

**VALUATION REPORT**  
**OF**  
**A G UNIVERSAL LIMITED**

*(Strictly privileged and confidential)*

**Purpose** : **Issue of Warrants Convertible into equity shares on**  
**Preferential basis**

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Reference No.: - RV/SFA/SEP/2025-2026/01

Date: September 01, 2025

To,

The Board of Directors

**A G UNIVERSAL LIMITED**

**CIN:** L25200DL2008PLC178400

**R.O.:** Plot No. 2, 1st Floor, Arihant Nagar,  
Shivaji Park, Delhi, India -110026

**Sub: Valuation report on fair value of equity shares as required for the purpose of issue and allotment of warrants convertible into equity shares, on preferential basis as required under Chapter V of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018.**

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I refer to the engagement letter, whereby, the management of A G Universal Limited, referred as (“**Company**” or “**AGUL**”) has appointed Mr. Manish Manwani (“**Registered Valuer**” or “**RV**” or “**I**”) as the Registered Valuer, for evaluation of fair value of equity shares of the Company. I understand that valuation analysis has been required by the management of the Company for the purpose of compliance with the regulatory provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (“**Companies Act**”) read with applicable rules framed thereunder and Regulation 164 and 166A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 (as amended) (“**SEBI (ICDR) Regulations**”).

This cover letter is intended to provide you with an overview of the purpose and scope of my analysis and my conclusions. Please refer to the attached report for a discussion and presentation of the analysis performed in connection with this assignment.

## **Purpose and Scope**

Based on my discussions with the management of AGUL, I understand that the management of the Company wishes to do preferential allotment of warrants convertible into equity shares. In this regard, the management of the Company is required to determine the fair value of equity shares, to comply with the regulatory requirements laid down under the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with applicable rules framed thereunder and Regulation 164 and 166A of Chapter V of SEBI (ICDR) Regulations.

In this regard, the management of AGUL requires a report on valuation of equity shares of the Company carried out by a “Registered Valuer” (as defined in Companies Registered Valuers and Valuation Rules, 2017). I understand that this analysis and valuation report will be used by the management of AGUL for necessary regulatory compliances as stated above.

The Report has been prepared exclusively for specified purposes as mentioned above, and except for the compliances to be made in SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, should not be used for any other purpose without obtaining the prior written consent of the Registered Valuer. This opinion should not be considered, as a whole or in part, as investment advice by anyone.

## Summary of Findings

Based on my valuation analysis of the Company, in my assessment, the fair value per equity share of the Company works out to **INR 56.17/-**. For detailed working kindly refer Section III of this report.

**MANISH MANWANI**

CS & Registered Valuer -SFA

IBBI Registration No: IBBI/RV/03/2021/14113

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## I. ENGAGEMENT OVERVIEW

### 1.1 Purpose and Scope

Based on my discussions with the management of A G Universal Limited (“**Company**” or “**AGUL**”), I understand that the management of the Company wishes to do preferential allotment of warrants convertible into equity shares, of the Company and has appointed Mr. Manish Manwani (“**Registered Valuer**” or “**RV**” or “**I**”) as the Registered Valuer, to determine the fair value of equity shares of the Company, to comply with the requirements laid down under the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with applicable rules framed thereunder and Regulation 164 and 166A of Chapter V of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 (as amended) (“**SEBI (ICDR) Regulations**”).

### 1.2 About the Valuer

Mr. Manish Manwani is an associated member of The Institute of Company Secretaries of India and also registered with Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India “IBBI” as a Registered Valuer under Securities or Financial Assets Class, having IBBI Registration No. IBBI/RV/03/2021/14113.

### 1.3 Bases of Value (Standard of Value)

Value has no meaning until it is defined. In the valuation nomenclature different definitions of value are called bases of value (or standard of value). In terms of IVS (International Valuation Standards), ‘bases of value’ describe the fundamental premises on which the estimate of values is based. In any valuation it is important that the basis (or bases) of value be appropriate to the terms and purpose of the valuation assignment, as a basis of value may influence or dictate a valuer’s selection of methods, inputs and assumptions, and the ultimate opinion of value. The different value conclusion can be attributed to the differences in the definition of value.

In terms of IVS, a valuer is required to select the basis of value and this is typically done based on the definition given in statute, regulation, private contract or another document. The applicable basis of value (or standard of value) for the assignment is the Fair Value.

The term ‘Fair Value’ has been defined in IVS 102 as under:

*“Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the valuation date”.*

## 1.4 Premise of Value

Premise of value refers to the conditions and circumstances how an asset is deployed. Determining the business value depends upon the situation in which the business or a business interest is valued, i.e. the events likely to happen to the business as contemplated at the valuation date. In a given set of circumstances, a single premise of value may be adopted while in some situations multiple premises of value may be adopted.

The present valuation of AGUL is undertaken on a **Going Concern Premise** i.e. on the premise that the Company will continue to operate in future and earn cash flows.

## 1.5 Scope of Analysis

My scope of valuation includes fair valuation of equity shares of AGUL, certify fair value as arrived for the above-mentioned necessary regulatory compliances in relation to the Companies Act and SEBI ICDR Regulations.

## 1.6 Information Relied Upon

The information used for the analysis has been obtained from publicly available sources, including the National Stock Exchange (NSE), and other financial data platforms. This information has not been independently verified, and while it is considered to be from reliable sources, no assurance is provided regarding its accuracy or completeness.

- Discussion with management concerning its assets, financial and operating history of the Companies.
- Audited financial statement for financial year ended on March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.
- Other relevant details such as its history, present activities and other information (including verbal) as required from time to time.

I have also obtained such other analysis, review, explanations and information considered reasonably necessary for our exercise, from the Company or other public available sources.

## 1.7 Valuation Date

For the fair valuation analysis, the valuation date has been considered August 29, 2025, and audited financial statement as of March 31, 2025, being the Company's latest financial statements, made available by the management of the Company and/or publicly accessible as of the signing date of this valuation report and August 29, 2025 being the relevant date for the fair value data.

## 1.8 Conflict of Interest

I have acted as in Independent Registered Valuer and there is no conflict of interest in my opinion on valuation analysis of the businesses as envisaged in this report. My fee is not contingent upon the opinion expressed herein. This report is subject to the terms and conditions as discussed with the management of AGUL.

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## II COMPANY OVERVIEW<sup>1</sup>

### Company Background- A G Universal Limited

A G Universal Limited is a listed Company and was incorporated on May 21, 2008. The registered office of the Company is located at Plot No. 2, 1st Floor, Arihant Nagar, Shivaji Park, Delhi, India -110026.

### Business Overview of the Company: -

A G Universal Limited (CIN: L25200DL2008PLC178400), incorporated on May 21, 2008, is a Company listed on Emerge Platform of National Stock Exchange of India Limited, engaged in the trading of steel products and the manufacturing of high-quality aluminum extrusion profiles. The aluminum profiles serve diverse applications, including doors, windows, hardware, and structural frames.

The company also trades in stainless steel utensils, Ultramaxx batteries, and industrial plants, along with involvement in real estate activities.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Website of the Company and Information provided by the management.



## III VALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Valuation Approaches

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

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

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

1. Asset Approach
2. Income Approach
3. Market Approach

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## 3.1.1 Asset Approach

This method determines the worth of a business by the assets it possesses. It involves examining every asset held by the company, both tangible and intangible. The value of intangibles is referred to as the company's goodwill, the difference in value between the company's hard assets and its true value.

The value arrived at under this approach is based on the financial statements of the business and may be defined as Shareholders' Funds or Net Assets owned by the business. The Net Asset Value is generally used as the minimum break-up value for the transaction since this methodology ignores the future return the assets can produce and is calculated using historical accounting data that does not reflect how much the business is worth to someone who may buy it as a going concern. Pursuant to accounting convention, most assets are reported on the books of the subject company at their acquisition value, net of depreciation where applicable. These values must be adjusted to fair market value wherever possible. Further, the balance sheet values are to be adjusted for any contingent liabilities that are likely to materialize.

Intrinsic value is at the core of fundamental analysis since it is used in an attempt to calculate the value of the total assets of the business and then compare it with the fair value.

## 3.1.2 Income Approach

The income approaches determine fair market value by dividing the benefit stream generated by the subject or target company by a discount or capitalization rate. Usually, under the Income Based Approach, the methods that may be applied are Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) Method or the Price Earning Capacity (PECV) Method.

Under DCF approach, the future free cash flows of the business are discounted to the valuation date to arrive at the present value of the cash flows of the business or capitalized using a discount rate depending on the capital structure of the Company. This approach also takes into account the value of the business in perpetuity by the calculation of terminal value using the exit multiple method or the perpetuity growth method, whichever is appropriate.

Under PECV method, the average earning on the basis of the past 3-5 years is first determined, adjustments are then made for any exceptional transactions or items of non- recurring nature. The adjusted average earnings are then capitalized at an appropriate rate to arrive at the value of business. The capitalization rate so factored has to be decided depending upon various factors such as the earnings trends in the industries. P/E prevailing in the industries etc. After this, the normalized earnings are then capitalized at an appropriate discount rate.

### 3.1.3 Market Approach

#### The Market Approach

Under the Market approach, the valuation is based on the market value of the company in case of listed companies and comparable companies trading or transaction multiples for unlisted companies. The Market approach generally reflects the investors' perception about the true worth of the company.

#### Market Price ('MP') Method

Under this method, the market price of an equity share of the company as quoted on a recognized stock exchange is normally considered as the fair value of the equity shares of that company where such quotations are arising from the shares being regularly and freely traded. The market value generally reflects the investors' perception about the true worth of the company.

#### Comparable Companies Multiple Method

Under the Comparable Companies Multiple ('CCM') method, the value is determined on the basis of multiples derived from valuations of comparable companies, as manifest through stock market valuations of listed companies. This valuation is based on the principle that market valuations, taking place between informed buyers and Informed sellers, incorporate all factors relevant to valuation. Relevant multiples need to be chosen carefully and adjusted for differences between the circumstances.

To the value of the business so arrived, adjustments need to be made for the value of contingent assets/liabilities, surplus Asset and dues payable to preference shareholders, if any, in order to arrive at the value for equity shareholders.

Each of the described approaches may be used to develop a value indication; however, the appropriateness of these approaches varies with the type of business or asset being valued.

### 3.2 Valuation Methodology Used

#### **Asset Approach:**

I have considered Net Asset Value (NAV) Method for determining the fair value of the equity shares of the Company and have assigned the weight for the same to determine the fair value.

## Income Approach:

The projected financial statements of a Company are price sensitive in nature and the same were not made available to me for the fair valuation analysis therefore, I have not applied Discounted Free Cash Flow Method.

Further, I have considered Profit Earning Capitalization Value (PECV) Method for valuation analysis and have assigned the weight to determine the fair value.

## Market Approach:

I have applied Market Price Method for determination of fair value of the Company and assigned weight to determine fair value.

Further, I have applied the Comparable Companies' Multiple (CCM) method for the determination of the fair value of the Company and assigned the weight to determine the fair value. In doing so, I have identified and considered comparable listed companies operating in a similar business segment. While exact matches in terms of size and scope are limited, the selected peers represent the closest available benchmarks within the industry to ensure a reasonable and justifiable valuation approach.

## A Comprehensive Overview on Approaches applied:

Asset Approach	Market Approach	Income Approach
Net Asset Value Method	Market Price Method	PECV
Applied	CCM	Applied
	Applied	

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**Asset Approach -Net Asset Value Method:**

Net Asset value is computed by subtracting total outstanding liabilities from the total book value of assets of the Company. I have applied Net Asset Value Method to compute fair value, as under:

<b>NAV Computation of A G Universal Limited as on March 31, 2025</b>	
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Fig in INR Lakh</b>
<b><i>Non-Current Assets:</i></b>	
Property, Plant & Equipment*	1,058.78
Non-Current Investment*	668.21
Deferred Tax Assets	21.84
Other Non-Current Assts	23.26
<b><i>Current Assets:</i></b>	
Inventories	2,002.22
Trade Receivables	754.85
Cash & Cash Equivalent	7.19
Short Term Loans and Advances	155.95
Other Current Assets	335.74
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>5,028.04</b>
<b><i>Non-Current Liabilities:</i></b>	
Long Term Borrowings	1,254.68
Long Term Provisions	11.36
<b><i>Current Liabilities:</i></b>	
Short Term Borrowings	802.01
Trade Payables	
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	64.85
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	912.77
Other Current Liabilities	59.75
Provisions	44.78
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>3,150.20</b>
<b>Net Asset Value</b>	<b>1,877.84</b>
Total Number of Outstanding Shares	54,84,000
<b>Net Asset Value Per Share in INR</b>	<b>34.24</b>

## I. 1. Market Approach -Market Price Method

As the equity shares of AGUL are listed on Emerge Platform of NSE Limited ("Stock Exchange") and are frequently traded shares as per sub regulation 5 of regulation 164 of SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, therefore the pricing guidelines of Regulation 164 of SEBI (ICDR) Regulations have been relied upon for valuing the equity shares of the Company under the Market Price Method.

SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, provides following guidelines for pricing of the Preferential issue of frequently traded shares:

If the equity shares of the issuer have been listed on a recognized stock exchange for a period of 90 trading days or more as on the relevant date, the price of the equity shares to be allotted pursuant to the preferential issue shall be not less than **higher** of the following:

- a. the 90 trading days' volume weighted average price of the related equity shares quoted on the recognized stock exchange preceding the relevant date; or
- b. the 10 trading days' volume weighted average prices of the related equity shares quoted on a recognized stock exchange preceding the relevant date.

### ***Explanation:***

(a) For the purpose of this regulation, 'stock exchange' means any of the recognized stock exchange(s) in which the equity shares of the issuer are listed and in which the highest trading volume in respect of the equity shares of the issuer has been recorded during the preceding 90 trading days prior to the relevant date.

(b) "Relevant Date" "in case of preferential issue of equity shares means, the date thirty days prior to the date on which the meeting of shareholders is held to consider the proposed preferential issue.

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I have carried out valuation as per SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, which is as follows:

A. Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) for a period of 90 trading days of the equity shares of AGUL quoted on NSE Limited (*being the only stock exchange where the shares are listed*) during the last 90 trading days preceding the Relevant date i.e. August 29, 2025.

**Volume Weighted Average Price = Sum of Total Value ÷ Total Volume**

$$56.17 = 2,50,51,800 \div 4,46,000$$

Date	VOLUME	VALUE
28-Aug-25	6,000	3,41,800.00
25-Aug-25	2,000	1,09,000.00
22-Aug-25	2,000	1,08,900.00
21-Aug-25	2,000	1,04,100.00
19-Aug-25	4,000	2,11,900.00
18-Aug-25	2,000	1,02,800.00
14-Aug-25	2,000	98,000.00
13-Aug-25	2,000	1,01,200.00
12-Aug-25	2,000	1,06,200.00
08-Aug-25	2,000	1,09,400.00
07-Aug-25	2,000	1,09,400.00
06-Aug-25	2,000	1,14,000.00
05-Aug-25	68,000	40,56,200.00
04-Aug-25	4,000	2,40,000.00
30-Jul-25	4,000	2,40,200.00
25-Jul-25	4,000	2,40,400.00
24-Jul-25	72,000	43,21,500.00
22-Jul-25	36,000	21,24,000.00
21-Jul-25	2,000	1,20,100.00
17-Jul-25	14,000	8,40,700.00
16-Jul-25	1,04,000	62,42,200.00
15-Jul-25	4,000	2,28,800.00
11-Jul-25	2,000	1,09,000.00
09-Jul-25	4,000	2,16,800.00
07-Jul-25	4,000	2,16,900.00
03-Jul-25	4,000	2,08,000.00
02-Jul-25	4,000	1,96,800.00
01-Jul-25	2,000	1,02,500.00
26-Jun-25	4,000	1,93,600.00
24-Jun-25	4,000	1,99,800.00
23-Jun-25	2,000	96,200.00

# MANISH MANWANI

**Registered Valuer (Securities or Financial Assets)**

**IBBI Registration No.:** IBBI/RV/03/2021/14113

**Address:** Unit No. 125, Tower B-3, Spaze  
Itech Park, Sohna Road, Sector-49,  
Gurugram, Haryana-122018

**Email:** [manishmanwani74@gmail.com](mailto:manishmanwani74@gmail.com)

19-Jun-25	2,000	91,800.00
18-Jun-25	2,000	87,500.00
11-Jun-25	2,000	92,000.00
09-Jun-25	2,000	93,000.00
04-Jun-25	4,000	1,93,100.00
02-Jun-25	6,000	2,77,700.00
29-May-25	4,000	1,92,000.00
28-May-25	2,000	1,01,000.00
26-May-25	4,000	1,93,800.00
23-May-25	8,000	3,55,800.00
22-May-25	2,000	88,000.00
21-May-25	4,000	1,76,800.00
20-May-25	4,000	1,68,200.00
19-May-25	2,000	80,200.00
16-May-25	2,000	76,400.00
15-May-25	2,000	77,200.00
08-May-25	2,000	74,600.00
07-May-25	2,000	78,500.00
29-Apr-25	2,000	82,600.00
22-Apr-25	16,000	6,61,200.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,46,000</b>	<b>2,50,51,800.00</b>
<b>90 Trading Days' Volume Weighted Average Price Preceding Relevant i.e. August 29, 2025</b>		<b>56.17</b>

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- B. Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) for a period of 10 trading days of the equity shares of AGUL quoted on NSE Limited (*being the only stock exchange where shares are listed*) during the last 10 trading days preceding the Relevant date i.e. August 29, 2025.

**Volume Weighted Average Price = Sum of Total Value ÷ Total Volume**

$$53.53 = 11,77,700 \div 22,000$$

Date	VOLUME	VALUE
28-Aug-25	6,000	3,41,800.00
25-Aug-25	2,000	1,09,000.00
22-Aug-25	2,000	1,08,900.00
21-Aug-25	2,000	1,04,100.00
19-Aug-25	4,000	2,11,900.00
18-Aug-25	2,000	1,02,800.00
14-Aug-25	2,000	98,000.00
13-Aug-25	2,000	1,01,200.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>11,77,700.00</b>
<b>10 Trading Days' Volume Weighted Average Price Preceding Relevant</b>		<b>53.53</b>

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## 2. Market Approach – Comparable Companies Method

Comparable Companies Multiple Method is a relative valuation approach under which a company's value is assessed by comparing it with similar companies available in the market. In this valuation, I have applied both Price to Earnings (P/E) and Price to Book Value (P/BV) multiples to compute the fair value. The final valuation is derived by taking the average of the values obtained from both the P/E and P/BV methods, as detailed below:

### a) Price to Earnings Multiple

*Figures in INR Lakh except stated otherwise*

PAT as on March 31, 2025	135.74
Price to Earnings Multiple*	24.48x
<b>Equity Value</b>	<b>3,323.51</b>
Total Number of Shares	54,84,000
<b>Fair Value Per Share (in INR)</b>	<b>60.60</b>

### b) Price to Book Value Multiple

*Figures in INR Lakh except stated otherwise*

Book Value as on March 31, 2025	1,877.84
Price to Median Multiple*	1.36x
<b>Equity Value</b>	<b>2,558.84</b>
Total Number of Shares	54,84,000
<b>Fair Value Per Share (in INR)</b>	<b>46.66</b>

Particulars	In INR	Weight	Value Per Share (In INR)
Value Per Share as per P/E Multiple	60.60	0.50	<b>53.63</b>
Value Per Share as per P/BV Multiple	46.66	0.50	

*Comparable Companies mentioned below is considered:*

Sr. No.	Company	P/E	P/BV
1.	Ashoka Metcast Limited	5.56x	0.34x
2.	Manaksia Aluminium Company Limited	33.13x	1.48x
3.	Goyal Aluminiums Limited	46.20x	4.96x
4.	Kanishk Steel Industries Limited	15.84x	1.25x

*\*Note: Median of P/E and P/BV Multiple is considered for valuation exercise.*

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## II. Income Approach -Profit Earning Capitalization Method “PECV”

Profit Earning Capitalization Value method is one of the traditional methods of business valuation whereby maintainable future profits are ascertained on the basis of past earnings (suitably adjusted for any changes in the key parameters) which are then capitalized at a discounting rate.

I have considered PECV Method for valuation analysis and the calculation is as under:

*Amount in INR Lakhs except stated otherwise*

Particulars	Amount	Weight	Product
<b>Profit Before Exceptional and Extraordinary Items &amp; Tax:</b>			
31-Mar-25	184.05	1	184.05
31-Mar-24	256.05	1	256.05
31-Mar-23	147.03	1	147.03
<b>Weighted Average PBT</b>			<b>195.71</b>
Marginal Tax		25.17%	49.26
<b>Weighted Average PAT</b>			<b>146.45</b>
Capitalization Rate			14.90%
<b>Business Value (in INR Lakh)</b>			<b>982.78</b>
Add: Surplus Assets (Investments)			668.21
<b>Fair Value (in INR Lakh)</b>			<b>1,650.99</b>
No. of Shares			54,84,000
<b>Fair Value Per Share</b>			<b>30.11</b>

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## IV. VALUATION SUMMARY

In terms of the first Provision to the Sub-Regulation 1 of Regulation 166A read with Sub-Regulation (1) of Regulation 164 of the SEBI (ICDR) Regulations and by using the valuation Parameters, the following is the valuation analysis of the equity shares of the Company.

*Amount in INR except weights*

Valuation Approach	Methodology	Value Per Share	Weight *	Product
Asset Approach	Book Value Method	34.24	0.25	13.41
Income Approach	PECV	30.11	0.25	14.04
Market Approach	CCM **	53.63	0.25	7.53
	Market Price#	56.17	0.25	8.56
Fair Value Per Share				43.54

*\* The final indication of value, on a going concern basis, is generally one number computed from a variety of analytical procedures and one or more of the three valuation methods discussed above. As per the guidelines prescribed under International Valuation Standards, the goal in selecting the valuation approaches and methods for an asset is to find the most appropriate method under the particular circumstances. No one method is suitable in every possible situation. The selection process should consider, at a minimum:*

- a) the appropriate basis(s) of value and premise(s) of value, determined by the terms and purpose of the valuation assignment,*
- b) the respective strengths and weaknesses of the possible valuation approaches and methods,*
- c) the appropriateness of each method in view of the nature of the asset, and the approaches or methods used by participants in the relevant market, and*

*Further, in assessing the fair value of a share, it is important to consider various valuation approaches to obtain a comprehensive and reliable estimate.*

*\*\* For the purpose of valuation under the Market Approach, I have considered the average of the values derived from the Comparable Companies' Multiple (CCM) method and the Market Price method.*

*Under the Comparable Companies Multiple (CCM) method, both Price-to-Earnings (P/E) and Price-to-Book Value (P/BV) multiples have been applied, based on a set of comparable listed companies operating in a similar business segment. Although exact peers in terms of size and operations are limited, the selected companies represent the closest available comparables to ensure a fair, balanced, and reasonable valuation outcome.*

*#Under the Market Price method, the fair value has been determined by considering the higher of the following two metrics:*

- a. The 90 trading days' volume-weighted average price (VWAP) of the equity shares on a recognized stock exchange preceding the relevant date; or*
- b. The 10 trading days' VWAP preceding the relevant date.*

## V. VALUATION CONCLUSION

### Regulation 166A of SEBI (ICDR) Regulations

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

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

*Provided further that if any proposed preferential issue is likely to result in a change in control of the issuer, the valuation report from the registered valuer shall also cover guidance on control premium, which shall be computed over and above the price determined in terms of the first proviso.*

In light of the above and after consideration of all the relevant factors and circumstances as discussed and outlined in this report, in my assessment, the floor price per equity share of the Company works out to **INR 56.17/-**.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Value per Share (in INR)
1	Floor Price in terms of First Proviso to Regulations 166A (1) of SEBI (ICDR) Regulations	43.54
2	Floor Price in terms of Regulations 164 (1) of SEBI ICDR Regulations	56.17

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## VI CAVEATS AND LIMITATIONS

### 6.1 Purpose and Distribution of Report

The report prepared by the valuer is prepared solely for the purpose as discussed with the management of AGUL and should not be used for any other purpose. Except as specifically stated in the report prepared by valuer, the report and its contents may not be quoted or referred to, in whole or in part, in any registration statement, prospectus, public filing, loan agreement, or other agreement or document without the prior written approval of valuer. Except as set forth in this report, the report is prepared for AGUL use only and may not be reproduced or distributed to any third parties without valuer's prior written consent.

### 6.2 Scope of Analysis

The appraisal of any financial instrument or business is a matter of informed judgment. The accompanying appraisal has been prepared on the basis of information and assumptions set forth in the attached report, its appendices, our underlying work papers, and these limiting conditions and assumptions.

### 6.3 Nature of Opinion

Neither the opinion nor the report provided or prepared by the RV are to be construed as a fairness opinion as to the fairness of an actual or proposed transaction, a solvency opinion, or an investment recommendation, but, instead, are the expression of RV's determination of the fair value of assets between a hypothetical willing buyer and a hypothetical willing seller in an assumed transaction on an assumed valuation date. For various reasons, the price at which the assets might be sold in a specific transaction between specific parties on a specific date might be significantly different from the fair market value as expressed in my report.

### 6.4 Basis of analysis and Assumptions considered

Registered Valuer's analysis:

- a) is based on the present financial condition of AGUL assets as of the valuation date;
- b) assumes that as of the valuation date the Company and its assets will continue to operate as configured as a going concern;
- c) assumes that the current level of management expertise and effectiveness would continue to be maintained and that the character and integrity of the enterprise through any sale, reorganization, exchange, or diminution of the owners' participation would not be materially or significantly changed; and
- d) assumes that AGUL had no undisclosed real or contingent assets or liabilities, no unusual obligations or substantial commitments, other than in the ordinary course of business, nor had

any litigation pending or threatened that would have a material effect on our analysis other than those considered for valuation calculation.

## 6.5 Verification of Information Provided

With the exception of any audited financial statements provided to the RV, the RV has relied on information supplied by AGUL without audit or verification. The RV has assumed that all information furnished is complete, accurate and reflects Company's management's good faith efforts to describe the status and prospects of the Company at the valuation date from an operating and a financial point of view. As part of this assignment, the RV has relied upon publicly available data from recognized sources of financial, industry, or statistical information, which have not been verified.

## 6.6 Subsequent Events

The terms of RV as discussed with the management of the Company are such that the valuer has no obligation to update this report or to revise the valuation because of events and transactions occurring subsequent to the date of the valuation unless the RV is engaged to provide valuations in the future.

## 6.7 Legal Matters

The RV assumes no responsibility for legal matters including interpretations of either the law or contracts. The RV has made no investigation of legal title and has assumed that all owners' claims to property are valid. The RV has given no consideration to liens or encumbrances except as specifically stated in financial statements provided to us. The RV have assumed that all required licenses, permits, etc. are in full force and effect. The RV assumes that all applicable federal, state, local zoning, environmental and similar laws and regulations have and continue to be complied with by the Company. The RV assumes no responsibility for the acceptability of the valuation approaches used in my report as legal evidence in any particular court or jurisdiction. The suitability of RV's report and opinion for any legal forum is a matter for Company and Company's legal advisor to determine.

## 6.8 Testimony

The RV and its employees, consultants and agents shall not provide any testimony or appear in any legal proceeding unless the valuer coordinates such testimony.