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ENTERPRISE VALUATION REPORT

OF

M/S GVRMP WAGHDHARI RIBBANPALLY TOLLWAY PRIVATE LIMITED

REGISTERED AT

PLOT NO. 46A, VETTUVANKENI FIRST AVENUE MAIN ROAD, INJAMBAKKAM
VILLAGE, SHOLINGANALLUR TALUK, CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU- 600115

REPORT PREPARED FOR

STATE BANK OF INDIA- 21st FLOOR, MAKER TOWERS E, CUFFE PARADE,
MUMBAI-400005 Branch- SARG

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REGD. & CORPORATE OFFICE:

D-39, 2nd floor, Sector 2, Noida-201301

Ph - +91-0120-4110117, 4324647, +91 - 9958632707

E-mail - valuers@rkassociates.org | Website: www.rkassociates.org

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PART A

INTRODUCTION

1. ABOUT THE REPORT:

Enterprise Valuation Report of M/S. GVRMP Whagdhari Ribbanpally Tollway Private Limited, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) engaged in built, operate and transfer (BOT) project having its registered office at Plot No. 46A, Vettuvankeni First Avenue Main Road, Injambakkam Village, Sholinganallur Taluk, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, 600115.

2. BACKGROUND:

The Government of Karnataka (GoK), as part of its various programs for development of the state, has identified transportation sector as one of the key growth sectors; road sector in particular. The Karnataka Road Development Corporation Ltd. (KRDCL), a Government of Karnataka enterprise, has been entrusted with the responsibility of development of roads. It proposes to undertake inter-alia improvements to State Highways on BOT (Build, Operate, and Transfer) basis. State Highway - 10 (SH-10) from Maharashtra border to Andhra Pradesh border via Aland, Gulbarga, Malkhed, Sedam, Ribbanpally (Whagdhari-Ribbanpally Road) in Gulbarga District over a length of 135.85 Kms (Project Road) has been identified as one of the roads to be developed under the BOT route.

GoK, had invited bid proposals in May 2009 from private sector developers for Design, Engineering, Finance, Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Whagdhari Ribbanpally section for 135.85 of SH 10. This is the main interstate road connecting Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra through Karnataka and the corridor traverses through important towns and many villages and has a mix of fast and slow plying traffic.

The Company (GVRMP Whagdhari Ribbanpally Tollway Private Limited) is an unlisted public company. It was incorporated on 29th April, 2010. GVRMP Whagdhari Ribbanpally Tollway Private Limited (GWRTL) is the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) incorporated by the Consortium to carry out the project and subsequently, the Concession Agreement (CA) was signed on 4th June 2010 between the SPV, Public Works, Ports and Inland Water Transport Department of GoK, and Karnataka State Road Development Corporation Ltd. (KRDCL) for the project. The Company is owned by GVR Infra Projects Ltd. (51%), RMN Infrastructures Limited (25%) and Prathyusha Associates and Shipping Private Limited (24%).

The Whagdhari-Ribbanpally project was undertaken up by GVR Infra Projects Ltd on a Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis through a special purpose vehicle (SPV) GVRMP Whadhari Ribbanpally Tollway Private Ltd. Construction of road Project was completed and company has achieved its Commercial Operational Date (COD) as on 6th September 2012. The company has

started toll collection from 7th September 2012. Currently the company is operating 4 toll plazas with 2 lanes Whagdhari-Ribbanpally State Highway-10 on build-operate and transfer (BOT) basis from last 11 years. The project road starts at Whagdhari, the border of Karnataka and Maharashtra and traverses through Aland, Malkhed and Sedam and ends at Ribbanpally, Karnataka. The company has 30-years concession period from the Karnataka Road Development Corporation Limited (KRDCL).

For the implementation of this Project, company has taken financial assistance from consortium of lenders with SBI being the lead banker. The total Project cost was Rs.314 crores which is implemented in a 68:32 debt-equity ratio.

Below table shows the milestones of the company:

S.No.	MILESTONE	DATE
1	Concession Signed	June 04, 2010
2	Financial Closure	November 30, 2010
3	Appointed Date	December 01, 2010
4	Start of Construction	December 01, 2010
5	Construction Period	21 Months
6	COD Achieved	September 06, 2010
7	Toll Collection Start Date	September 06, 2010
8	Concession Period	30 Years
9	Concession End Date	November 30, 2040

Below table shows the historical financial performance of the company from FY 2017-18 to FY 2021-22:

(Figures in INR Crores)

Particular	FY 2018 A	FY 2019 A	FY 2020 A	FY 2021 A	FY 2022 P
Total Income	45.43	37.46	32.00	19.75	20.06
Less: Total Expenses	12.06	13.61	4.80	5.54	6.16
EBITDA	33.37	23.85	27.19	14.21	13.90
Less: Depreciation	12.21	10.96	15.93	5.63	5.99
EBIT	21.16	12.89	11.26	8.59	7.90
Less: Finance Cost	25.74	23.58	25.74	5.23	21.32
PBT	(4.58)	(10.69)	(14.48)	3.36	(13.42)

Less: Tax	0.00	(1.35)	(0.14)	0.16	0.00
PAT	(4.58)	(9.34)	(14.34)	3.20	(13.42)
Net Profit Margin	-10.09%	-24.93%	-44.80%	16.18%	-66.90%
EBITDA Margin	73.46%	63.67%	84.99%	71.95%	69.28%
EBIT Margin	46.58%	34.40%	35.20%	43.47%	39.40%
Revenue Growth % (YOY)		-17.54%	-14.58%	-38.26%	1.55%

Notes: Financials for FY 2022 are provisional as per provided by client/company.

Project is in operation since 2010. As per the historical data, which can be seen in the above table, net profit margin in approximately all the years except one, is continuously declining which can be attributed to the financial stress faced by the company.

EBITDA and EBIT margins are positive for all the years, but PAT is showing the declining trend reason is finance cost. As per the discussion with the client, majority of the revenue has gone for debt servicing as depicted above, the company is not able to fulfill its financial obligations and hence SBI Bank and other lenders need to take appropriate decision/resolution on this NPA account.

The Company is facing financial stress due to various reasons such as lower toll collection (actual toll collection in FY 19 and FY 20 is 36.20 and 30.06 Crores respectively and then continuously declining year by year) due to alternative routes and covid-19. The company is announced as NPA since 2019.

Hence, State Bank of India, SARG has appointed R. K Associates to determine the Fair Market Value/Enterprise Value of the Business/Company to take appropriate course of action on this stressed account.

- 3. TYPE OF REPORT:** Enterprise Valuation of M/s GVRMP Whagdhari Ribbanpally Tollway Private Limited.
- 4. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT:** To estimate & determine current Fair Enterprise Value of the SPV Company to enable the lenders to evaluate the further course of action on this account.
- 5. SCOPE OF THE REPORT:** To assess, determine & compute the Enterprise Value of the Company based on Discounted Cash Flows Model



- ***This is just the enterprise valuation of the project based on its income generating capacity/ projections in future years. This Valuation shall not be construed as the physical asset valuation or should be directly related to cost approach or Project cost.***
- ***This Valuation only covers the cash flow generated from 131.50 KM toll project of the Company. It does not cover any transaction with the subject company's subsidiary/ associate/ Joint Venture Companies.***
- ***This Enterprise Valuation report doesn't cover vetting of the documents/ financial data/ projections or any other information provided to us by the Bank.***
- ***It doesn't contain the principles of physical asset valuation and is not based on the site inspection of the project.***
- ***This exercise is neither an audit activity nor investigative in nature.***
- ***We have relied on the data provided by the Bank and the Company in good faith.***
- ***The Market and Industrial assessment of the given company's industry has not been done at our end. So, this valuation doesn't cover the Market & industrial scenario in terms of the product demand & market potential.***

6. DOCUMENTS / DATA REFERRED:

- Audited / provisional Financial Statements and Notes provided by M/s GWRTL.
- Financial Model of the M/s GWRTL
- Concession agreement
- Data collected from public sources and Government agencies.
- Details of Outstanding Debt of M/s GWRTL
- Previous Valuation Reports of M/s GWRTL
- Traffic Report
- Completion Certificate of the Project
- Write-up on company details



PART B

PROJECT COMPANY

- 1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION ABOUT THE COMPANY:** The Sponsors and their respective group companies incorporated an SPV in the name of M/s GVRMP Whagdhari Ribbanpally Tollway Private Limited ("GWRTL") for implementing Two-Laning of SH-10 in the state of Karnataka under KRDLC on BOT basis. As per information available on MCA website, the incorporation details of the Project Company are provided in the table below:

INCORPORATION DETAILS	
COMPANY NAME	M/s GVRMP Whagdhari Ribbanpally Tollway Private Limited
CORPORATE IDENTITY NUMBER	U45209TN2010PTC092111
INCORPORATION DATE	April 29, 2010
CONSTITUTION	Private Limited Company/Company limited by Shares
SECTOR	Infrastructure - Roads & Highways
REGISTERED / CORPORATE OFFICE ADDRESS	Plot No. 46A, Vettuvankeni First Avenue Main Road, Injambakkam Village, Sholinganallur Taluk Chennai TN 600115
AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL	INR 53,00,00,000/-
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL	INR 52,86,00,000/-

Source: <http://www.mca.gov.in/>

- 2. DETAIL OF PROMOTERS/DIRECTORS:** As per information provided by the company/client, below table shows the details of directors/promoters of the company along with their DIN details, designation and appointment date:

S. NO.	NAME	DIN No.	DESIGNATION	DATE OF APPOINTMENT
1.	Nanaji Tananki	0002590765	Director	27 th February 2021
2	Lakshmi Kantha Mohan Kanneganti	0002693861	Director	27 th February 2021
3	Chandra Mohan Sriramulu	0005170468	Director	16 th May 2012
4	Sateesh Thananki	0008178735	Director	2 nd December 2020
5	Shalem Raju Vempati	AXDPV0944Q	Director	15 th June 2021



3. **SNAPSHOT OF OUTSTANDING DEBT OF THE COMPANY** Below table shows the current status of the company with all the lenders as on 31st March 2022.

Details of Outstanding Debt of the Company

(Figures in Rs. Crores)

Name of the Bank	Outstanding Amount as on 31st March 2022 (In Crores)	Sanctioned Amount (In Crores)
SBI	56.10	75.00
SBM	19.47	25.00
IOB	36.65	48.73
KTK	41.17	50.00
J&K	14.77	15.00
Total	168.16	213.73

(Source: Data provided by the Company and Bank)

4. **CAPITAL STRUCTURE:** As per information available on Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the company is having an authorized share capital is INR 53,00,00,000 and its paid-up capital is INR 52,86,00,000.
5. **SHAREHOLDING PATTERN:** The Shareholding Pattern of M/s. GVRMP Whagdhari Ribbanpally Tollway Private Limited is:

S. NO.	SHAREHOLDER'S NAME	NO. OF SHARES	(%)
1	GVR Infra Projects Ltd.	2,69,58,600	51%
2	RMN Infrastructures Limited	1,32,15,000	25%
3	Prathyusha Resources and Infra Private Limited	1,26,86,400	24%
	Total	5,28,60,000	100

6. **CURRENT STATUS OF THE PROJECT:** Financial closure of the project was achieved on November 30, 2010. At the time of Financial Closure, the project cost is proposed to be funded through a mix of Shareholders' Equity, construction grant in form of Equity Support from GoK and Term Debt, as given below:

Source of Funds	Amount (Rs. in Cr.)	Percentage (%)
Shareholders' Equity	50.60	16.1
Construction grant from GoK	49.98	15.9
Term Debt	213.73	68.0
Total	314.31	100.0

The Rupee Term Loan facility of Rs. 213.73 Cr was tied up under consortium lending through signing of Common Loan Agreement (CLA) with OBC as the lead bank. The scheduled COD of the Project was December 01, 2012. But company achieved its COD 3 months prior to the date mentioned in CA i.e. September 6, 2012. Then tolling commenced for 135.85 km from next day.

Currently the company is operating **4 toll plazas** with 2 lanes Whagdhari-Ribbanpally State Highway-10 on build-operate and transfer (BOT) basis from last 11 years. The project road starts at Whagdhari, the border of Karnataka and Maharashtra and traverses through Aland, Malkhed and Sedam and ends at Ribbanpally, Karnataka. The company has 30-years concession period from the Karnataka Road Development Corporation Limited (KRDCL).

7. REASON FOR FINANCIAL STRESS: Currently account is in NPA state since July, 2019 due to financial stress in the company. As per the company, project's financial status is NPA due to lower toll collection of the project. Major reasons attributed for lower toll collection are:

- Alternative routes/roads came up in the nearby areas as result of which traffic has got diverted/ dispersed to a greater extent from company's Toll road.
- Road condition of this toll road has become very poor because major maintenance is not done as per concession agreement.
- Two NHAI future projects in nearby areas.

Considering of the above said facts, toll collection has fallen and showing a downward trend from 2017-18 onwards. Below picture shows the alternative routes of the tollway in nearby areas. It is clear from the picture that these alternative routes can pass TP-1, TP-2 and TP-3. Only TP-4 is left, which is only 20 KM last stretch road of the tollway.



Hence, State Bank of India, SARG has appointed R. K Associates to determine the Fair Market Value/Enterprise Value of the Business/Company to take appropriate course of action on this stressed account.

3. MAJOR SECTIONS

Section No.	Sections	Chain age
1	Start of the Project Stretch to Aland	km 0 to km 24
2	Aland to Gulbarga	km 24 to km 61
3	Gulbarga to Sedam	km 66 to km 116
4	Sedam to End of the Project Stretch	km 116 to km 135.85

As per the information provided by the company, Section-1 starts from the border of Maharashtra and Karnataka and ends at Aland check post near Aland. The entire section is a single road with poor pavement condition. Sarasamba is the only noticeable builtup on this section and there are no major diversions in the section. Majority of the traffic on this section is the through traffic to Maharashtra State.

Section-2 starts from Aland check post to Gulbarga ring road. The pavement condition is also poor in this stretch and section is of single to two lane carriage way. SH-32 branches off from Aland check post which goes in to Aland town and further to Umarga joining NH-9 via Khajuri. There are no major builtups on this section except Kadaganchi. The traffic is uniform in the entire project stretch, the shuttle trips between Aland and Gulbarga are more on this section.

Section 3 starts from the Gulbarga ring road on Sedam side and ends after Sedam town. Lot of improvements are happening on this section, with the new proposed Gulbarga airport near Sardagi, major residential layouts and international schools coming up and some are already in existence. Budha Vihar, a major pilgrimage centre is located adjoining to this stretch. Major cement industries like Vasavadatta and Rajashree cements are located on this section. The entire section is almost having an Intermediate lane to two lane carriageway, with poor pavement condition, at some places improvements like patch work, overlay has been carried out.

Section 4 starts from the end of Sedam town to end of the project stretch at Karnataka / Andhra Pradesh Border. Mudhol, Adki are the major builtups on this section.

4. TOLL PLAZAS

Each toll plaza is having 4 lanes of 4 m width with a fully-automatic system of toll collection comprising equipment for registering of vehicle classification, ticket issuing, data processing and power supply. One toll lane in each direction shall be provided for traffic not required to pay fees and also to cater to the oversized vehicles. As per CA, the four toll plazas are planned at 2.65 Km, 59.50 Km near Gulbarga, 69 Km after Gulbarga and 115 Km near Sedam.

5. SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROJECT:

a) Concessionaire Agreement Signing

The Concession Agreement between Public Works, Ports and Inland Water Transport Department of GoK, Karnataka State Road Development Corporation Ltd. (KRDCCL) and GWRTL has been signed on 4th June, 2010.

b) Financial Closure

Financial Closure was achieved on November 30, 2010. At the time of Financial Closure, the cost of the Project was estimated at Rs. 314.31 Crs, which was proposed to be financed by Sponsors' Contribution of Rs. 100.58 Cr (including state govt grant during construction period) and Rupee Term Loan facility of Rs. 213.73 Cr i.e. debt to equity ratio of 2.13:1. The Rupee Term Loan facility of Rs. 213.73 Cr was tied up under consortium lending through signing of Common Loan Agreement (CLA) with SBI as the lead bank.

c) Appointment Date

The Appointment Date as per the terms of CA was declared on December 1, 2010 including 21 months construction period.

d) Commercial Operations Date (COD)

The scheduled COD of the Project was December 1, 2012. But company achieved its COD on 6th September 2012, which was 3 months prior to the scheduled date.

e) Concessionaire Agreement End Date

The end date of Concession period given in concession agreement is November 30, 2040.

f) Debt Funding

Debt requirement of Rs. 213.73 cr. as envisaged for the project is proposed to be arranged through Rupee Term Loan as per indicative terms mentioned below:

Borrower	GVRMP Whagdhari Ribbanpally Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
Facility	Rupee Term Loan (RTL) of Rs. 213.73 Crore to part fund the project
Availability Period	Up to 6 months from Commercial Operation Date (COD)
Interest Rate & Interest Reset	Interest Rate & Interest Reset 3.75% over SBI Base Rate (floating) present effective rate 11.25% p.a up to COD and reset of interest spread at annual intervals thereafter
Bank charges	0.9% of the loan amount including upfront fee and underwriting commission

Tenor of Loan	Door-to-door tenor of 14 years including 2 years of construction period, 6 months of moratorium and 11.5 years of repayment
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A first mortgage and charge over all the Borrower's properties and assets, both present and future excluding the project assets (as defined in Concession Agreement). • A first charge/assignment of all the receivables/ revenues of the Borrower from the project or otherwise. • Pledge of 51% shares of the Borrower. • A first charge on Debt Service Reserve Account for 6 months of interest & principal payments. • Assignment of contractor guarantees, liquidated damages, letter of credit, guarantee or performance bond that may be provided by any counter-party under any Project Agreement or contract in favor of the Borrower. Project Information Memorandum GWRTL 17
Undertakings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoter shall furnish a shortfall undertaking (to bring in additional funds in a form acceptable to lenders) for cases of any cost overrun during construction period. • Undertaking from GVR Infra Projects Ltd for not reducing its shareholding in the Borrower below 50% without prior written approval of lenders • Undertaking from the Promoter that in the event the Promoter's contribution for the Project is brought in the form other than equity, then the repayment / redemption of such amount shall be sub-ordinated to servicing of term debt from Lenders. Further, no such repayment/redemption / servicing in respect of promoter contribution shall be allowed during the moratorium period. • All the charges on security shall be ranked Pari-Passu with the participating Lenders.

g) Commencement Of Tolling

Tolling commenced for 135.85 km started on September 7, 2012.



PART D

ASSESSMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

1. INTRODUCTION:

Road infrastructure is the backbone of the Indian economy. Roads and highways form one of the core areas under the infrastructure sector. The Government has been taking measured efforts in providing more efficient transportation, for which they have significantly stepped up the highway development and road building program.

The Government's thrust on the infrastructure sector has remained strong in the Union Budget 2022-23. The revised estimate total capital outlay for the year 2021-22 planned by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways stands at approximately INR 1.27 Lakh Crores which is higher by 35% as compared to the previous year's actual capital outlay of INR 0.89 Lakh Crores.

In 2022-23, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been allocated nearly INR 68,000 crore more than the revised expenditure in 2021-22. In absolute terms, this is the highest increase (from revised estimates of 2021-22) among all ministries in 2022-23. Nearly all of this additional allocation has been earmarked for investment in NHAI. After many years, NHAI will not have any borrowings, and rely entirely on budgetary resources. As of November 2021, NHAI's total debt stood at INR 3.38 lakh crore. This is nearly 150% more than the allocation to NHAI in 2022-23.

The total expenditure on the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for 2022-23 is estimated at INR 1, 99,108 crore. This is 52% higher than the revised estimates for 2021-22. In 2022-23, capital expenditure is estimated at INR 1, 87,744 crore while revenue expenditure is estimated at INR 11,364 crore. Since 2015-16, the share of capital expenditure of the Ministry has increased significantly, while revenue expenditure has gradually declined. In 2022-23, 94% of the Ministry's spending is estimated to be on capital expenditure.

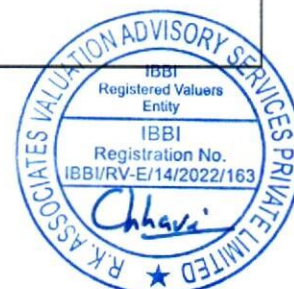
In the Union Budget 2022-23, the government allocated INR 64,573 crores towards Roads & Bridges and INR 1, 34,015 crores towards NHAI. The Government has also announced the Bharatmala Pariyojana Scheme Phase I with an investment of INR 5.35 lakh crores for development National Highways totaling to 34,800 kms over a period of 5 years ending in 2021-22.

The project will be taken up by the ministry in two phases of 34,800 kilometer (including 10,000 km residual NHDP stretches) and 30,187 km each. Further, the MoRTH announced that it achieved a milestone by constructing 13,298 km of National Highways, with construction of 37 km per day in FY21. As of December 2021, road projects with an aggregate length of 9,926

km, and costing INR 5.98 lakh crore have been approved under Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I. Of this, road length of 6,976 km has already been completed. This corresponds to 35% of the approved project length.

Planning Commission came out with a set of factors to identify sectors that can be classified under the broader infrastructure sector. Natural monopoly, high investment and high level of government regulations were few of the factors that were considered. Based on these factors Power, Roads, Railways, Ports, Airports, and Telecom have been grouped under infrastructure sector.

OVERVIEW OF INDIAN INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR: KEY HIGHLIGHTS	
Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third largest electricity generation country in the world. • Public sector companies and State electricity boards dominate both generation and T&D sectors. • 3.2% peak deficit in FY 2017-18 against 10.6% in FY2012.
Roads (Road & Bridges)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With 64 Lakhs Km roads India has second largest road network in the world comprising of National Highway, Expressways, State Highways, District Roads, PWD Roads and Project Roads. • Road traffic share in total traffic movement of rail & road account for 64.5% of freight and 85.9% of passenger traffic. • National Highways accounts for about 2% of total road network but carries 40% of traffic.
Railways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fourth largest rail network in the world • Rail network in the country spans 117,996 Kms of tracks over a route of 66,030 Km making it one of the largest rail networks in Asia. • It is also one of the busiest networks in the world with 22,300 trains running daily. • Low average speeds (Freight - 25.9 kmph: Mail/ Express – 50.6 kmph). Target to increase average speed of freight trains to 50 kmph and Mail/Express trains to 80 kmph by 2020. • Targets to complete Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors by the end of Dec 2019.



Ports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 major ports and over 205 notified minor ports along a coastline spanning over 7,517 kms. Over 90% of total trade in volume terms and 70% of total trade in value terms in the country is handled by ports.
Airports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian aviation sector comprises of over 449 airports and airstrips out of which 125 are owned and operated by Airport Authority of India. Key Challenges include inadequate capacity in Runways & Aircraft handling and Congestion in Parking Space and Terminal Buildings
Telecom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second largest telecom market in the world after China in terms of subscriber base. Around 1058. 86 Mn subscribers, with a tele density of 83.36%. Private operators dominate the sector with ~89.78% market share. Broadband to all villages by 2022 under which 250,000 Gram Panchayats are planned to be connected. Wi-Fi connectivity to major tourist places and cities.

2. EPC INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

- With the rapid increase in quantum of projects being announced and complexities in the scope of work, the responsibility of successful project execution has shifted from project owner/developer to EPC contractors.
- Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) is a contract under which the project is executed under a single point responsibility of a contractor. It is also known as a Lump sum Turnkey (LSTK) contract.
- Under EPC contract, a contractor undertakes activities like conceptualizing, designing, procuring equipment and engineering services from various sources for construction, installation and commissioning of the project or plant. EPC is majorly applicable in the industries like infrastructure, transport, chemicals, power, aviation, and oil & gas etc.

3. REGULATORY SCENARIO:

The government has identified infrastructure as a priority sector to bolster GDP growth. Hence, various reforms have been introduced from time to time to attract investment in the

infrastructure industry. The government intends to increase share of infrastructure investment to GDP to 9% by end of 12th five- year plan.

Impact of Economic Reforms:

Infrastructure sector was opened to private participation post-liberalization in 1991 and currently up to 100% FDI under automatic route is allowed in most sectors/activities. Under this route, no permission from the Central Government is required for FDI inflow, but the same is subject to applicable laws/regulations, security and other conditions. However, participation was low due to high upfront capital investment, long gestation period, and uncertain returns in investment. Public Private Partnership (PPP) project mode was introduced to circumvent this hurdle.

Prevailing regulatory framework consist of close to 32 regulations / laws / statues with wide variation in implementation from state to state. Currently there is no Pan-India regulatory framework governing the sector. In addition, there is no common regulatory authority and nodal implementation agency despite the sector comprising multiple sub-segments like infrastructure construction, real estate construction and industrial construction.

4. MAJOR POLICY MEASURES:

Program	Focus Area
National High Development Program (NHDP)	Highway Development
Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	Road Infrastructure
Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)	Power
Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)	Power
JNNURM	Urban Infrastructure
National Maritime Development Program	Ports
Ultra-Mega Power Projects	Power
Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission	Solar Power
Saubhagya Scheme	Power

5. MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO BOOST THE INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING IN UNION BUDGET 2022-23:

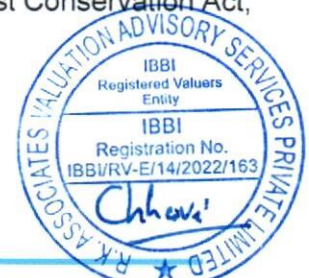
- PM GatiShakti National Master Plan to encompass the engines for economic transformation, seamless multimodal connectivity, and logistics efficiency.

- Expressways to be augmented in 2022-23 to facilitate faster movement of people and goods.
- The National Highways network to be expanded by 25,000 KM in 2022-23.
- Contracts to be awarded in 2022-23 for implementation of Multimodal Logistics Parks at 4 locations through PPP mode.
- INR 20,000 crore will be mobilized through innovative ways of financing to complement public resources.
- Railways to develop new products and efficient logistics services for small farmers and SMEs to provide seamless solutions for movement of parcels.
- As a part of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat', 2,000 KM of rail network will be brought under 'Kavach' i.e., the indigenous world-class technology for safety and capacity augmentation in 2022-23.
- 'One Station-One Product' concept for rail stations to be endorsed to help local businesses and supply chain.

6. KEY CHALLENGES FACED BY THE INDUSTRY: Delay in Project Execution due to lack of delay in clearance and Land Acquisition: Major impediments can be attributed to procedural formalities in land acquisition, obtaining environment, foreign and wildlife clearances, clearance from Railways (for over bridge and under bridge construction) and delays in financial closure. The time taken by various ministries to grant clearance for infra projects to proceed for execution range from about 12 months to up to 36 months. Due to delay in execution, the industry player has to bear both time and cost overrun that is sometime substantially higher than the original estimated cost. To address clearance delays, Ministry of Environment & Forests and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs have taken certain measures to speed up project execution.

New Highway projects, for widening within standard ROW for National Highways i.e., 60m and up to 100km are exempted from Environment Clearance.

- "Special Exemption" or 'No Objection Certificate' under Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 to be granted in respect of strengthening and widening of the National Highways 17 projects specifically pertaining to diversion of Protected Forest land under Forest Conservation Act, 1980e.



- De-linking of Environment Clearance from Forest Clearance for highway projects that earlier was linked to the forest clearance. Consequently, project could be started only if forest clearance was obtained even if the small portion of project passes through forest.
- Also, Delegation of Power Mechanism to Secretary (Road Transport & Highways) or the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has been enhanced under notification issued (O. M. No. 24/35/PFII/12) dated 12.04.2013. Under this Secretary (Road Transport & Highways) & Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) will be empowered to grant approval to project worth up to INR 10 billion.
- Other than the above, the EPC industry is faces challenges in terms of Shifting of Utilities, Law and Order problem at local level, Budget Constraint of the Developer.

Majority of construction projects in India are facing approval as well as execution delays leading to cost and time over runs. These delays have pushed breakeven period even further and with high leverage, debt servicing cost has gone up for industry players amidst high interest rate regime in past three fiscal.

The unfavorable market condition in past two years has impacted the cash flows of industry players.

Thus, large numbers of projects are on standstill that has blocked the investment made earlier. This has affected balance sheet of banks with high NPA and as majority of the companies in the sector have high debt on books and banks are cautious in further lending. As on March 2016, gross NPA of commercial banks rose to 7.6% which is highest in last 12 year (bad loans grew by about 80% during FY 2016) and it is further expected to grow to 8.5% by March 2017 as per the Financial Stability Report released by RBI in June 2016. This has led to liquidity crunch impacting further investment needed for completion of the projects.

7. WAY FORWARD: Infrastructure development is key to India's economic growth. The Infrastructure in India is estimated to grow at a CAGR of approximately 7% during the forecast period. India has a requirement of investment worth 50 trillion in infrastructure by 2022 to have sustainable development in the country. India is witnessing significant interest from international investors in the infrastructure space. Sectors like power transmission, roads & highways and renewable energy will drive the investments in the coming years. Only 24% of the National Highway network in India is four-lane, therefore there is immense scope for improvement. Some of the recent investments include:

- The Infrastructure in India is estimated to grow at a CAGR of approximately 7% during the forecast period.

- Government plans to invest about INR 102 lakh crore on infrastructure projects by 2024-25. The five-year-long National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) will enter its second year in FY21, during which INR 1,950,397 crores are to be invested. About INR 19.5 lakh crore has been budgeted during FY21 as part of the NIP. Urban infrastructure, road transport, energy, and Railways account for about 70% of allocation this 2020.
- About 42% of the projects in the NIP are under implementation, which means construction work is already going on. Another 19% is under a development stage, while a big 31% is still in the conceptual stage
- During the fiscals 2020 to 2025, sectors such as Energy (24%), Roads (19%), Urban (16%), and Railways (13%) amount to around 70% of the projected capital expenditure in infrastructure in India.



PART E

FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

As per the audited/provisional financial statements provided by the company/client, below table shows the historical performance of the company.

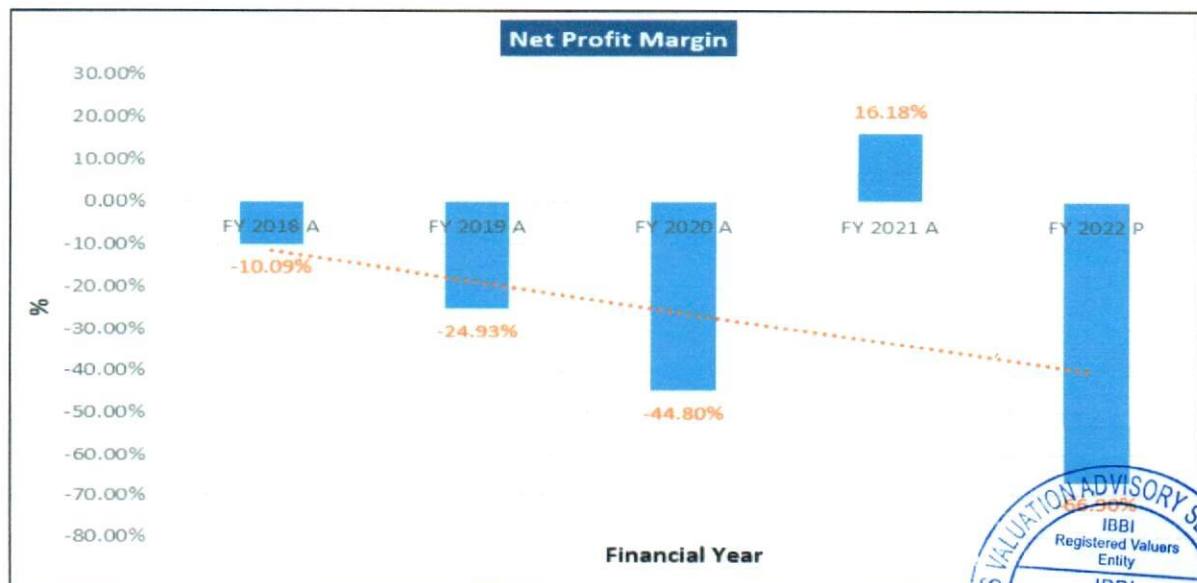
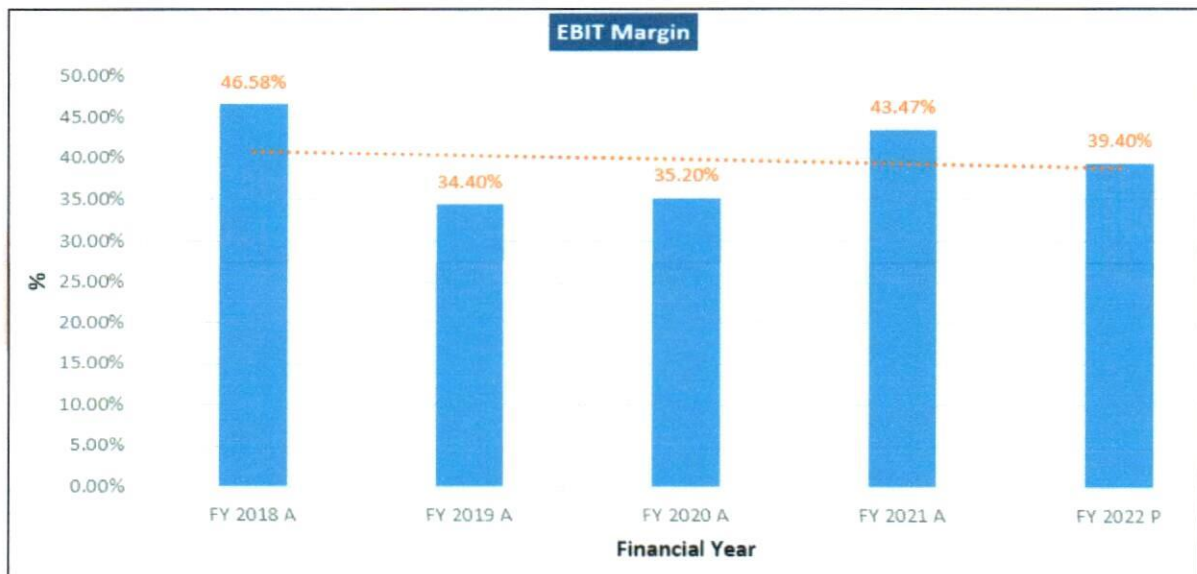
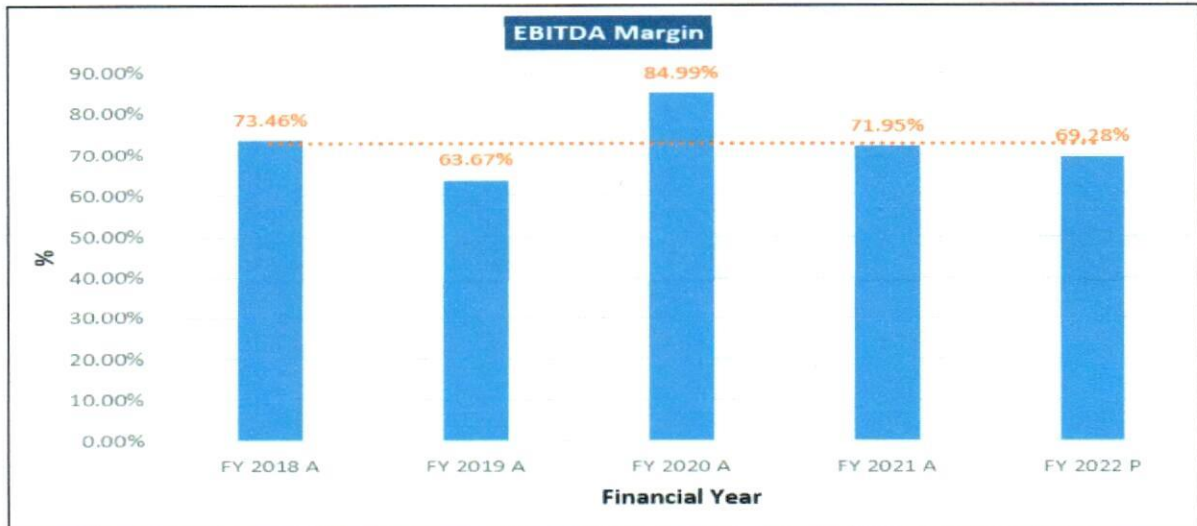
1. HISTORICAL PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT: (FY 2017-18 to FY 2021-22)

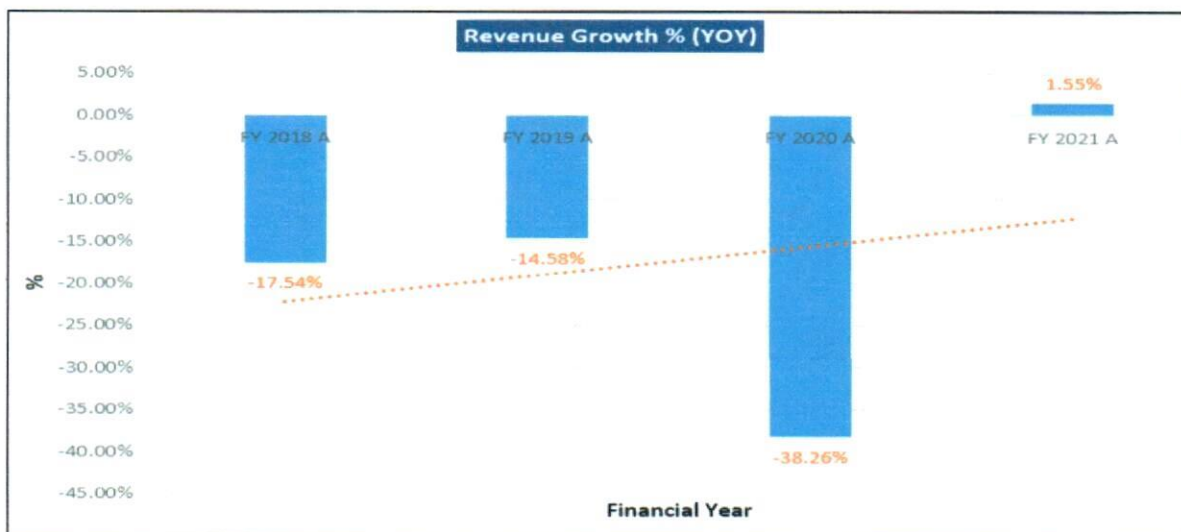
Particular	FY 2018 A	FY 2019 A	FY 2020 A	FY 2021 A	FY 2022 P
Toll Revenue	44.88	36.20	30.06	19.03	20.06
Other Income	0.55	1.26	1.94	0.72	-
Total Income	45.43	37.46	32.00	19.75	20.06
Operation & Maintenance Expenses	0.71	0.53	0.68	0.79	0.91
Employee Benefit Expenses	1.96	2.30	2.56	2.56	2.71
Insurance	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.53	0.58
Other Expenses	1.34	1.35	1.41	1.67	1.97
Major Maintenance Expense	7.91	9.28	-	-	-
Total expenses	12.06	13.61	4.80	5.54	6.16
EBIDTA	33.37	23.85	27.19	14.21	13.90
Depreciation	12.21	10.96	15.93	5.63	5.99
EBIT	21.16	12.89	11.26	8.59	7.90
Finance Cost	25.74	23.58	25.74	5.23	21.32
PBT	(4.58)	(10.69)	(14.48)	3.36	(13.42)
Tax	-	(1.35)	(0.14)	0.16	-
PAT	(4.58)	(9.34)	(14.34)	3.20	(13.42)

2. KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS:

Particular	FY 2018 A	FY 2019 A	FY 2020 A	FY 2021 A	FY 2022 P
EBITDA Margin	73.46%	63.67%	84.99%	71.95%	69.28%
EBIT Margin	46.58%	34.40%	35.20%	43.47%	39.40%
Net Profit Margin	-10.09%	-24.93%	-44.80%	16.18%	-66.90%
Revenue Growth % (YOY)		-17.54%	-14.58%	-38.26%	1.55%

3. GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE KEY FINANCIALS OF THE COMPANY:





Based on the data/ information/ inputs provided by the Company Officials EBITDA Margin was positive throughout FY 2018 to 2022, it increased to 84.99% from 63.67% in FY 2020, then it falls around 13% in FY 2021 and 2.67% in FY 2022.

EBIT Margin was positive throughout FY 2018 to FY 2022, while in FY 2019, it declined to 34.40% from 46.58%. Then it increased to 43.47% from 32.20% in FY 2021. In FY 2022 it falls again to 39.40%.

Net profit margin is constantly negative from FY 2018 to FY 2022 due to the higher financing costs, except FY 2021.

Revenues of the company are constantly declining in most of the past recent years historically due to the adverse effect of Covid-19 & the traffic leakage issue this highway is facing, but according to FY2022 provisional data the revenue grows by 1.55%.

4. **PROJECTED PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT (From FY 2023 to FY 2041):** Based on the data/ information/ inputs provided by the Bank/ company, financial projections of the project have been estimated as follows:

Particular	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031
Toll Revenue	21.18	22.53	23.60	24.75	25.94	27.19	28.54	29.95	31.37
Total Income	21.18	22.53	23.60	24.75	25.94	27.19	28.54	29.95	31.37
Operation & Maintenance Expenses	0.94	0.98	1.02	1.06	1.10	1.15	1.19	1.24	1.29
Employee Benefit Expenses	2.92	3.16	3.41	3.68	3.98	4.29	4.64	5.01	5.41
Insurance	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.70
Other Expenses	2.04	2.13	2.21	2.30	2.39	2.49	2.59	2.69	2.80

Major Maintenance Expense	10.25	10.76	-	-	-	13.08	13.73	-	-
Total expenses	16.75	17.63	7.26	7.67	8.12	21.66	22.82	9.62	10.20
EBIDTA	4.42	4.90	16.34	17.08	17.82	5.52	5.72	20.32	21.17
Depreciation	10.89	10.89	10.89	10.89	10.89	10.89	10.89	10.89	10.89
EBIT	(6.46)	(5.99)	5.46	6.19	6.94	(5.36)	(5.17)	9.43	10.28
Finance Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PBT	(6.46)	(5.99)	5.46	6.19	6.94	(5.36)	(5.17)	9.43	10.28
Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAT	(6.46)	(5.99)	5.46	6.19	6.94	(5.36)	(5.17)	9.43	10.28

Particular	FY 2032	FY 2033	FY 2034	FY 2035	FY 2036	FY 2037	FY 2038	FY 2039	FY 2040	FY 2041
Toll Revenue	32.95	34.55	36.35	38.13	39.97	41.88	43.94	46.08	48.31	25.24
Total Income	32.95	34.55	36.35	38.13	39.97	41.88	43.94	46.08	48.31	25.24
Operation & Maintenance Expenses	1.34	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.57	1.63	1.70	1.76	1.84	1.28
Employee Benefit Expenses	5.84	6.31	6.81	7.36	7.95	8.58	9.27	10.01	10.81	7.81
Insurance	0.71	0.73	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.57
Other Expenses	2.91	3.03	3.15	3.27	3.40	3.54	3.68	3.83	3.98	2.77
Major Maintenance Expense	-	16.69	17.5	-	-	-	21.30	22.37	-	-
Total expenses	10.81	28.15	29.68	12.90	13.69	14.54	36.76	38.79	17.47	12.42
EBIDTA	22.15	6.40	6.67	25.24	26.27	27.34	7.18	7.29	30.84	12.81
Depreciation	10.89	10.89	10.89	10.89	10.89	10.89	10.89	10.89	10.89	7.25
EBIT	11.26	(4.49)	(4.21)	14.35	15.39	16.45	(3.71)	(3.60)	19.96	5.57
Finance Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PBT	11.26	(4.49)	(4.21)	14.35	15.39	16.45	(3.71)	(3.60)	19.96	5.57
Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAT	11.26	(4.49)	(4.21)	14.35	15.39	16.45	(3.71)	(3.60)	19.96	5.57

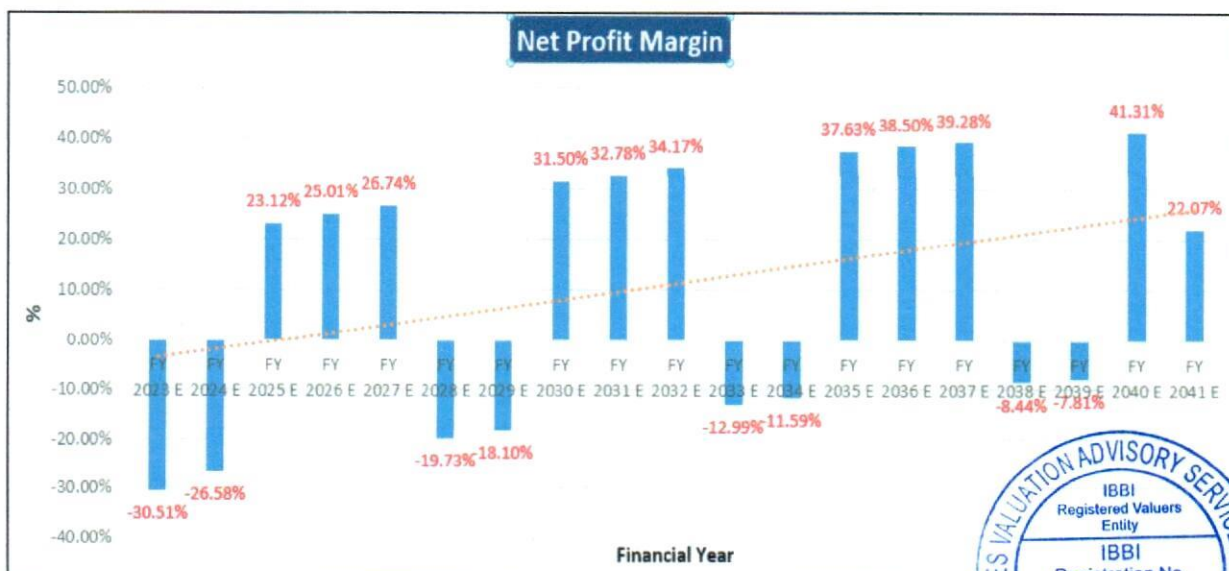
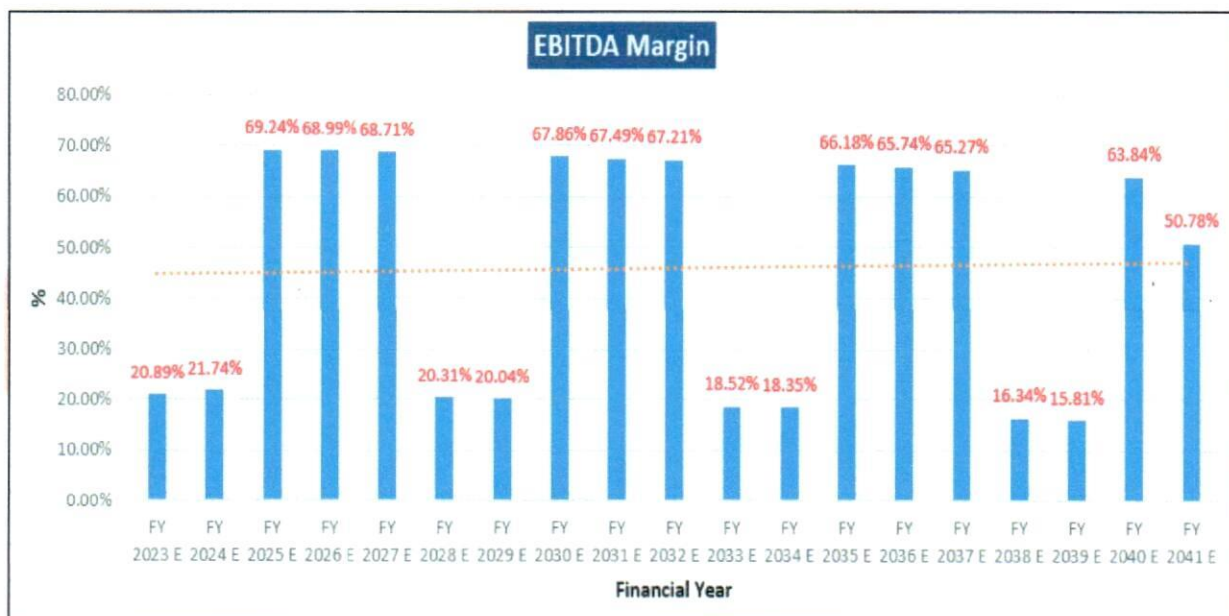
5. PROJECTED FINANCIAL RATIOS:

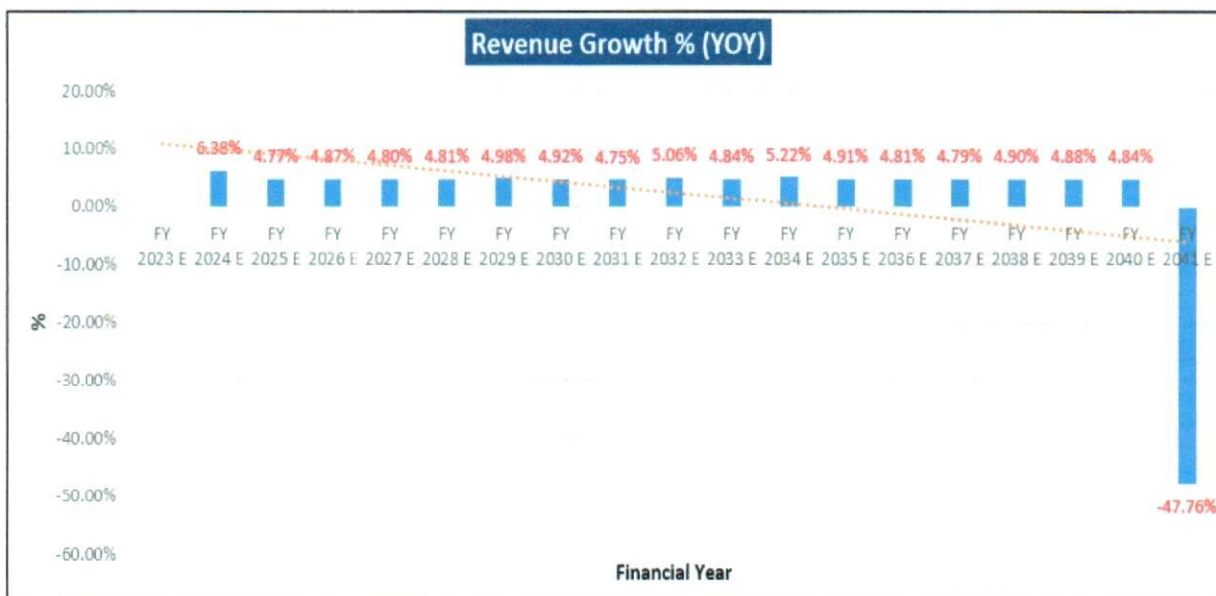
Particular	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031
EBITDA Margin %	20.89	21.74	69.24	68.99	68.71	20.31	20.04	67.86	67.49
EBIT Margin %	-30.51	-26.58	23.12	25.01	26.74	-19.73	-18.10	31.50	32.78
Net Profit Margin %	-30.51	-26.58	23.12	25.01	26.74	-19.73	-18.10	31.50	32.78

Revenue Growth % (YOY)		6.38	4.77	4.87	4.80	4.81	4.98	4.92	4.75
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Particular	FY 2032	FY 2033	FY 2034	FY 2035	FY 2036	FY 2037	FY 2038	FY 2039	FY 2040	FY 2041
EBITDA Margin %	67.21	18.52	18.35	66.18	65.74	65.27	16.34	15.81	63.84	67.21
EBIT Margin %	34.17	-12.99	-11.59	37.63	38.50	39.28	-8.44	-7.81	41.31	34.17
Net Profit Margin %	34.17	-12.99	-11.59	37.63	38.50	39.28	-8.44	-7.81	41.31	34.17
Revenue Growth % (YOY)	5.06	4.84	5.22	4.91	4.81	4.79	4.90	4.88	4.84	5.06

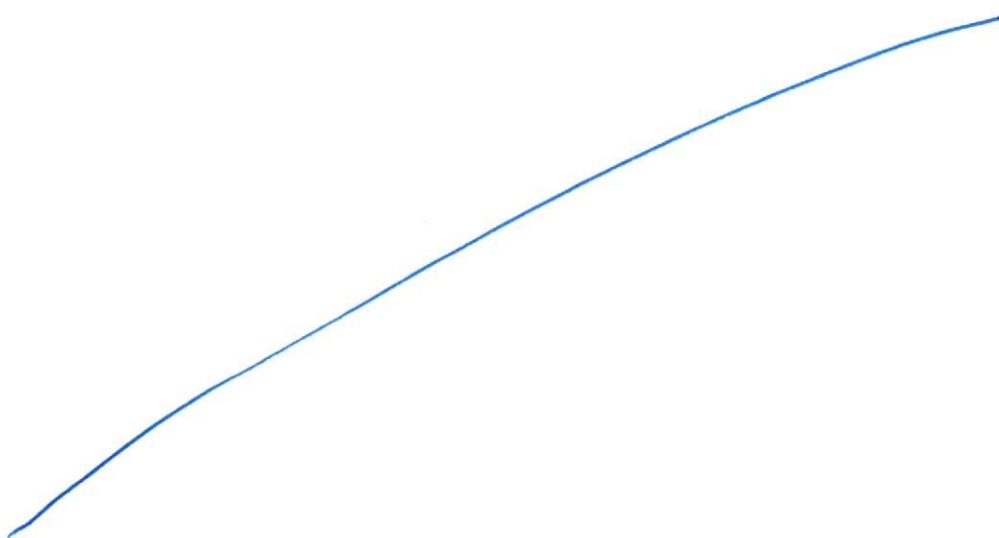
6. GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE PROJECTED KEY RATIOS OF THE COMPANY:





Notes:

- As per the ratio analysis performed, it is observed that EBITDA Margin of the company is not showing a constant trend. In FY 2223, 2024, 2028, 2029, 2033 and 2039 it is falling down and in rest of the years it is increasing. But trend line is showing a declining trend. Alternative routes/roads came up in the nearby areas as result of which traffic has got diverted/ dispersed to a greater extent from company's Toll road. In FY 2023 it is going up by 20.89% and in FY 2041 it is going up by 50.78%.
- Similarly, EBIT Margin and net profit margins are also showing the same trend. In FY 2023 net profit margin is decline by 30.51% and in FY 2041 it is fall by 22.07%.
- Revenue growth rate is showing positive trend throughout FY 2023 to FY 2041. It means that in future traffic is showing a steady growth. In FY 2023 it is going up by 6.38% and then from FY 2024 it is showing approximately constant growth till FY 2040.



PART F

VALUATION OF THE COMPANY

1. METHODOLOGY/ MODEL ADOPTED:

Out of the various models & theories available, we have adopted the most widely used & acceptable approach to calculate the Enterprise Value of the Company, which is, Income based approach (Discounted Cash Flow Model).

- a) The free cash flow method is similar to the method used for public companies.
- b) FCFF is more practical when substantial capital changes are expected because weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is less sensitive to the cost of equity.
- c) In this method, we calculate the free cash flow to firm (FCFF) for the projected period.
- d) Finally, we calculate the present value of future cash flows by using a required rate of return based on the riskiness of the project, which we determine by using the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC).

RATIONALE FOR USING DCF METHOD FOR ENTERPRISE VALUATION:

M/s GWRTL is an SPV which operates a toll road project under a long-term concession agreement with SH in the state of Karnataka. The period of operations and toll prices are derived by the terms of the specific agreement between M/s GWRTL, KRDL and GoK.

- a) The three broadly used approaches of the company/Business Valuations are – Income based approach (Discounted Cash Flow Model), Asset Based Approach (Net Asset Value Method) and Relative Valuation Approach (Market Multiple method).
- b) Asset Based Model is inappropriate as the Company is a going concern and the model is unable to capture the Value of the company.
- c) Considering the limited life of the toll road project and project characteristics not being comparable to other projects/companies in terms of number of operational projects, period of concession, location, traffic situation etc, typically market approach-based methods like CCM or CTM are not used for valuing a road project.
- d) Instead, DCF method is used which determines the value of a business based on its ability to generate desired economic benefit/ cash flows for the owners. Thus, considering the nature of business, we have used DCF method for valuing the Company.

- e) The DCF Model gives us a variety of input options to use while calculating the Value of the firm - Dividend, Free Cash Flow to the Firm, Free Cash Flow to Equity, Capitalized Cash Flows and Residual Earnings.
- f) Dividends cannot be used as the Company has no history of paying dividends and we don't foresee any dividend payments to occur in the future due to the high leverage of the firm.
- g) The best method input option for the PV Model in the case of M/s GVRMP Whagdhari Ribbanpally Tollway Private Limited will be FCFF as it represents the benefits accruable to all the stakeholders in the Business enterprise.

FCFF Model Formula and Key Inputs:

$$\text{Firm value} = \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{\text{FCFF}_t}{(1 + \text{WACC})^t}$$

- a. **Free Cash Flow to Firm (FCFF):** FCFF is the cash available to pay investors after a company pays its costs of doing business, invests in short-term assets like inventory, and invests in assets like property, plants and equipment.

FCFF = Net Income + Non-Cash Charges + Interest (1 - tax rate) – Working Capital Investment – Fixed Capital Investment.

- b. **Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC):** The weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is the rate that a company is expected to pay on average to all its security holders to finance its assets. The WACC is commonly referred to as the firm's cost of capital. WACC is used as the discount rate to discount FCFF.

$$\text{WACC} = \frac{D}{D + E} K_d + \frac{E}{D + E} K_e$$

Where D is the total debt, E is the shareholders equity and K_d and K_e are the cost of debt and cost of equity, respectively.

- 2. CALCULATION OF FREE CASH FLOW TO FIRM:** Since the company has achieved the COD and collecting the toll revenue post construction. In this scenario the company will not require any kind of working capital and Capex (Major Maintenance Expense) and depreciation & amortization are adjusted while calculating EBITDA. Therefore as per best practice in industry, we have considered the cash EDITDA as a proxy of free cash flow to the firm, which has been shown in the below table:

Particular	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28	FY 29	FY 30	FY 31
Cash EBITDA	4.42	4.90	16.34	17.08	17.82	5.52	5.72	20.32	21.17
Free Cash Flow to Firm (FCFF)	4.42	4.90	16.34	17.08	17.82	5.52	5.72	20.32	21.17
Discount Period	0.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50
Discount Factor	0.95	0.85	0.77	0.69	0.62	0.56	0.50	0.45	0.41
Present Value of FCFF	4.20	4.18	12.56	11.81	11.09	3.09	2.88	9.22	8.65

Particular	FY 32	FY 33	FY 34	FY 35	FY 36	FY 37	FY 38	FY 39	FY 40	FY 41
Cash EBITDA	22.15	6.40	6.67	25.24	26.27	27.34	7.18	7.29	30.84	12.81
(FCFF)	22.15	6.40	6.67	25.24	26.27	27.34	7.18	7.29	30.84	12.81
Discount Period	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	13.50	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50
Discount Factor	0.37	0.33	0.30	0.27	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.14
Present Value of FCFF	8.14	2.12	1.99	6.76	6.34	5.93	1.40	1.28	4.88	1.82

- 3. KEY INPUTS USED TO DISCOUNT CASH FLOWS DURING THE PROJECTION PERIOD:**

Calculation of Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)

Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)		
Particulars	Weightage	Required Return
Sustainable Debt	76.4%	8.88%
Equity Shared Capital	23.6%	14.09%
Total	100%	10.11%
Company Risk Premium		1.00%
Appropriate Discount Rate		11.11%

Valuation Inputs for M/s GVRMP Whagdhari Ribbanpally Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

INPUTS	
Valuation Date	10 th September 2022
Discount Rate	11.11%
Discount Rate Change	1%

Note: Change of 1% is used to perform the Sensitivity of the Enterprise Valuation with +/- changes in discount rate of Free Cash Flow.

4. CALCULATION OF ENTERPRISE VALUE:

Calculation of Enterprise Value

CUMULATIVE DISCOUNTED CASH FLOW OVER THE PROJECTION PERIOD		
Scenario	Discount Rate	Enterprise Value (in INR Crores)
Bull Case	10.11%	116.43
Present Case	11.11%	108.35
Bear Case	12.11%	101.09

ENTERPRISE VALUE OF THE FIRM	
INR ONE HUNDRED EIGHT CRORES AND THIRTY FIVE LAKHS (INR 108.35 CRORES)	

NOTE:

- Under Valuation Inputs section, the discount rate change measures the sensitivity of Firm Value to a (+/-) 1% change.
- The Company account has been converted to Non-Performing Asset (NPA) from FY 2019. We have assumed that the company will repay its pending dues and remaining debt till 30th November, 2040.
- The overall valuation is estimated based on the financial statements up to FY 2021-22 and further it has been projected based on the previous data as reference from 2022-23 onwards.

Contingencies to the Valuation: -

- a) All the projections are made after considering the macroeconomic effect of Covid-19 pandemic, traffic growth and toll rate in this project.

- b) As per concession agreement the company was supposed to complete the construction within the period of 21 months, however company has achieved its COD in the 1st week of September 2012, prior to 3 months of construction end date (3 months additional revenue will be earned by the company).
- c) GWRTL started its toll collection next day after achieving its COD i. e. September 7th 2012. So in the current year company will not require any capex and working capital.

5. ASSUMPTIONS FOR FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS: Assumptions in the Valuation assessment have been taken based on data/ information/ documents shared by the client/company, Project Cost Figures, Operating History of the Project. Assumptions have been considered after thoroughly reviewing their feasibility.

A. Projection Period:

Key dates and projection period details are as follows:

Particulars	Detail
Concession Agreement Signing Date	4 June 2010
Financial Closure Date	30 Nov 2010
Concession Appointed date	1 Dec 2010
Concessionaire Period	30 Years
Projection End Date	30 November 2040

B. Revenue/ Income:

Toll Collection Revenue: Basic toll rates are mentioned in Concession Agreement. It is also mentioned that these toll rates shall be increased annually by 3% thereof for a period of 15 successive years commencing from April 1, 2008 and the last and fifteenth such increase shall be affected on April 1, 2022.

Thereafter in addition to the annual revision effected, the applicable basic toll rates shall be adjusted and revised annually on April 1 of the each year to reflect the variation in WPI occurring.

The annual revision on account of inflation shall be restricted to 40% of the rate of inflation occurring after the revision and such revision shall be effected on April 1 every year. Hence after considering average WPI Growth and the impact of WPI on toll fee the toll growth rate would be 1.86% for each year thereafter, starting from FY 22-23.

WPI series capture the structural changes in the economy. All the series of WPI have their base year, here we have consider 1994-95, 2004-05 and 2011-12 base year's series. The government is at advance stage of finalizing the new WPI series with base year 2017-18. The WPI growth rate used by the Management are summarized below:

WPI HISTORIC INFLATION - ANNUAL	Base Year	Mar-08	Mar-09	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-13	Mar-14
	No. of Years	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	WPI Series (94-95)	208.70	216.40	229.70	248.30	-	-	-
	WPI Series (04-05)	-	-	-	-	146.00	157.30	168.8
	WPI Series (11-12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Factor to align with 94-95	-	-	-	-	1.873	1.873	1.873
	Factor to align with 04-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	WPI Series (Composite)	208.70	216.40	229.70	248.30	273.46	294.62	316.2
	Annual Escalation WPI - historic		3.69%	6.15%	8.10%	10.13%	7.74%	7.31%

WPI HISTORIC INFLATION - ANNUAL	Base Year	Mar-15	Mar-16	Mar-17	Mar-18	Mar-19	Mar-20	Mar-21
	No. of Years	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	WPI Series (94-95)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	WPI Series (04-05)	179.60	178.70	176.80	183.30	-	-	-
	WPI Series (11-12)	-	-	-	-	115.70	119.70	122.8
	Factor to align with 94-95	1.873	1.873	1.873	1.873	1.873	1.873	1.873
	Factor to align with 04-05	-	-	-	-	1.641	1.641	1.641
	WPI Series (Composite)	336.39	334.71	331.15	343.32	355.61	367.91	377.4
	Annual Escalation WPI - historic	6.40%	-0.50%	-1.06%	3.68%	3.58%	3.46%	2.59%
AVERAGE WPI								
From Mar-12 to Mar-21					4.66%			
WPI Growth Assumption taken for the future years					4.66%			

Toll Rates	Assumptions (Per Single Trip)
Trip Frequency - Round Trip	2
Trip Frequency - Monthly pass	2
Toll Fee - Round Trip	1.5
Toll Fee - Monthly Pass	30
Toll Fee Rounded to nearest	5/10 Rs
Local Traffic	100 Rs
WPI - FY 2007	206.2 Rs

Traffic Projection	Toll Plaza-I						
Calendar Year	Car/Jee p/Van	Mini Bus	LCV	Standard Bus	Two Axle Trucks	Three Axle Trucks	MAV
31-Dec-21	355	96	89	23	74	320	41
31-Dec-22	366	99	92	24	76	330	42
31-Dec-23	377	102	94	24	79	339	43
31-Dec-24	388	105	97	25	81	350	45
31-Dec-25	400	108	100	26	83	360	46
31-Dec-26	412	111	103	27	86	371	48
31-Dec-27	424	115	106	27	88	382	49
31-Dec-28	437	118	109	28	91	394	50
31-Dec-29	450	122	113	29	94	405	52
31-Dec-30	463	125	116	30	97	418	53
31-Dec-31	477	129	120	31	99	430	55
31-Dec-32	491	133	123	32	102	443	57
31-Dec-33	506	137	127	33	106	456	58
31-Dec-34	521	141	131	34	109	470	60
31-Dec-35	537	145	135	35	112	484	62
31-Dec-36	553	150	139	36	115	499	64
31-Dec-37	570	154	143	37	119	514	66
31-Dec-38	587	159	147	38	122	529	68
31-Dec-39	604	163	152	39	126	545	70
31-Dec-40	622	168	156	40	130	561	72
31-Dec-41	641	173	161	42	134	578	74

Traffic Projection	Toll Plaza-II						
Calendar Year	Car/Jee p/Van	Mini Bus	LCV	Standard Bus	Two Axle Trucks	Three Axle Trucks	MAV
31-Dec-21	561	143	290	103	242	501	84
31-Dec-22	578	147	299	106	249	516	
31-Dec-23	595	152	308	109	257	532	
31-Dec-24	613	156	317	113	264	547	
31-Dec-25	631	161	326	116	272	564	

31-Dec-26	650	166	336	119	281	581	97
31-Dec-27	670	171	346	123	289	598	100
31-Dec-28	690	176	357	127	298	616	103
31-Dec-29	711	181	367	130	307	635	106
31-Dec-30	732	187	378	134	316	654	110
31-Dec-31	754	192	390	138	325	673	113
31-Dec-32	777	198	401	143	335	694	116
31-Dec-33	800	204	413	147	345	714	120
31-Dec-34	824	210	426	151	355	736	123
31-Dec-35	849	216	439	156	366	758	127
31-Dec-36	874	223	452	160	377	781	131
31-Dec-37	900	229	465	165	388	804	135
31-Dec-38	927	236	479	170	400	828	139
31-Dec-39	955	243	494	175	412	853	143
31-Dec-40	984	251	509	181	424	879	147
31-Dec-41	1013	258	524	186	437	905	152

Traffic Projection	Toll Plaza-III						
Calendar Year	Car/Jee p/Van	Mini Bus	LCV	Standard Bus	Two Axle Trucks	Three Axle Trucks	MAV
31-Dec-21	448	115	129	126	199	467	62
31-Dec-22	461	118	133	130	205	481	64
31-Dec-23	475	122	137	134	211	495	66
31-Dec-24	490	126	141	138	217	510	68
31-Dec-25	504	129	145	142	224	526	70
31-Dec-26	519	133	150	146	231	541	72
31-Dec-27	535	137	154	150	238	558	74
31-Dec-28	551	141	159	155	245	574	76
31-Dec-29	568	146	163	160	252	592	79
31-Dec-30	585	150	168	164	260	609	81
31-Dec-31	602	155	173	169	267	628	83
31-Dec-32	620	159	179	174	275	646	86
31-Dec-33	639	164	184	180	284	666	88
31-Dec-34	658	169	189	185	292	686	91
31-Dec-35	678	174	195	191	301	706	94
31-Dec-36	698	179	201	196	310	728	97
31-Dec-37	719	185	207	202	319	749	99
31-Dec-38	740	190	213	208	329	772	102
31-Dec-39	763	196	220	215	339	795	106
31-Dec-40	786	202	226	221	349	819	109
31-Dec-41	809	208	233	228	359	843	112



Traffic Projection	Toll Plaza-IV						
Calendar Year	Car/Jee p/Van	Mini Bus	LCV	Standard Bus	Two Axle Trucks	Three Axle Trucks	MAV
31-Dec-21	273	74	108	42	98	547	38
31-Dec-22	278	75	110	43	100	558	39
31-Dec-23	284	77	112	44	102	569	40
31-Dec-24	290	79	115	45	104	580	40
31-Dec-25	296	80	117	45	106	592	41
31-Dec-26	301	82	119	46	108	604	42
31-Dec-27	307	83	122	47	110	616	43
31-Dec-28	314	85	124	48	113	628	44
31-Dec-29	320	87	127	49	115	641	45
31-Dec-30	326	88	129	50	117	654	45
31-Dec-31	333	90	132	51	119	667	46
31-Dec-32	339	92	134	52	122	680	47
31-Dec-33	346	94	137	53	124	694	48
31-Dec-34	353	96	140	54	127	708	49
31-Dec-35	360	98	143	55	129	722	50
31-Dec-36	367	100	145	57	132	736	51
31-Dec-37	375	102	148	58	135	751	52
31-Dec-38	382	104	151	59	137	766	53
31-Dec-39	390	106	154	60	140	781	54
31-Dec-40	398	108	157	61	143	797	55
31-Dec-41	406	110	160	62	146	813	56

Total Revenue (Rs. Crore)								
Calendar Year	Car/Jee p/Van	Mini Bus	LCV	Standard Bus	Two Axle Trucks	Three Axle Trucks	MAV	SUM
31-Mar-22	1.54	0.98	1.46	1.39	2.85	11.38	1.34	20.94
31-Mar-23	1.55	0.98	1.43	1.41	2.88	11.52	1.40	21.18
31-Mar-24	1.66	1.03	1.52	1.51	3.08	12.25	1.48	22.53
31-Mar-25	1.73	1.08	1.59	1.58	3.23	12.84	1.55	23.60
31-Mar-26	1.82	1.15	1.69	1.65	3.36	13.46	1.62	24.75
31-Mar-27	1.89	1.20	1.76	1.74	3.55	14.10	1.70	25.94
31-Mar-28	2.02	1.24	1.83	1.82	3.72	14.78	1.78	27.19
31-Mar-29	2.12	1.32	1.94	1.91	3.91	15.48	1.87	28.54
31-Mar-30	2.19	1.38	2.03	2.00	4.08	16.30	1.97	29.95
31-Mar-31	2.29	1.44	2.11	2.09	4.27	17.11	2.06	31.37
31-Mar-32	2.44	1.51	2.23	2.21	4.50	17.91	2.16	32.95
31-Mar-33	2.56	1.59	2.33	2.32	4.75	18.73	2.26	34.55
31-Mar-34	2.67	1.68	2.47	2.43	4.97	19.75	2.39	36.35
31-Mar-35	2.80	1.74	2.57	2.55	5.21	20.76	2.50	38.19



31-Mar-36	2.96	1.86	2.73	2.66	5.43	21.71	2.62	39.97
31-Mar-37	3.09	1.93	2.84	2.78	5.68	22.80	2.75	41.88
31-Mar-38	3.25	2.00	2.95	2.93	5.98	23.94	2.89	43.94
31-Mar-39	3.42	2.13	3.13	3.08	6.29	25.02	3.01	46.08
31-Mar-40	3.57	2.22	3.26	3.24	6.61	26.25	3.17	48.31
31-Mar-41	2.81	1.74	2.56	2.52	5.14	20.51	2.47	37.75
TOTAL								1,103.01

As per documents provided by the company officials/clients, commercial vehicle movement on highways has been picking up since June 2020, therefore it is pushing toll collection closer to the pre-Covid levels, which can be seen as a sign of commercial activities picking up momentum after the disruption caused by the pandemic-triggered lockdown.

Long distance commercial vehicles are decreasing because of parallel national highways. Out of 4 toll plazas, this SH-10 has existing alternative routes on 3 toll plazas. As per our tertiary research, on this tollway two cement factories are situated at Sedam and at Malkhed. So return trips of loaded vehicles are observed to high at both the toll plazas. Some of the new factories are about to set their plants in the upcoming years.

Manufacturing and other industries are going to increase their production in the coming years because of increasing population and post covid rapid economic recovery. Accordingly the escalation rate of traffic is considered for the revenue forecasting.

Hence, for estimated toll collection, we have considered **3%** growth in toll collection Y-o-Y basis, here the base year is FY 2022, which seems to be reasonable and on conservative side considering the appropriate micro and macro-economic factors .

It is expected from FY 2023, that the revenue growth on account of recovery from impact of COVID-19 on traffic. Revenues have been forecast to increase from INR 20.94 Cr in FY23 to INR 37.75 Cr in FY41.

C. Expenses

- I. **Operation & Maintenance Expenses:** As per the information provided by the company, operation expenses are included routine expenses (Excl. Personnel). Escalation rate of 4% is assumed in operation & maintenance expenses throughout the forecasted period.
- II. **Employee Benefit Expenses:** Employee benefit expenses are estimated based on previous years' expenses with an annual expected escalation rate of 8%


- III. Insurance:** Insurance expenses are estimated based on previous years' expenses with an annual expected escalation rate of 2%.
- IV. Other Expenses:** Other expenses are estimated based on previous years' expenses with an annual expected escalation rate of 4%.
- V. Major Maintenance Repair Work (MMW) expenses:** As per the information provided by the banker/client, it is estimated that the Company does the Major Maintenance work of 135.85 km highway along with an escalation rate of 5% and 8 Lakhs per km per annum. This MMW will repeat after every 5 years.
- D. Taxation:** Corporate tax rate – 34.94%
- E. Depreciation:** Toll collection rights in respect of road projects are depreciate over period of concession using the Straight line method prescribed under the Companies Act 2013.
- F. Weights of Debt & Equity:** As per the information provided by the client/company, weight of debt and equity are determined as 76.4% and 23.6%, respectively. In the provisional financial statements for FY22, for the consideration of weight of debt, we only considered senior debt of INR 171.10 Crores and for weight of equity, we considered INR 52.86 Crores.
- G. Beta:** To calculate the beta of M/s GVRMP Whagdhari Ribbanpally Tollway Private Limited, we have followed the "Pure-Play Method" which is based on the best fit market comparable.

Comparable Companies	Market Cap. (INR Crores)	Levered Beta	Debt-Equity					Avg. D/E	Unlevered Beta
			2022	2021	2020	2019	2018		
IRB Infrastructure Developers Ltd	12,842	1.11	0.64	3.42	2.92	1.46	1.89	2.07	0.47
Dilip Buildcon Ltd.	3,419	1.28	0.71	0.7	0.76	1	1.13	0.86	0.82
JMC Projects (India) Ltd.	1,323	0.94	1.11	0.77	0.75	0.71	0.82	0.83	0.61
NCC Infra	3,547	1.07	0.2	0.28	0.32	0.37	0.27	0.29	0.90
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd.	1,838	1.16	2.87	5.22	2.31	2.16	1.19	2.75	0.42
Average								1.36	0.59

M/s. GWRTL's Data	
Debt Ratio	0.76
Equity Ratio	0.24
D/E Ratio	3.24
Re-Levered Beta	1.85

- H. Cost of Equity:** The Cost of Equity is calculated as 14.09% using Capital Assets Pricing Model and Beta of 1.85. Expected Market Return is taken as Nifty Fifty 15- year return 2022, which is 11.0%. Risk-free Rate is taken as 10-year govt. bond yield, which is 7.35%.
- I. Cost of Debt:** As per the information provided by the banker/client, interest rate on total remaining outstanding debt is 13.65%. Therefore after considering effect of corporate tax rate on cost of debt, post-tax cost of debt is calculated at 8.88%.
- J. Company Risk Premium:** As the company has been declared NPA since 2019 and its financial status haven't improved since then and also debt servicing will not be possible, which makes this company a risky prospect for any prospective investor. Due to these reasons, we have assumed a company-wide risk premium of 1%.



Declaration	i. Since this is Enterprise Valuation hence no site inspection was carried out by us.	
	ii. The undersigned does not have any direct/ indirect interest in the above property.	
	iii. The information furnished herein is true and correct to the best of our knowledge.	
	iv. This valuation work is carried out by our Financial Analyst team on the request from State Bank Of India, Stressed Asset Resolution Group Branch, Mumbai.	
	v. We have submitted Valuation report to the Client.	
Name & Address of Valuer company		Signature of the authorized person
M/s R.K. Associates Valuers & Techno Engineering Consultants Pvt. Ltd. D-39, Second Floor, Sector-2, Noida, UP-201301 India		
Number of Pages in the Report	45	
Financial Analyst Team worked on the report	PREPARED BY: Mrs. Chhavi Toshan	
	REVIEWED BY: Mr. Gaurav Kumar	

For R.K Associates Valuers & Techno

Place : Noida

Engineering Consultants (P) Ltd.

Date : 10 September 2022


(Authorized Signatory)
Valuations

PART G

IMPORTANT DEFINITION

Definitions:

- **Enterprise Value:** Enterprise value (EV) is the corporate valuation of a company, determined by using market capitalization and total debt. Market cap comprises preference stocks, common stocks, and minority interest; total debt comprises short-term and long-term liabilities of the company. Enterprise value (EV) refers to the overall valuation—equity, debt, cash, and cash equivalents. In other words, it is the cost of acquiring a firm. The EV/EBITDA is an enterprise multiple. It correlates EV with earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization. The metric determines whether the firm is undervalued or overvalued.

EV is computed using the following formula: $EV = (\text{Market Capitalization} + \text{Market Value of Debt} - \text{Cash and Equivalents})$.

- **Fair Market Value** suggested by the competent Valuer is that prospective estimated amount in his expert & prudent opinion of the subject asset without any prejudice after he has carefully & exhaustively evaluated the facts & information came in front of him related to the subject asset at which the subject asset should be exchanged between a willing buyer and willing seller at an arm's length transaction in an open & unrestricted market, after proper marketing, wherein the parties, each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without any compulsion on the date of the Valuation.

Forced, under compulsion & constraint, obligatory sales transactions data doesn't indicate the Fair Market Value.

- **Realizable Value** is the minimum prospective estimated value of the Company which it may be able to realize at the time of actual transaction factoring in the potential prospects of deep negotiations carried out between the buyer & seller for ultimately finalizing the transaction across the table. Realizable value may be 10-20% less than the Fair Market Value depending on the various salability prospects of the subject asset and the needs of the buyer & the seller.
- **Forced/ Distress Sale Value** is the value when the company has to be sold due to any compulsion or constraint like financial encumbrances, dispute, as a part of a recovery process, legal issues or any such condition or situation. In this type of sale, minimum fetch value is assessed which can be 15-25% less than the estimated Fair Market Value. In this type of sale, negotiation power of the buyer is always more than the seller and eagerness & pressure of selling the asset is more than buying it. Therefore, the Forced/ Distress Sale Value will always fetch significantly less value compare to the estimated Fair Market Value.

- **Liquidation Value** is the amount that would be realized when an asset or group of assets are sold on a piecemeal basis that is without consideration of benefits (or detriments) associated with a going-concern business. Liquidation value can be either in an orderly transaction with a typical marketing period or in a forced transaction with a shortened marketing period.
- **Difference between Costs, Price & Value:** Generally, these words are used and understood synonymously. However, in reality each of these has a completely different meaning, premise and also have different definitions in the professional & legal terms. Therefore, to avoid confusion, it is our professional responsibility to describe the definitions of these words to avoid ambiguity & confusion in the minds of the user of this report.
 - The **Cost** of an asset represents the actual amount spend in the construction/ actual creation of the asset.
 - The **Price** is the amount paid for the procurement of the same asset.
 - The **Value** is defined as the present worth of future rights in the asset and depends to a great extent on combination of various factors such as demand and supply, market situation, purpose, situation & needs of the buyer & seller, salability outlook, usability factor, market perception & reputation. Needs of the buyer & seller, salability outlook, usability factor, market perception & reputation.
 - Therefore, in actual for the same asset, cost, price & value remain different since these terms have different usage & meaning.



PART H

DISCLAIMER | REMARKS

1. No employee or member of R.K Associates has any direct/ indirect interest in the Project.
2. This report is prepared based on the copies of the documents/ information which the Bank/ Company has provided to us out of the standard checklist of documents sought from them and further based on our assumptions and limiting conditions. The client/owner and its management/representatives warranted to us that the information they supplied was complete, accurate and true and correct to the best of their knowledge. All such information provided to us has been relied upon in good faith and we have assumed that it is true and correct in all respect. I/We shall not be liable for any loss, damages, cost or expenses arising from fraudulent acts, misrepresentations, or willful default on part of the owner, company, its directors, employee, representative or agents. Verification or cross checking of the documents provided to us from the originals or from any Govt. departments/ Record of Registrar has not been done at our end since this is beyond the scope of our work. If at any time in future, it is found or came to our knowledge that misrepresentation of facts or incomplete or distorted information has been provided to us then this report shall automatically become null & void.
3. Legal aspects for e.g., investigation of title, ownership rights, lien, charge, mortgage, lease, sanctioned maps, verification of documents, etc. have not been done at our end and same has to be taken care by legal expert/ Advocate. It is assumed that the concerned Lender/ Financial Institution has satisfied them with the authenticity of the documents, information given to us and for which the legal verification has been already taken and cleared by the competent Advocate before requesting for this report. I/ We assume no responsibility for the legal matters including, but not limited to, legal or title concerns.
4. This report is a general analysis of the project based on the scope mentioned in the report. This is not an Audit report, Design document, DPR or Techno feasibility study. All the information gathered is based on the facts seen on the site during survey, verbal discussion & documentary evidence provided by the client and is believed that information given by the company is true best of their knowledge.
5. All observations mentioned in the report is only based on the visual observation and the documents/ data/ information provided by the client. No mechanical/ technical tests, measurements or any design review have been performed or carried out from our side during Project assessment.
6. Bank/FII should ONLY take this report as an Advisory document from the Financial/ Chartered Engineering firm and its specifically advised to the creditor to cross verify the original

- documents for the facts mentioned in the report which can be availed from the borrowing company directly.
7. In case of any default in loans or the credit facility extended to the borrowing company, R.K Associates shall not be held responsible for whatsoever reason may be and any request for seeking any explanation from the employee/s of R.K Associates will not be entertained at any instance or situation.
 8. The documents, information, data provided to us during the course of this assessment by the client is reviewed only up to the extent required in relation to the scope of the work. No document has been reviewed beyond the scope of the work.
 9. This report only contains general assessment & opinion as per the scope of work evaluated as per the information given in the copy of documents, information, data provided to us and/ and confirmed by the owner/ owner representative to us at site which has been relied upon in good faith. It doesn't contain any other recommendations of any sort including but not limited to express of any opinion on the suitability or otherwise of entering into any transaction with the borrower.
 10. We have relied on data from third party, external sources & information available on public domain also to conclude this report. These sources are believed to be reliable and therefore, we assume no liability for the truth or accuracy of any data, opinions or estimates furnished by others that have been used in this analysis. Where we have relied on data, opinions or estimates from external sources, reasonable care has been taken to ensure that such data has been correctly extracted from those sources and /or reproduced in its proper form and context, however still we can't vouch its authenticity, correctness or accuracy.
 11. This Report is prepared by our competent technical team which includes Engineers and financial experts & analysts.
 12. This is just an opinion report and doesn't hold any binding on anyone. It is requested from the concerned Financial Institution which is using this report for taking financial decision on the project that they should consider all the different associated relevant & related factors also before taking any business decision based on the content of this report.
 13. All Pages of the report including annexures are signed and stamped from our office. In case any paper in the report is without stamp & signature then this should not be considered a valid paper issued from this office.
 14. Though adequate care has been taken while preparing this report as per its scope, but still, we can't rule out typing, human errors, over sightedness of any information or any other mistakes.

Therefore, the concerned organization is advised to satisfy themselves that the report is complete & satisfactory in all respect. Intimation regarding any discrepancy shall be brought into our notice immediately. If no intimation is received within 15 (Fifteen) days in writing from the date of issuance of the report, to rectify these timely, then it shall be considered that the report is complete in all respect and has been accepted by the client up to their satisfaction & use and further to which R.K Associates shall not be held responsible in any manner.

15. Defect Liability Period is **15 DAYS**. We request the concerned authorized reader of this report to check the contents, data and calculations in the report within this period and intimate us in writing if any corrections are required or in case of any other concern with the contents or opinion mentioned in the report. Corrections only related to typographical, calculation, spelling mistakes, incorrect data/ figures/ statement will be entertained within the defect liability period. Any new changes for any additional information in already approved report will be regarded as additional work for which additional fees may be charged. No request for any illegitimate change in regard to any facts & figures will be entertained.
16. R.K Associates encourages its customers to give feedback or inform concerns over its services through proper channel at valuers@rkassociates.org in writing within 15 days of report delivery. After this period no concern/ complaint/ proceedings in connection with the Financial Feasibility Study Services will be entertained due to possible change in situation and condition of the subject Project.
17. Our Data retention policy is of **ONE YEAR**. After this period, we remove all the concerned records related to the assignment from our repository. No clarification or query can be answered after this period due to unavailability of the data.
18. This Financial Feasibility Study report is governed by our (1) Internal Policies, Processes & Standard Operating Procedures, (2) Information/ Data/ Inputs given to us by the client and (3) Information/ Data/ Facts given to us by our field/ office technical team. Management of R.K Associates never gives acceptance to any unethical or unprofessional practice which may affect fair, correct & impartial assessment and which is against any prevailing law. In case of any indication of any negligence, default, incorrect, misleading, misrepresentation or distortion of facts in the report then it is the responsibility of the user of this report to immediately or at least within the defect liability period bring all such act into notice of R.K Associates management so that corrective measures can be taken instantly.
19. R.K Associates never releases any report doing alterations or modifications from pen. In case any information/ figure of this report is found altered with pen then this report will automatically become null & void.