cash flow?	flows.
		E.g Most of the Big Start-ups like TESLA
		has higher burn outs and initially for couple
		of years negative cash flow that does not
		means that DCF cannot be used for these
		companies.
		The break-even point is estimated, and
		valuer needs to ascertain how the negative
		margins will turn 0 and thereafter positive
		and ultimately when will it become
		sustainable with low growth rate.
		Accordingly, the explicit period shall be
		considered and estimations shall be
		developed appropriately.
		Stress testing and scenario-based modelling
		could also be performed along with
		sensitivity analysis to check the confidence
		level of the fair value identified.
45.	Sometimes there is a wide gap	Valuer can go ahead and use DCF value in
	between market approach and DCF	this case provided it is favorable. However, a
	approach inherently because DCF	valuer needs to do research and identify why
	takes a long-term view. This was	the comparable price under market approach
	especially apparent last year when	were significantly lower.
	markets were down and a market	
	approach would have rendered very	One of the reasons can be the nature of
	low values, whereas DCF would result	multiple used under Market Approach.
	in much higher values. How to get	
	comfortable with this difference when	A multiple based on EBIDTA will be closer to
	management asks to take a long-term	the DCF Value, while a Revenue multiple

S. No	Question	Answer
	view?	might generate a depressed value.
		And the reason being though the top line
		may be same, but the efficiency achieved
		represented in margins will not be captured
		herein.
		DCF is board on manifes on boards Cook
		DCF is based on margins so try using Cash
		Profit/Operating Profit/EBIDTA multiple
46	A result in some analysis of settle socials as to	instead of revenue multiple.
46.	A newly incorporated entity wishes to	Please refer to chapter "Valuation of Start-Up
	issue equity shares through Private	Companies" in Education Material on ICAI
	Placement and provides us with the	Valuation Standard 301- Business Valuation
	'Project Report' for the purpose of	as issued by Valuation Standards Board of
	valuation. What measure do we need	ICAI and ICAI RVO available at
	to take to reduce the risk with respect	https://recourse.cdn.ispi.org/62122/shE107
	to the feasibility as there is no historic data available?	https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63123vsb5107
47.	Please check the value under DCF with	4.pdf  Ves. if the value has been independently
47.		Yes, if the value has been independently derived under both the methods and there is
	market approach and if the value is	no material difference.
	closer to market are the assumption prudent?	no material difference.
48.	Terminal Value is very tricky, how to	Please refer to ICAI Valuation Standard 103-
70.	check and define the Terminal Value?	Valuation Approaches and Methods as it
	Is there any uniform method to arrive	discusses terminal value in detail. (Para 74-
	at Terminal Value?	83)
	at reminal value:	
		You can also refer to Educational Material on
		ÏCAI Valuation Standard 103 – Valuation
		Approaches and Methods as issued by
		Valuation Standards Board of ICAI and ICAI
		RVO available at
L		

S. No	Question	Answer
		63029vsb51000.pdf (icai.org)
49.	What are the sources where data for	Deal data is available with many private
	private valuations are available? Like	database providers. You can check online.
	the valuation for startups.	
50.	While calculating Terminal value how	Gordon Growth Model or Perpetual growth
	to decide whether Gordon growth	model assumes that a business has an
	model should be used or Exit multiple	infinite life and a stable growth rate of cash
	should be used?	flows. Terminal value is derived
	Also does the terminal value	mathematically by dividing the perpetuity
	calculation varies basis the investor	cash flows (cash flows which are expected to
	i.e., a Private Equity investor or	grow at a stable pace) with the discount rate
	strategic investor?	as reduced by the stable growth rate.
		Terminal Value(n) - Expected ECE(n+1) /
		Terminal Value(n) = Expected FCF(n+1) / (Discount Rate – Expected Growth Rate)
		(Discount Nate Expected Growth Nate)
		Exit Multiple - The estimation of terminal
		value under this method involves application
		of market multiple (EV/EBITDA, EV/Sales,
		etc.) to the perpetuity earnings/ income. This
		method undercuts the notion of intrinsic
		value, which is what DCF method is designed
		to measure. The multiple that is used to
		estimate the terminal value comes from
		looking at what peer group companies are
		trading in the market. Although this
		approach is comparatively very simple but
		since multiple has a huge impact on
		valuation hence it is extremely critical how it
		is being obtained.
		Hence for a going concern company wherein

S. No	Question	Answer
		we see a constant growth Gordons Growth
		Model shall be used.
		In case there is some uncertainty around the
		growth rate and is not constant then exit
		multiple can be used.
		In case it is not a going concern then the
		salvage value/liquidation value approach can
		be used.
51.	In the current techno era, products	Sometimes we use option modelling for
	lifeline determination is a big problem.	pharma related technological development.
	A company based on a single or a very	For others, scenario-based modelling which
	few products may lose the market	captures probability of failure can be used.
	because of technology development.	
	How to address this problem and	
	include amount spent on R&D in	
	valuation?	
52.	Are there instances where value as per	Logically, valuer should not have issued
	valuation is subsequently changed due	report unless required by law. Law does not
	to negotiations and agreement? Is	require any report unless transaction is
	value needed to be restated legally?	concluded. Thus, the need for report arises
	and if so, the valuation shall be done	only once transaction is concluded.
	by another or same valuer?	
		If valuer has issued a report before
		conclusion of transaction. It may be difficult
		to revise value with fundamentally different
		assumptions under new valuation to
		conclude transaction value to be fair value.
		There is high probability that his first
		valuation was subject to errors as transaction
		value is fundamentally different from his

S. No	Question	Answer
		previously concluded value.
53.	For valuation of company out of India	If the cost of equity has been considered
	under DCF method, we have taken	correctly for the said country, then you need
	cost of equity of said country. Do we	not add the country risk premium again.
	need to add country risk factor, or is it	
	already covered when we take local	
	cost of equity?	
54.	Whether we can consider that	The question is very subjective, and the
	Valuation is more of an art than	opinion varies from person to person.
	science?	It is essentially a balance between the two.
55.	In case of start-ups, does the	Please refer to chapter "Valuation of Start-Up
	valuations carried out be revalued	Companies" in Education Material on ICAI
	seeing the market fluctuations and its	Valuation Standard 301- Business Valuation
	impacts?	as issued by Valuation Standards Board of
		ICAI and ICAI RVO available at
		https://www.was.adn.iasi.ava/62122vahE107
		https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63123vsb5107 4.pdf
56.	When we say that we need to obtain	As per the Companies Act, 2013, ESOP could
50.	report from a Registered Valuer while	be issued with exercise price being equal to
	implementing an ESOP plan (as per	the face value or any other value as may be
	Companies Rules), so what we are	determined and approved.
	trying to say is that the offer price /	34F
	exercise price cannot be simply the	At the time of grant, valuation of unlisted
	face value of the equity share and the	equity shares is required to determine the
	same needs to be determined on some	fair value of the equity share and the value
	basis by a RV?	of the options (using Black Scholes model
		etc.,) for accounting the cost of the options
		as employee compensation cost.
57.	Please talk about the importance of	Please watch webinar to understand how to
	sensitivity in a COVID scenario –	capture impact of Covid-19 in valuation.
		Available at

S. No	Question	Answer
	a) how does it vary from industry	http://ecpl.live/icai/19042020/
	to industry?	
	b) how reliable are the	You can also refer to Valuation Professionals'
	information available in the	Insight Series IV, which has multiple articles
	public domain?	on this. It is available at
		https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63123vsb5107
		4.pdf
58.	Valuation will differs depending on the	No, it cannot be said. The explicit period
	number of years of projections	under DCF methodology shall be determined
	considered. So can we say DCF	by a valuer keeping following factors in mind.
	method is not perfect and altogether	
		i. Nature of the asset- where the business is
	buyer and seller?	of cyclical nature, explicit forecast period
		should ordinarily consider one entire cycle
		(for example cement business).
		ii. Life of the asset- In case of asset with
		definite life, explicit period should be for
		the entire life of the asset (for example,
		debt instruments, Build Operate Transfer
		(BOT) road projects).
		iii. Sufficient period- The forecast period should have a length of time that is
		sufficient for the asset to achieve stable
		levels of operating performance.
		iv.Reliable data- The data that are used for
		projecting the cash flows, should be
		reliable cash flow projections should
		reasonably capture the growth prospects
		and earnings capability of a company.
		5: 2. 5: 2. Expansion of a securpoint.
		Further, a valuer shall never conclude an
		assignment basis the negotiations between

S. No	Question	Answer
		the valuer and seller as that will be
		considered as professional negligence
		ICAI Valuation Standard 201- clearly spells out
		"The judgments made by the valuer during the course of assignment, including the sufficiency of the data made available to meet the purpose of the valuation, must be adequately supported."
		"The valuer shall carry out relevant analyses and evaluations through discussions, inspections, survey, calculations and such other means as may be applicable and available to that effect."
59.	DCF may not be practical in case of	Valuer should not decide the practicability
33.	government orders due to tendering,	based on government orders. Historical trend
	kindly share your view?	and general economic outlook can facilitate
		DCF method. Orders in hand can
		substantiate projections. Without orders in hand and insignificant historical records, projections are subject to serious
		deficiencies. In such case, probability of
		failure shall be considered.
60.	How to determine the discounting	Please refer to Education Material on ICAI
	factor? What are the guiding factors	Valuation Standard 103- Valuation
	towards it?	Approaches and Methods as issued by
		Valuation Standards Board of ICAI and ICAI
		RVO available at:-

S. No	Question	Answer
		https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63029vsb5100
		<u>0.pdf</u>
61.	We cannot rely on the report of a	Auditor can rely on the work done by Valuer
	valuer under "Depending on the Work	as an expert provided, he shall also use his
	of an Expert" as per Auditing	professional judgement while doing so.
	Standards? Kindly clarify?	
62.	The company wants to diversify into a	The actual choice of approach and method
	new venture, it raises debt capital. Is	needs to consider various factors and yes –
	it good to do DCF valuation under such	DCF method could also be considered if all
	scenario or any other method shall be	the other factors also favor using this
	adopted?	method.
63.	How is valuation done for start-ups. Is	Please refer to chapter "Valuation of Start-Up
	DCF method used here?	Companies" in Education Material on ICAI
		Valuation Standard 301- Business Valuation
		as issued by Valuation Standards Board of
		ICAI and ICAI RVO available at
		https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63123vsb5107
		4.pdf
64.	What will happen if during audit.	A Statutory Auditor shall not blindly rely upon
	Statutory Auditor is not convinced with	the work of a valuer, it is his responsibility to
	the Valuation Approach adopted?	verify the report using his professional
	Should the statutory auditor accept the	judgement as well.
	valuation report as it is or is he	
	required to given specific note in his	In case he is not convinced he can take it up
	audit report / notes to the accounts	with management and if not resolved can
	etc.?	specify same in his Audit Report.
65.	In respect of startup companies, we	Identify the value driver. It can be hits on
	see valuations jump from 1xto 2x and	website, likes on social media, acquisition of
	3x and to 4x in a matter of a year or	new customers (may be with free/
	two and these companies also raise	penetration strategy)
	funds basis these valuations. How	

S. No	Question	Answer
	does the value change so quickly in a	
	year? Is it that the projections	
	(assuming it is done on DCF method)	
	change in a matter of months?	
66.	When challenging the reasonableness	Check margins, revenue growth, perform
	of the various assumptions, are there	peer comparisons, identify reinvestment rate
	top 5 things that a professional can	etc.
	look for to understand what has gone	
	wrong / fatal flaws?	
67.	a) How to bring about conservative	ICAI Valuation Standards 2018 clearly states
	principles under DCF? The entire	that a valuer is expected to exercise
	process of DCF is based on	Professional Skepticism in all his Valuation
	assumptions?	Assignments.
	b) How to make sure the assumptions	
	are under the prudent principle?	An attitude of professional skepticism means
		the <i>valuer</i> makes a critical assessment, with
		a questioning mind, of the validity of
		information obtained and is alert to
		information that contradicts or brings into
		question the reliability of documents or
		representations by the responsible party.
		Further, ICAI Valuation Standard 201- clearly
		spells out:
		"The judgments made by the valuer during
		the course of assignment, including the
		sufficiency of the data made available to
		meet the purpose of the valuation, must be
		adequately supported."
		"The valuer shall carry out relevant analyses
		and evaluations through discussions,
		inspections, survey, calculations and such

S. No	Question	Answer
		other means as may be applicable and
		available to that effect."
68.	Is it fair to say that certain standard	You can use standard financial ratio analysis
	review methodology of the	(typically used by investors or bankers)
	assumptions, particularly the growth	Solvency Ratios
	model and earnings model, by	Liquidity Ratios
	industry, will be a great way to help	Profitability Ratios etc.
	the members?	
69.	In the light of the current pandemic	Please watch webinar to understand how to
	situation prevailing for more than one	capture impact of Covid-19 in valuation.
	year, how as a valuer you can take	Available at
	these situations into the DCF	http://ecpl.live/icai/19042020/
	valuation?	
		Please also refer to Valuation Professionals'
		Insight Series IV, which has multiple articles
		on this. It is available at
		https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63123vsb5107
		4.pdf
70.	Can CCPS be considered as equity for	No
	valuation under NAV method of	
	valuation under IT Act?	
71.	How to do valuation of corporate	It can be done by identifying potential cash
	guarantees? Process, mindset etc.	flow and timing of cash flow. It needs to be
	please discuss.	further adjusted for probability of cash flow.
72.	Is DCF providing pre-money or post-	It generally provides pre-money valuation as
	money valuation?	typically the further infusion of equity is not
		considered in the DCF computations as an
		inflow.
73.	For newly launched startups, DCF	The valuation approaches and methods shall
	calculation leads substantially higher	be selected in a manner which would
	value. How to deal with such	maximise the use of relevant observable
	situations?	inputs and minimise the use of unobservable

S. No	Question	Answer
		inputs.
		Please refer to chapter "Valuation of Start-Up Companies" in Education Material on ICAI Valuation Standard 301- Business Valuation as issued by Valuation Standards Board of ICAI and ICAI RVO available at
		https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63123vsb5107 4.pdf
74.	5% bonds Rs.100	Rs. 95 for certification under Ind AS
	1. Under Indian GAPP Balance Sheet	Rs. 100 for certification under AS
	liability of Rs.100	
	2. Under IndAS Balance Sheet liability	
	Rs.95, rest Rs.5 in Other Equity	
	What amount to reduce from NPV to	
	reflect Value for equity shareholders?	
75.	What is the responsibility of a	Auditor has all rights to question the
	Statutory Auditor if he finds during the audit of 3-4 years (considered for	valuation.
	valuation in DCF method) that the	Auditor should verify reasonableness of
	basis / numbers at which valuations	assumption and correctness of process
	was done does not match materially	followed by the valuer.
	with the actual numbers?	
76.	If Co. wants to issue 8% cumulative	The choice of method and approach will
	redeemable preference share, then	depend on case to case. One needs to
	can they apply DCF method?	consider the financial position of the
	If yes how to justify deriving fair value	company, potential for the growth in future,
	of Pref. Share?	likely scenarios and probability of liquidation
		to determine the value of the preference
		shares.
77.	DCF method typically values the entire	A valuer can refer to ICAI Valuation Standard

S. No	Question	Answer
	cashflow of the business, and includes	302- Intangible Asset and ICAI Valuation
	the values of the brand, customer	Standard 301- Business Valuation for it.
	relationships, customer contracts, etc.	
	However, at times, we are required to	Further, it is a good sanity check practice to
	value these intangible assets	undertake valuation of both Intangibles and
	separately, and in this context, how	the Business Value separately, to clearly spell
	would you split the valuation of the	out how much out of the business value is
	business between these components?	attributable towards Intangibles Asset. There
		is a high possibility of over valuing an
		intangible asset and this will ensure that
		there is a comparative check on the
		valuation.
		Intangible assets are riskier in comparison to
		tangible assets and hence the discount rate
		considered for Business value shall be higher
		than the discount rate considered for
		Intangible Asset.
78.	Market return and Risk-free rate must	Alpha is used in the Build-Up method and
	belong to the same industry we are	generally represents the industry risk and the
	valuing. So please throw some light on	company specific risk.
	Alpha?	
		In the CAPM model also some people
		consider Alpha where it reflects the company
		specific risk to be adjusted.
79.	Please share guidance on	Identify list of comparable listed
	measurement of beta of unlisted	companies and obtain their betas
	company/private company, and	Betas can be obtained from databases,
	reference in Valuations Standards for	newspapers and websites or even it can
	practically measuring the same?	be calculated using slope function of any
		spreadsheet like MS Excel.

S. No	Question	Answer
		Un-lever these betas using debt equity
		ratio and tax rate of respective
		companies.
		Calculate average of above betas
		Re-lever above beta with debt equity
		ratio and tax rate of unlisted company.
80.	In case of valuation of unquoted	Identify list of comparable listed
	shares, selection of beta becomes a	companies and obtain their betas
	challenge. Can you explain what	Betas can be obtained from databases,
	adjustments shall be made to beta of	newspapers and websites or even it can
	a quoted shares to arrive at a beta that	be calculated using slope function of any
	can be used for valuation of unquoted	spreadsheet like MS Excel.
	shares?	Un-lever these betas using debt equity
		ratio and tax rate of respective
		companies.
		Calculate average of above betas
		Re-lever above beta with debt equity
		ratio and tax rate of unlisted company.
81.	In case of valuation of technical know-	Value one asset at a time and then overall
	how and patents both, we want to use	match the weighted average return on assets
	relief from royalty method under	(WARA) with the WACC and the individual
	income approach for valuation of	asset values arrived at. This may at times
	intangible assets.	require some iterative working as the assets
	a) How do we distribute the value	and returns thereon may be interlinked.
	between both the assets under	
	this method?	
	b) How can we ascertain what is	
	the contribution of each asset	
	to valuation?	
82.	While determining market return , can	Generally, longer period the considered to
	you please clarify what is the period to	evaluate the market return, better it is. With
	be considered for estimation?	market data being available for a long period

S. No	Question	Answer
		of time, 10–15 years returns could be
		considered as more appropriate.
83.	How to calculate beta?	Kindly refer to pages 26-30 of Educational
		Material on ÏCAI Valuation Standard 103 –
		Valuation Approaches and Methods as issued
		by Valuation Standards Board of ICAI and
		ICAI RVO. It is available at:
		63029vsb51000.pdf (icai.org)
84.	While doing SFA valuation of holding	Valuer should not perform a valuation in
	company, how should a valuer deal	absence of critical data. Logically a wholly
	with the situation where financial	owned subsidiary is controlled by the parent
	statements of a wholly owned	i.e., appointing entity of the valuer. If parent
	subsidiary are not available for last 5-	cannot give the data of its subsidiary,
	6 years?	obviously, its management has intention not
		to share fair information with the valuer. In
		such scenarios, valuers must resign for the
		engagement. Otherwise, valuer will be guilty
		of professional negligence.
		However, there could be other reasons such
		as where the subsidiary has become defunct
		long back and this has led to the lack of
		records for the subsidiary etc., Accordingly,
		the reasons and its ramifications should be
		considered in each case of valuation
		appropriately.
85.	Which period Beta should be taken?	A reasonably long period gives a better idea
		of beta. Generally, at least 36 Months to 60
		months if available could be considered
		reasonable.
86.	When we review financial forecast of	In a DCF - FCFF computation, generally this

S. No	Question	Answer
	our client, we see negative cash flow	gets adjusted in terms of the negative
	in subsequent years. Management	cashflows considered in earlier periods while
	states they shall borrow. Are we	in the DCF - FCFE computation, this gets
	required to reduce present value of	adjusted by factoring the debt receipt in the
	this borrowing while calculating value	earlier year as well as the repayments and
	for equity shareholder holders?	the interest cost as outflow in the
		subsequent years.
87.	How to determine beta for start-ups,	Where directly comparable companies from
	as comparable are not available?	the listed space is not identifiable, could
	Further, is it fair to use cost of capital	consider selecting comparable companies
	in the range of 50-70 percent as	based on similar risk profile. In exceptional
	investors expect very high returns	cases where market inputs are not available,
	from start-ups? If not, how to	the build-up method could be used as an
	estimate the cost of capital?	alternative.
88.	Please share list/sites for database	1) Bloomberg
	sources for beta valuation.	2) Capital IQ
89.	What kind of companies are taken for	A valuer shall consider the factors in
	beta calculation? Is it ones with similar	identifying the following comparables:
	kind of objective and similar kind of	Industry to which the asset belongs;
	operation?	Geographic area of operations;
		Similar line of business, or similar
		economic forces that affect the asset
		being valued;
		Other parameters such as size (for
		example - revenue, assets, etc.), stage
		of life-cycle of the asset, profitability,
		diversification, etc. This list is not an
		exhaustive list, there may be certain
		other factors which a valuer shall
		consider while identifying and selecting
		the market comparables.
90.	When company is unlisted how risk of	Discount for Lack of marketability can be

S. No	Question	Answer
	Illiquidity is measured?	determined using multiple well-established
		methods, some of them are as under:-
		i. Restricted stock and private placement
		studies
		ii. Initial Public Offering studies
		iii. Synthetic bid-ask spreads
		iv. Protective put method of David Chaffe
		v. Average strike put option of John Finnerty
91.	How to find Beta for a startup where	Where directly comparable companies from
	there are no similar companies listed in	the listed space is not identifiable, could
	India/foreign?	consider selecting comparable companies
		based on similar risk profile. In exceptional
		cases where market inputs are not available,
		the build-up method could be used as an
		alternative.
92.	In private service company, what beta	Identify list of comparable listed
	can be taken?	companies and obtain their betas
		Betas can be obtained from databases,
		newspapers and websites or even it can
		be calculated using slope function of any
		spreadsheet like MS Excel.
		Un-lever these betas using debt equity
		ratio and tax rate of respective
		companies.
		Calculate average of above betas
		Re-lever above beta with debt equity
		ratio and tax rate of unlisted company.
93.	If a director of a registered valuer	Yes, UDIN is necessary irrespective of
	entity is a chartered accountant, is he	membership of registered valuers
	required to generate UDIN while	organisation, if member is practicing
	issuing signed report under registered	Chartered Accountant under ICAI certificate
	valuer entity?	of Practice in India.

S. No	Question	Answer
94.	Could you please repeat the names of	Bloomberg Terminal, Capital IQ and Market
	databases again?	Intelligence
95.	How to derive Average Beta? Just	Beta measures the market specific risk and
	simple average of Beta of all such	simple average of these can be considered
	Companies or some weightage to be	for multiple companies in the industry,
	given based on the size of each	however, after these are un-levered for the
	Company?	individual company's debt: equity structure.
96.	In market comparison method how	Uncertainties can be reduced with scenario-
	can adjustment be made for	based modelling.
	speculations?	
97.	For Beta, if only similar foreign	Generally, one can use any global company
	companies (non-Indian Co) are listed,	for evaluation of beta, as it essentially is
	how to discount the beta in context of	identified in relation to the market as a
	different economy?	whole.
	Which additional parameters needs to	
	be considered?	
98.	For start-up valuation, do we need to	The valuation approaches and methods shall
	calculate all methods for arriving at the	be selected in a manner which would
	value?	maximise the use of relevant observable
		inputs and minimise the use of unobservable
		inputs.
		Diagram was also whom Wighter than a S Chart I I I
		Please refer to chapter "Valuation of Start-Up
		Companies" in Education Material on ICAI  Valuation Standard 301- Business Valuation
		as issued by Valuation Standards Board of
		ICAI and ICAI RVO available at
		TCAT and TCAT RVO available at
		https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63123vsb5107
		4.pdf
99.	Can you please throw some light on	Please refer to chapter "Valuation of Start-Up
	valuation of startups company which	Companies" in Education Material on ICAI
		1 1000000000000000000000000000000000000

S. No	Question	Answer
	has no revenue and are looking for	Valuation Standard 301- Business Valuation
	angel investment?	as issued by Valuation Standards Board of
		ICAI and ICAI RVO available at
		https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63123vsb5107
		4.pdf
100.	Can you guide us what are the	Please refer Section 62 of Companies Act,
	requirements for valuation while	2013
	issuing equity shares to promoters and	
	their relatives by a small private limited	
	company having turnover less than	
	100 crore and paid-up capital less than	
	2 crore?	
101.	Can we, freshers, get guidance on	For guidance with respect to becoming a
	valuation as a specialization?	registered valuer, you may refer to the FAQs
	Specifically in terms of learning and	available at ICAI RCO's Website
	getting assignments?	
		https://icairvo.in/
102.	How to value equity share when there	Identify value on fully convertible basis.
	are convertibles which is based on next	
	equity round of institutional funding?	
103.	How can one become a registered	Process for becoming a registered valuer
	valuer and what is the scope for a	may be referred from the FAQs available at
	Chartered Accountant in this area?	ICAI RCO's Website
		https://icairvo.in/
104.	In recent days, some shares are	High demand is what drives the price.
	quoted in the markets at a very high	
	price despite high valuations. What	
	may be the reason?	
105.	How to value Transfer of Technology	It is an Intangible Asset Valuation, and you
	(TOT)? and what valuation approach	can refer to ICAI Valuation Standard- 302 to

S. No	Question	Answer
	to be adopted?	understand the various methods and
		approaches that can be undertaken.
106.	A Chartered Accountant, who is a	No
	government, approved valuer under	
	Wealth Tax Act and is also a panel	
	valuer for stock, shares and goodwill.	
	Is he at par with merchant banker for	
	income tax valuations?	
107.	Can a statutory auditor rely upon the	Firstly, the valuation for companies' act is
	valuation certificate certified by other	required to be done by a RV.
	Chartered Accountant which is	
	prepared basis average price under	Assuming the other CA is an RV, further, as
	two different methods (other than	per ICAI Valuation Standard 201
	DCF). The certificate is for the purpose	Scope of Work, Analyses and Evaluation
	of preferential issue of shares.	
		While Relying upon the work of another
		expert
		A valuer shall evaluate the skills,
		qualification, and experience of the
		other expert in relation to the subject
		matter of his valuation.
		A valuer must determine that the expert
		has sufficient resources to perform the
		work in a specified time frame and
		explore the relationship which shall not
		give rise to the conflict of interest.
		If the work of any third-party expert is
		to be relied upon in the valuation
		assignment, the description of such
		services to be provided by the third-
		party expert and the extent of reliance
		placed by the valuer on the expert's

S. No	Question	Answer
		work shall be documented in the engagement letter. The engagement letter should document that the third-party expert is solely responsible for their scope of work, assumptions and conclusions.  • A valuer shall specifically disclose the nature of work done and give sufficient disclosure about reliance placed by him on the work of the third-party expert in the valuation report.
108.	What is the rule which mandates the	For Rights Issue
	requirement of valuation report for Rights Issue? Also, is there a requirement of valuation report for issue of ESOPs?	Under Companies Act kindly refer to Sec 62(1)(a) . There is no mandatory requirement for a valuation report in case of rights issues under Companies Act.  However, if the shares are issued at a premium, there may be a requirement for valuation under Income Tax Act to justify the premium u/s 56 (2) (viib)
		For ESOPS:  Under Companies Act - Sec 62(1)(b) of Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 12 of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, there is no mandatory requirement for valuation.  If issued as sweat equity shares, these shall

S. No	Question	Answer
		be valued at a price determined by a
		registered valuer as the fair price giving
		justification for such valuation.
		ESOP issue may require valuation from the
		perspective of accounting for the same.
		Under Income Tax Act - In a case where, on
		the date of vesting of the option, the share
		in the company is not listed on a recognized
		stock exchange, the fair market value shall
		be value of the share as determined by a
		Merchant Banker
109.	Under FEMA, an independent CA is	Suggested independent CA to carry the
	required to Value the Shares for FDI.	valuation. This is also because S.144
	Can the Statutory Auditor do the	prohibits valuations services to be
	valuation or a CA other than the	undertaken by the statutory auditor.
	Statutory auditor should do the	
	valuation.	
110.	Can a valuation report be prepared for	No.
	buy back of shares, also used for other	As valuation report for a particular purpose
	purpose?	might be based on assumptions suitable for
		it only and hence the value so arrived at
		might not be suitable for the other purpose.
111.	Is it mandatory to do valuation based	A Valuer can use the management certified
	on audited financial or same can be	financial in case audited financial are not
	done based on management certified	available, but he should not rely upon same
	as financials for valuation date such as	blindly.
	15th of Dec are not available.	
		ICAI Valuation Standard 201- clearly spells
		out

S. No	Question	Answer
		"The judgments made by the valuer during
		the course of assignment, including the
		sufficiency of the data made available to
		meet the purpose of the valuation, must be
		adequately supported."
		"The valuer shall carry out relevant analyses
		and evaluations through discussions,
		inspections, survey, calculations and such
		other means as may be applicable and
		available to that effect."
		However, it should be noted that valuation
		for section 56 technically requires use of
		audited financials for transfers being
		effected.
112.	Can we give discount for Covid -19	Please watch webinar to understand how to
	pandemic? if yes how much is the right	capture impact of Covid-19 in valuation.
	discount?	Available
		http://ecpl.live/icai/19042020/
		You can also refer to Valuation Professionals'
		Insight Series IV, which has multiple articles
		on this. It is available at
		https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63123vsb5107
		4.pdf
113.	Whether Registered Valuer must do	Yes, a Registered Valuer must do Inventory
	inventory valuation under IBC?	Valuation along with Physical Verification
		Kindly refer to Regulation 35(1)(a) under
		CIRP Regulations which says
		35. (1) Fair value and liquidation value shall
		be determined in the following manner:-

S. No	Question	Answer
		(a) the two registered valuers appointed under regulation 27 shall submit to the resolution professional an estimate of the fair value and of the liquidation value computed in accordance with internationally accepted valuation standards, after physical verification of the inventory and fixed assets of the corporate debtor.
114.	Stock market is continuously in upward trend and Sensex is likely to touch 200000 in next 10 years, then can we use future beta for valuation?	No, Beta is the sensitivity of the stock or asset to the market and is hence based on historical data.
115.	In DCF, WACC of company under valuation is considered or Average WACC of industry is considered?	WACC of Company under valuation shall always be considered. The capital structure will vary between company and industry.
116.	Can a valuer sign the valuation report if he is also a statutory auditor (keeping in mind Sec 247, code of ethics)?	No
117.	Do we need valuation for renunciation of rights by shareholders and further allotment of shares to the investors in whose favor the renunciation has been made under FEMA and Companies Act	Rights issue per se does not require a valuation where the price offered to the nonresident shareholder is the same as to the resident shareholders.
		However, where renunciation in favour of a non-resident is involved, the value of the renunciation right needs to be computed for FEMA purposes and thus a valuation of the renunciation right is required to be carried out.  Valuation is not required under companies

S. No	Question	Answer
		act for rights issue.
118.	Does a CA who is a member of another	If RV is registered with other RVO, the
	RVO , other than ICAI, must follow	Standards adopted by that RVO shall be
	ICAI Valuation Standards?	applicable to them under Companies Act.
119.	As an Investor or Shareholder, can I	No
	ask the company to provide me the	
	valuation reports?	
120.	How do we take into consideration	In projections multiple scenarios can be
	"Uncertainty in future" in Valuation?	created for different probable events that
		can take place in future. Monte Carlo
		simulation can be used for same. Tools like
		RiskPro and crystal ball can be used for
		Monte Carlo simulations to quantify
		uncertainty over huge number of scenarios.
121.	How to make interpretation/	This can be learnt by taking valuation course
	assumption about macro-economic	/ CEP seminars on the appropriate topics.
	conditions, level of competitions and	One can as also refer to books and seminars
	technological redundancy, demand-	by other entities.
	supply dynamics etc.	
122.	In DCF method of valuation, if the	Yes, 6 <sup>th</sup> years' cashflows should be inclusive
	explicit horizon period is 5 years and	of growth rate.
	growth is presumed to be 3%. Should	
	the free cash flows considered in the	
	6th year be around 3% ? otherwise,	
	mathematically it would be wrong to	
	calculate Terminal value by dividing a	
	number by 3%	
123.	What are the factors we need to	A valuer shall analyze the following financial
	consider while looking at financials of	information of the underlying business:
	company for valuation?	• historical financial information
		(including annual and interim financial
		statements and key financial statement

S. No	Question	Ar	nswer
			ratios and statistics) for an appropriate
			number of years
		•	prospective financial information (for
			example, budgets, forecasts, and
			projections) in the absence of which
			the valuer could consider information
			on future developments or course of
			the business
		•	comparative summaries of financial
			statements or information covering a
			relevant time period
		•	comparative common size financial
			statements for the subject entity for an
			appropriate number of years
		•	comparative common size industry
			financial information for a relevant time
			period
		•	income tax returns for an appropriate
			number of years
		•	information on compensation for
			owners including benefits and personal
			expenses
		•	information on previous valuations with
			the purpose and the reports
		•	ongoing litigations, disputes and
			evaluation thereof
		•	details of management's response to
			the inquiry regarding:
			✓ advantageous or
			disadvantageous contracts;
			✓ contingent or off-balance-sheet
			assets or liabilities;

S. No	Question	Answer
		✓ surplus/ non-operating assets;
		✓ non- recurring and non-operating
		income and expenses.
		A valuer shall read and evaluate the
		information to determine that it is reasonable
		for the purposes of the engagement.
124.	A company having 35 Cr. capital has a	Share transfer requires valuation as
	huge loss and eroded 90% of the	envisaged under Sections 50CA and 56 (2)
	capital on account of accumulated	(x) of the Income Tax Act and under FEMA if
	losses. If shares are transferred	there is non-resident involved in the
	between the shareholders at book	transaction.
	value of the company, whether	
	valuation is required or not?	
125.	Can CA who is registered valuer with	No. Such valuation shall be carried by
	ICAI RVO, value immovable properties	Registered Valuer of specific asset class.
	if it is mandatory for arriving at value	
	of shares of company? If no who	
	should do valuation of immovable	
	properties?	
126.	In DCF method, generally the Growth	Use sustainable growth rate.
	rate cannot exceed the GDP growth	
	rate of the country. In the present	
	scenario, the growth projected for	
	India is exceptional at over 10% - How	
	do we address this in valuation	
	workings? as the Growth rate would	
	marginalise after 2/ 3 years.	
127.	What is the difference between	Discounts are a part of adjustments and by
	adjustment and discounts?	definition reduces the value of an assets, like
		discount for lack of marketability. While an
		adjustment in addition to discount also
		includes premiums like Control premium,

S. No	Question	Answer
		Synergy etc.
128.	Whether UDIN is required for a practicing CA who is also a RV with some other professional body other than ICAI ?	Yes, UDIN is necessary irrespective of membership of Registered Valuers Organisation if member is practicing Chartered Accountant under ICAI certificate of Practice in India.
130.	Management got the valuation report from Merchant Banker and raised funds basis that report. After 10 months management again wants to raise the funds, can management use the earlier report or he should take new one from Merchant banker?  For Valuation of ESOP can we use 3-month-old Equity share valuation?	New report can be used, as valuation is always appropriate as of the valuation date and the longer the time gap, the more inappropriate the value might be as of a current date in view of changed circumstances in the company / market etc. Further, there has been a material event of actual fund raise post the previous valuation.  Needs to be considered based on facts and circumstances of each case.
131.	While using these comparable multiple valuations is it possible to use various multiples with respective weights allotted? if yes, how are these weights decided?	Yes, weights can be assigned to different comparables multiples.  Weights can be decided basis best applicability of a multiple in a given situation.  For e.g.: while EBITDA is the closest proxy in the P&L for cash flow from operations it can be impacted in case of significant accounting policy difference and in such case a price to book value Multiple or a Revenue multiple can be preferred.
132.	When DCF valuation is higher than the market valuation, then the buyer may be interested in buying the shares from the market. Is it true?	Ideally yes, but lots of external factors might impact market price in future too.

S. No	Question	Answer
133.	Comparable multiples - should it be	Yes, the value arrived based on Comparable
	discounted for liquidity given that	multiple shall be adjusted for Discount for
	market comparable are minority and	lack of Marketability or even for Control
	liquid and subject company is majority	premium in case the situation demands.
	and illiquid. If yes, how about control	
	premium?	
134.	Internationally data are available for	Yes. Some of the databases provide this
	market multipliers for various market	information.
	segments. Is any data available in	
	India, industry wise?	
135.	Under Rule 11 UA, it is optional to the	As per Income Tax Act an Assesses will
	assessee to get valuation from	necessarily have to obtain valuation from a
	Merchant Banker or a Chartered	Merchant Banker only for Valuation under
	Accountant, where only Merchant	DCF Method. Rule 11 UA clearly specifies the
	Banker can use DCF not Chartered	methodology that needs to be adopted by a
	Accountant. So, looking at small MSE	valuer for different types of assets. Even
	companies, if assessee want valuation	within the asset class of shares and securities
	report from CA/ RV how can he use	different methodology has been prescribed
	DCF?	depending upon the nature of Security.
136.	What are the standards regarding	Kindly Refer to ICAI Valuation Standard 102
	selection of discount rate?	– Valuation Approaches and Methods.
		Under Income approach and further
		Discounted Cash Flow Method it is captured.
137.	As you said equity value are same in	Theoretically, it should be the same if all
	both cases, FCFF and FCFE.	assumptions are same.
	It is always same or in some cases it	
	may be differ?	
	If yes than in what cases?	
138.	Can you please guide on beta for	Beta can be based on comparable companies
	startup valuation where there is no	based on similar risk profiles.
	comparison.	

S. No	Question	Answer
139.	Valuations are done for various	Yes, the methodology to be adopted are at
	purposes like valuation for income tax	times clearly spelt out in Law and in that
	purpose, companies act purpose,	case, it cannot be overridden.
	investor purpose. In these situation	
	does the valuation methodology is	Further, in Preface to the ICAI Valuation
	decided based on the purpose too?	Standards it has been clearly stated that
		"The Valuation Standards by their very
		nature cannot and do not override the local
		regulations which govern the preparation of
		valuation report in the country. However, the
		government may determine the extent of
		disclosure to be made in the valuation
		report."
140.	In the case of companies under CIRP,	Valuation standard helps to identify
	the Terminal Value becomes tricky as	liquidation value under forced scenarios.
	there will be number of issues	
	attributable to the prospective	
	resolution applicants. Kindly share	
	your view	
141.	Is Blue Mouse Trap Method used for	Please refer to the ICAI valuation Standards
	valuation? Can you share any	for the approach and methodology for
	instances.	valuation.
142.	How do we compute the cost of equity	In case of multiple revenue streams, a valuer
	if the company earns revenue from 5	needs to ascertain the cash flow, capital
	to 6 different countries; how to	structure and discount rate for each stream
	calculate Rf, Equity Risk Premium,	separately. It is like valuing five different
	Alpha ?	companies and then adding them all up to
		determine total value of the company.
143.	How the valuation approach changes	In case of start-ups, one need to understand
	in case of start up from Seed stage to	the feature that the underlying instruments
	Series A, Series B etc.	at different stages of funding have. Usually,
		the seed capital funding happens with the

S. No	Question	Answer
		common stock and as the startup moves into
		series funding various other features gets
		added like Voting rights, liquidation
		preference and many other economic and
		non-economic features which makes these
		stocks categorically different from common
		stocks.
		Hence the value attributable to these will
		vary from the value attributable to the
		common stocks.
144.	There is a startup innovating a product	Please refer to chapter "Valuation of Start-Up
	for defense under a confidential	Companies" in Education Material on ICAI
	project, it does not have existing	Valuation Standard 301- Business Valuation
	product or market. Which method	as issued by Valuation Standards Board of
	should be considered for valuation?	ICAI and ICAI RVO available at
		https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63123vsb5107
		4.pdf
145.	Please share your thoughts on the	Mid-year is a better practice to adopt, though
	cash flow convention, mid of the year	it is not uncommon that end of the year
	cash flows vs end or beginning. Are	convention is used by valuers.
	there any specific cases using different	
	conventions?	
146.	How do you get comfortable with an	We verify that multiple with reference to peer
	exit multiple in future that the	company multiples.
	management is using?	
147.	If we have CCDs with company and we	Interest cost should not be considered under
	have considered same in diluted equity	FCFF approach.
	shares, should we consider interest	
	cost on CCD in FCFF calculation while	
	using DCF Equity Model?	

S. No	Question	Answer
148.	How can we evaluate the	Please refer to chapter "Valuation of Start-Up
	assumptions/estimates in case of new	Companies" in Education Material on ICAI
	business models of start-ups?	Valuation Standard 301- Business Valuation
		as issued by Valuation Standards Board of
		ICAI and ICAI RVO available at
		https://resource.cdn.icai.org/63123vsb5107
		4.pdf
149.	How can we value the management	One person can make a a-lot-of difference!
	expertise and competence under the	and can also impact valuation of a company
	Comparable Method as	immensely any such person are key persons.
	promoters/founder's competence will	For e.g.: Resignation of Steve Jobs as CEO of
	be different for different entities	Apple Inc saw the price dropping
	specially for start-ups?	immediately by 5% in Aug 2011.
		An adiabase for Kananana and an ana
		An adjustment for Key person premium can
		be made if it can be established that the
		competence of the founders or promoters are well known basis their past success and
		achievements. And the extent of impact they
		make on the company under valuation.
150.	At the initial stage for data base can	Yes, to the extent it is applicable. For
155.	we use Aswath Damodaran data base?	example, if valuation date is 8 <sup>th</sup> of March and
		Aswath's database is of 31 <sup>st</sup> December, then
		such data is irrelevant for valuation as of 8 <sup>th</sup>
		March.
151.	Which inflation rate shall be	Industry specific.
	considered while valuing Asset	
	Retirement Obligation?	
152.	Is small company risk also required to	Yes. You can use 'Company Specific Risk
	be added for calculating the Cost of	Premium'.
	Equity? If yes, what is the approach	

S. No	Question	Answer
	and basis?	
153.	Can unutilized real idle assets be excluded from valuation?	This refers to the assets of the company which are not actively held in the use for the business, for instance, there could be land held by the company which is not in the use of the business or there could be investments held by the company.
		These are surplus assets and are not considered in the cash flow projections. Any income / expenditure related to the same are also not considered in the business cash flow projections. The fair value of these assets is added to the enterprise value arrived at using DCF valuation.
154.	In case the acquisition is based purely	In case the Going Concern for the company
	on PTR - Past Track Record since the	is questionable then the best approach will
	company is having accumulated	be Cost Approach.
	losses, what would be the right	
	approach to value the company	
155.	Are there any kind of software	There are software products available for
	available for valuation?	DCF valuation / multiple based valuations /
		Black Scholes etc., but these cannot be
		applied right away and need to be tempered
156.	For arriving at past manay Valuation	with judgement by a valuer.  Yes
150.	For arriving at post-money Valuation, whether we need to consider Investor	Tes
157	Funding?	Voc. a weighted average value can be used
157.	Can we average the valuations done	Yes, a weighted average value can be used
	using Net Asset Value and DCF	but following need to be remembered.
	methods to arrive at final value?	First, you should not get material
		difference in values under multiple

S. No	Question	Answer
		<ul> <li>methods.</li> <li>If your values are significantly different, you need to bring parity in assumptions made under various methods.</li> <li>Valuers should not arbitrarily attach a weight to calculate weighted average value of various methods. Instead, he should choose a method that most reflects fair value of a company. Such value shall be concluded to be fair value. Other values to be discarded without capturing them with any assigned weights.</li> </ul>
158.	How do you value NBFC using DCF?	It is valued the same way we value other companies. However, as money is the key to the valuation, NBFC valuations using DCF are ideally prepared based on projections using present capital levels without considering additional capital infusions in the future years.
159.	What are your views on using calibration while determining valuation of startups when there has been a recent transaction in the said startup?	Yes, one could do that.



## VALUATION STANDARDS BOARD THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

(Set up under an Act of Parliament)

New Delhi