

**RJA**

**Rajput Jain & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants

**EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES FOR  
PROFESSIONALS**

# About Us

- Rajput Jain & Associates is a Chartered Accountants firm, with its headquarter situated at New Delhi (the capital of India). The firm has been set up by a group of young, enthusiastic, highly skilled and motivated professionals who have taken experience from top consulting firms and are extensively experienced in their chosen fields has providing a wide array of Accounting, Auditing, Taxation, Assurance and Business advisory services to various clients and their stakeholders. focus at providing tailor made solutions to challenging problems of our clients, and perform with high quality and timely service.
- Rajput jain & Associates, a professional firm, offers its clients a full range of services, To serve better and to bring bucket of services under one roof, the firm has merged with it various Chartered Accountancy firms pioneer in diversified fields
- Our main office is located at Delhi. Incidentally, Delhi is the Capital of India. Our other offices are in Mankapur & Moradabad (U.P.). We have associates all over India in big cities. All our offices are well equipped with latest technological support with updated reference materials. We have a large team of professionals other than our Core Team members to meet the requirements of our prospective clients including the existing ones. However, considering our commitment towards high quality services to our clients, our team keeps on growing with more and more associates having strong professional background with good exposure in the related areas of responsibility. Further to meet the growing demands of the fiercely competitive market we are constantly looking forward for team of associates comprising of highly skilled professionals to cater the needs ever increasing clientele.

# Current CA Practice

- Several scams have surfaced where CAs are found involved or presumed to be involved
- Expectations of Regulators/Stakeholders/Society is going high
- Risk has gone up substantially
- Stiff penalties/regulatory action against CAs
- E-governance taking place in most of the government departments. e.g. Invest Punjab portal
- Constant changes are happening in practice due to introduction of Rotation of Auditors, UDIN, Valuation rules, emerging technologies etc.
- Constant amendments in Companies Act, Ind AS, GST, Bankruptcy code, Valuations etc.

## How to Practice Effectively



# CA Practice Statistics

Year	Proprietorship	Partnerships	Total
2019	52,374	22,783	<b>75,157</b>
2018	49,392	21,831	71,223
2017	45,956	20,960	66,916
2016	43,080	18,870	62,950
2015	41,808	18,749	60,557
2014	40,768	17,649	58,417
2013	38,263	16,072	54,335
2012	35,127	14,556	49,683
2011	33,093	13,853	46,946
2010	32,235	13,536	45,771
2009	31,871	13,179	45,050
2008	32,001	13,209	45,210
2007	32,165	13,439	45,604
2006	31,950	13,753	45,703



Growth

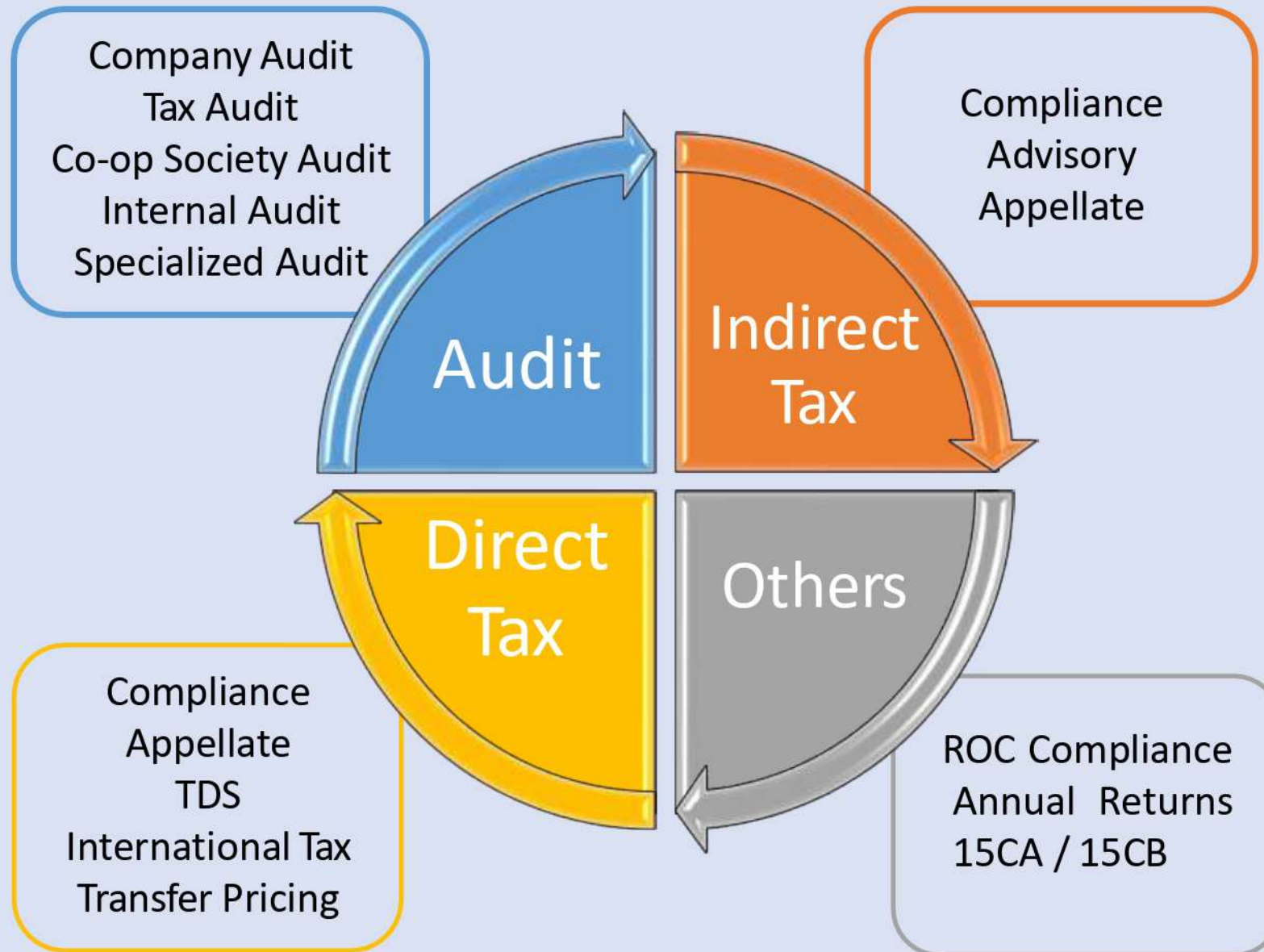
Firms	No of Partners
11,935	2
10,525	3-10
278	11-20
38	21-50
7	More than 50



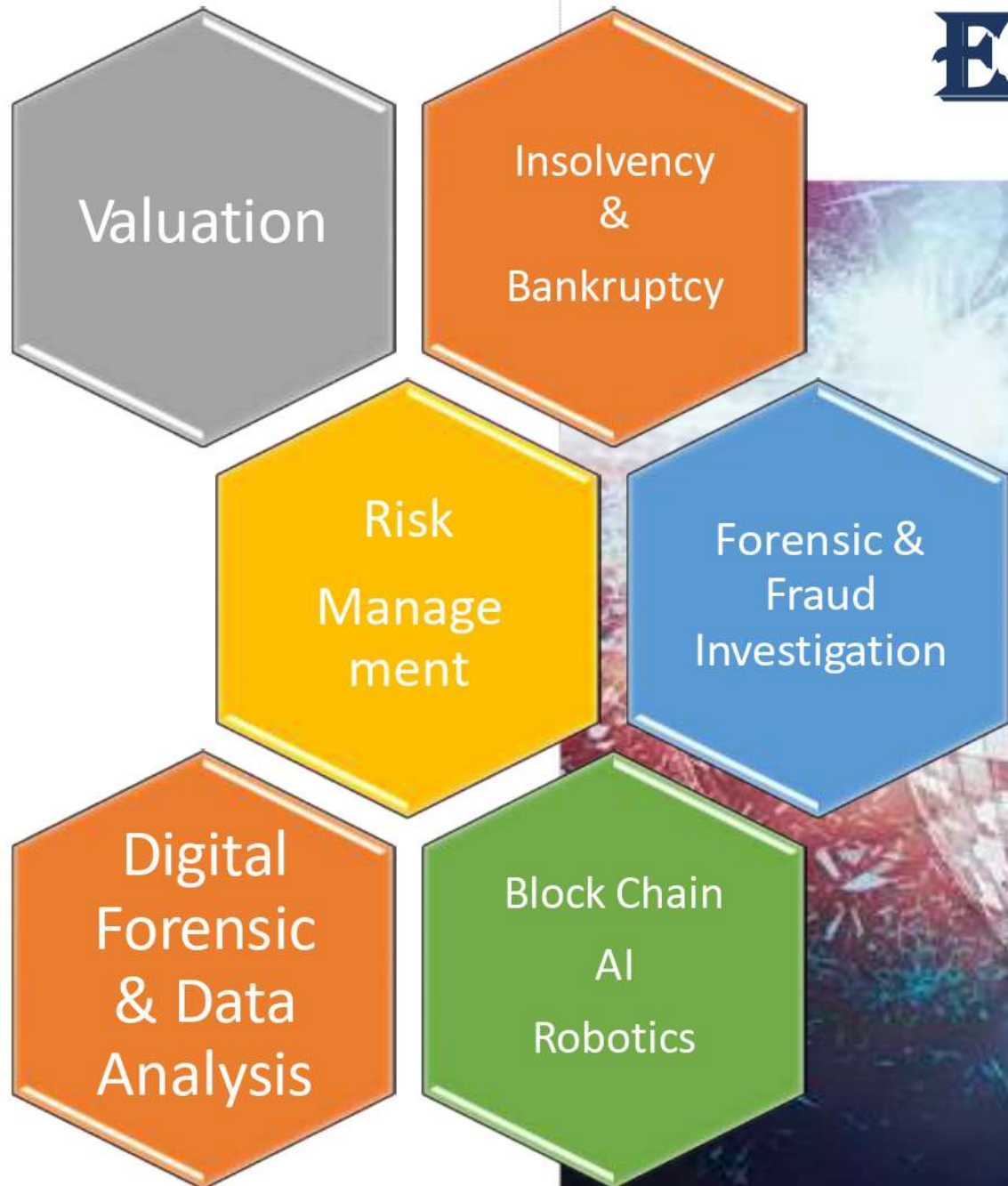
Stagnation

2/3 are small  
Proprietary firms

# Traditional Areas of Practice



# EMERGING AREAS



# Types of Risks

- **Credit risk** is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty fails to meet an obligation under a contract;
- **Capital and liquidity risk** is the risk of having insufficient capital, liquidity or funding resources to meet financial obligations and satisfy regulatory requirements, including pension risk;
- **Market risk** is the risk that movements in market factors, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, credit spreads, equity prices and commodity prices, will reduce our income or the value of our portfolios;
- **Resilience risk** is the risk that we are unable to provide critical services to our customers, affiliates and counterparties as a result of sustained and significant operational disruption;
- **Regulatory compliance risk** is the risk that we fail to observe the letter and spirit of relevant laws, codes, rules, regulations and standards of good market practice, which as a consequence incur fines and penalties and suffer damage to our business;
- **Financial crime and fraud risk** is the risk that we knowingly or unknowingly help parties to commit or to further potentially illegal activity, including both internal and external fraud;
- **Strategic risk** is the risk that the business will fail to identify, execute and react appropriately to opportunities and/or threats arising from changes in the market, some of which may emerge over a number of years such as changing economic and political circumstances, customer requirements, demographic trends, regulatory developments or competitor action;
- **Model risk** is the potential for adverse consequences from business decisions informed by models, which can be exacerbated by errors in methodology, design or the way they are used.

# What Future holds for us?

- Knowledge freely available, role of CAs are getting changed
- Automation making accountants less relevant
- Traditional Practice losing its relevance, becoming less attractive for new comers
- Time has come to specialize



# Valuation in India

- The valuation profession has a long history in India, primarily **driven by users** of valuations services (driven from demand side).
- Different statutes – banking, securities, tax, company, insolvency require valuation. Each statute, acting as a separate island.
- In the past (VPOs) such as ‘Institution of Surveyors’, ‘Institution of Valuers’, ICAI, etc have tried to build expertise to meet the needs of users.
- Several **attempts made** to provide an institutional framework in the past fizzled out as not all stakeholders agree. Draft Valuation Professionals Bill, 2008 could not reach Parliament.
- The [Registered Valuers and Valuation Rules, 2017](#) made under Companies act provides a centralized framework for valuation profession, though is limited to valuations required under IBC and Companies act.
- Is largely in the self-regulation mode, except for 3000+ Valuers regulated under the Valuation Rules.



# Valuation Requirement

```
graph TD; A[Valuation Requirement] --> B[Regulatory]; A --> C[Business Restructuring]; A --> D[Financial Reporting]; A --> E[Others]; B --> B1[RBI/FEMA]; B --> B2[Income Tax]; B --> B3[SEBI]; B --> B4[Companies Act]; B --> B5[Insolvency & Bankruptcy]; C --> C1[Sale/Purchase of business]; C --> C2[Merger/Demerger]; C --> C3[Fund raising]; D --> D1[Purchase price allocation]; D --> D2[Portfolio valuation]; D --> D3[FairValue reporting]; D --> D4[Impairment testing]; D --> D5[ESOP Valuation]; E --> E1[Litigation]; E --> E2[Family settlement];
```

## Regulatory

- ☐ RBI/FEMA
- ☐ Income Tax
- ☐ SEBI
- ☐ Companies Act
- ☐ Insolvency & Bankruptcy

## Business Restructuring

- ☐ Sale/Purchase of business
- ☐ Merger/Demerger
- ☐ Fund raising

## Financial Reporting

- ☐ Purchase price allocation
- ☐ Portfolio valuation
- ☐ FairValue reporting
- ☐ Impairment testing
- ☐ ESOP Valuation

## Others

- ☐ Litigation
- ☐ Family settlement

# Opportunity for professionals

- Under the existing Registered Valuers and Valuation Rules, 2017, a professional having 3+ years of experience can become valuer just by completing 50 hours of training with RVO and clearing the IBBI Valuation examination.
- Government is planning to have **National institute of Valuers (NIV)**. Only Valuers registered with NIV will be allowed sign valuation report in future.
- In times to come, Valuation will become **full-time profession** just like doctors, CAs, etc.
- During initial **2/3 years** they will allow, person with specified qualification to enter valuation profession by completing **specified hours\*** of training and clearing the limited valuation examination.
- After few years from formation of NIV, Valuation will become full time course for all, even CA/CS/CMA would have to undergo **2 years of full time course** to become Valuer.



# Draft Valuers Bill, 2020



# Contents

- **An Overview**
- **Committee recommendation**
- **Structure under proposed regime**
- **Draft Valuers bill, 2020**
  - Establishment of NIV, VPOs & VIs
  - Valuation requirement under various statutes
  - Valuer - under proposed regime
  - Eligibility Criteria- under proposed regime
  - Classes of Valuers
  - Setting up Valuers Entity (VE)
  - Asset Classes
  - Transitional Arrangement
  - Continuing Professional Education (CPE)
  - Conduct of valuer
  - Professional fees
  - Offences and Penalties



# Valuers Bill – Overview

- COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS was formed to examine the need for an institutional framework for regulation and development of valuation professionals
- The Committee had extensive discussion and consultation with all stakeholders RVOs, RVs, other valuers and professionals, institutes, trade and industry, and academicians etc.
- It recommends institutional framework for valuation professionals
- COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS SUBMITTED ITS REPORT to the Government of India in APRIL 2020 along with the Draft Valuers bill, 2020



# Committee recommendation

- **Valuation** should be developed as a discipline of knowledge such that Valuers are not only valuation professionals, but also the **most valuable professionals**.
- For many practitioners of valuation, it is a part-time vocation, often as an extension of their primary profession, should be **full-time valuation** practitioners just like doctors, CAs, etc.
- Recommends centralized **institutional framework** for development and regulation of valuation profession in the Draft Valuers bill, 2020
- The framework should **not be limited** to valuations under the Companies act and IBC, but should **cover valuations under all other laws** in a phased manner in due course.



# Draft Valuers Bill 2020 – Layout

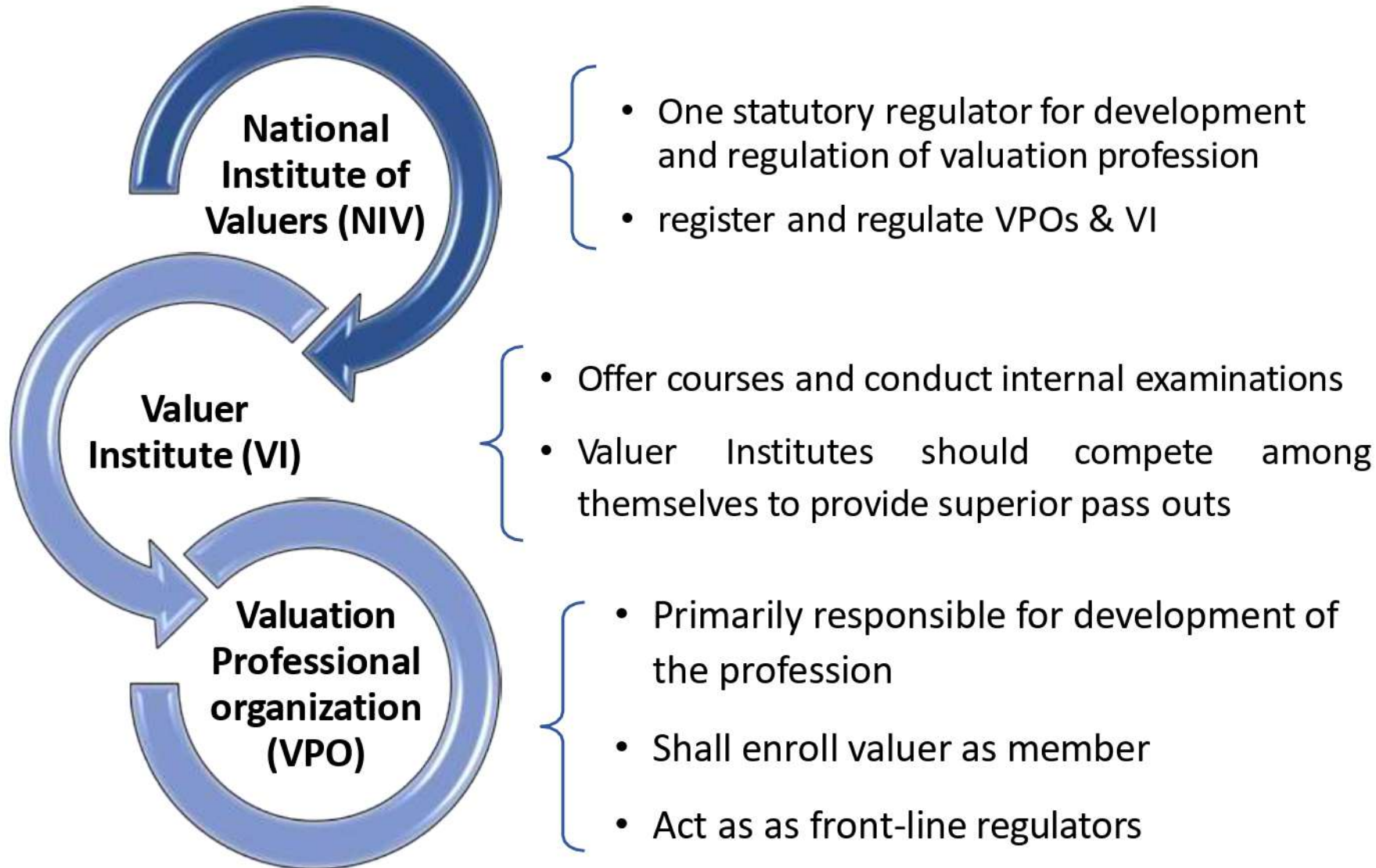
- Act divided into **VI Parts** with **69 sections**, and has **5 Schedules**

- **Part I – Preliminary - definitions**
- **Part II – National Institute of Valuers**
  - Chapter I – Establishment of Institute
  - Chapter II – Governing Council
  - Chapter III – Valuation Standards
  - Chapter IV – Central Government
- **Part III – Discharge of Functions by Institute**
  - Chapter I – Regulations
  - Chapter II- Inspections and Investigations
  - Chapter III- Adjudications
- **Part IV – Valuation Services**
  - Chapter I – Assets classes
  - Chapter II – Valuers
  - Chapter III- Valuation professionals Organizations
  - Chapter IV- Valuation Education
  - Chapter V- Market for Valuation services
- **Part V - Offence and Penalties**
- **Part VI - Miscellaneous**

## 5 Schedules

- **Sch1 & Sch2** Contravention by valuers
- **Sch3** Contraventions by a VPOs
- **Sch4** Contraventions by a Valuer Institute
- **Sch5** Amendments to Companies act

# Structure under proposed regime



# National Institute of Valuers (NIV)

- Bill provides for the establishment of the **National Institute of Valuers (NIV)**
- primary objectives,
  - Development and regulation of the valuation profession
  - Development and regulation of **market** for valuation services
  - Protection of interest of the users of valuation services
- The Institute shall register and regulate Valuer Institutes, VPOs and Valuers
- To conduct entrance and exit tests
- To issue Valuation standards



# Valuation Professional Organization (VPO)

A VPO shall,

- Promote the **professional development** of its members;
- Promote **professional and ethical conduct** amongst its members
- **Monitor the activities** of its members to ensure compliance with this act, rules and regulations;
- **Redress grievances** of users against its members;
- **Safeguard** the rights, privileges and interests of its members; any
- **Other functions** as may be specified by the Institute (NIV)



# Valuer Institute (VI)

A valuer institute shall,

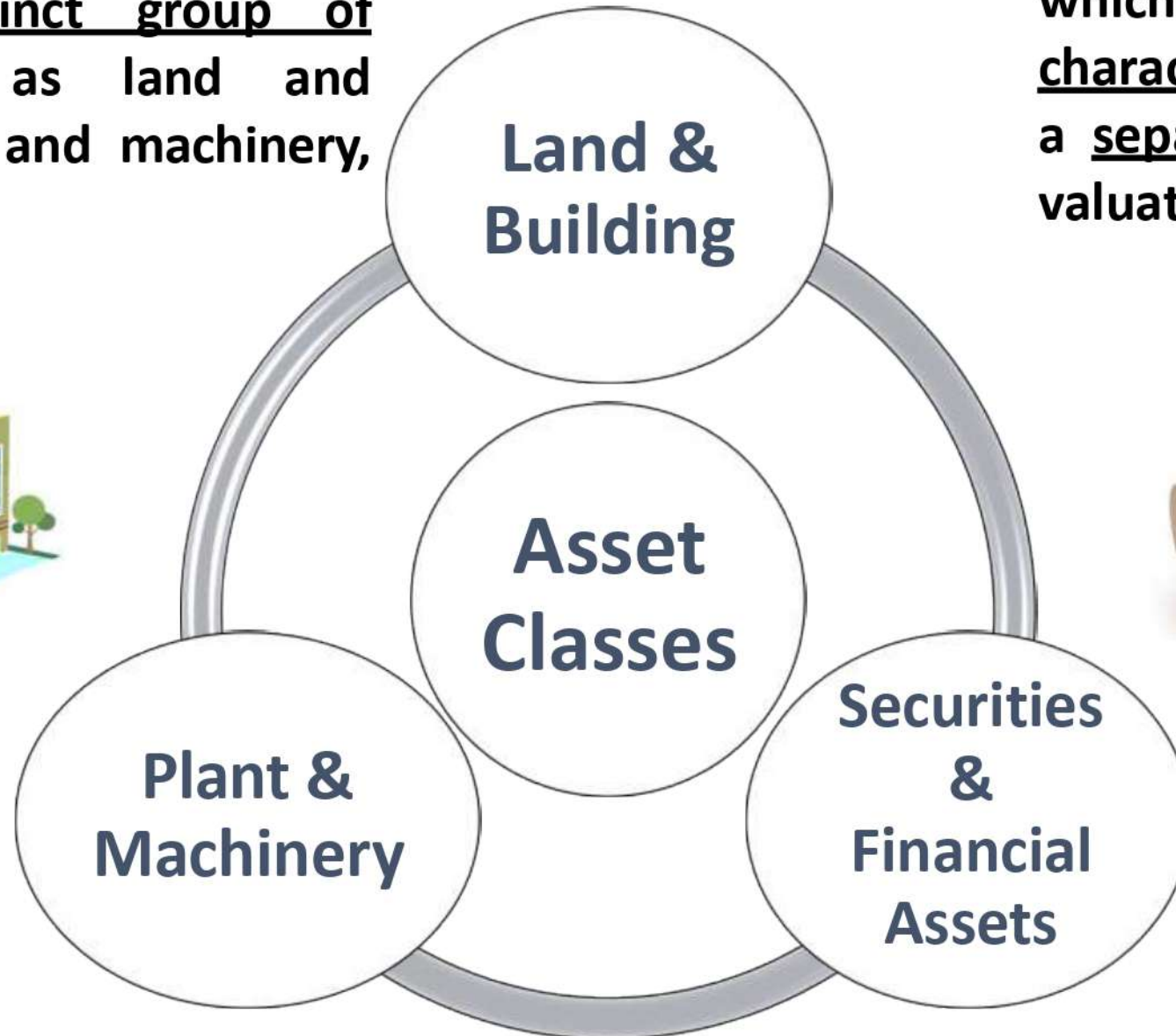
- deliver **educational courses**
- levy such **fee** commensurate with its cost of delivery in a **competitive** market environment
- endeavor to arrange **financial support** for deserving students who cannot afford the full cost of the educational course (**Scholarship or education loan** arrangements)
- **conduct examinations** of national valuation programme (NVP) and graduate valuation programme (GVP), for grant of **credits** to successful candidates
- conduct training and examinations for **limited valuation programme**
- shall issue **certificates** to individuals who complete the examinations



# Asset Classes

means a distinct group of assets, such as land and building, plant and machinery, financial assets,

which display similar characteristics, and requires, a separate set of valuers for valuation



# Asset Classes

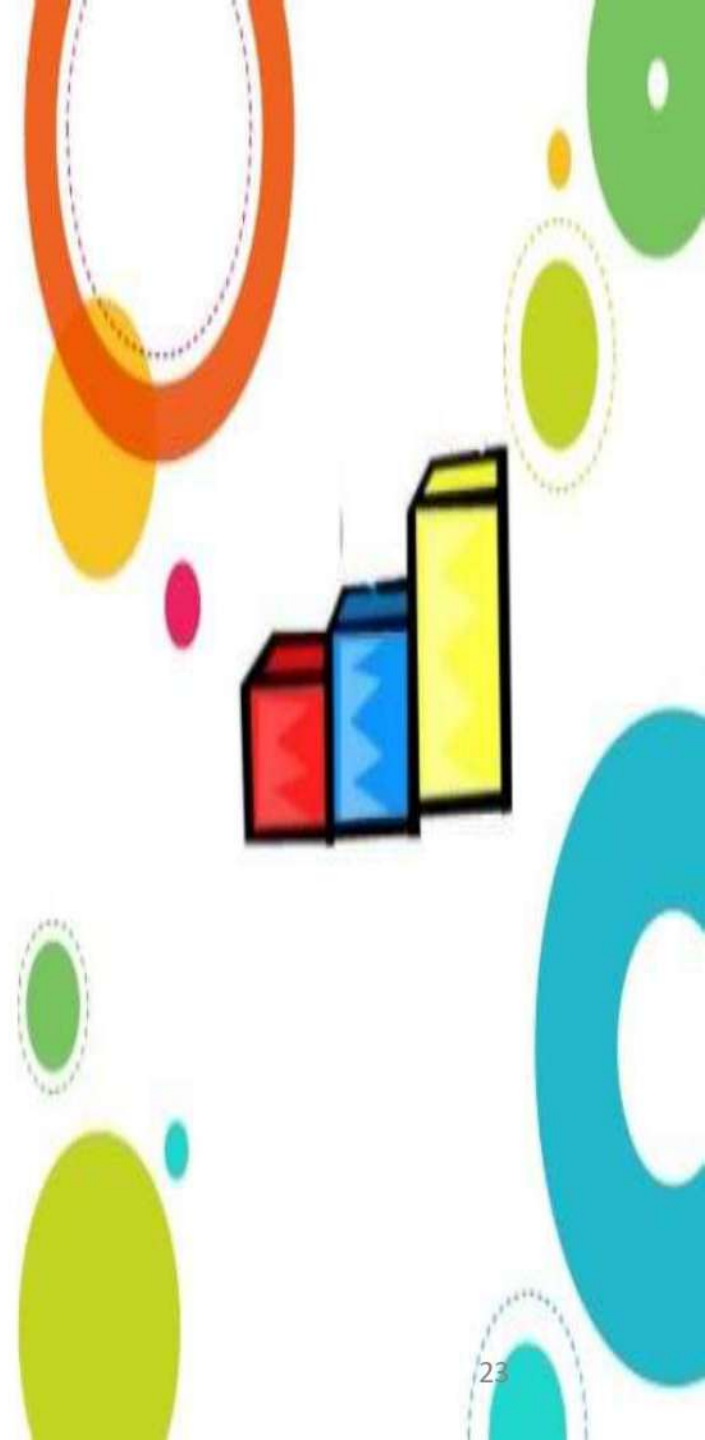
- To start with, registration of Valuers should be available for three asset classes, such as land and building, plant and machinery, financial assets.
- Assets displaying **similar characteristics** will be grouped into closest class.
- The Institute shall be allowed to **add / subtract** an asset class as well as **increase / decrease the scope** of an asset class, with changing needs.
- A individual can register as Valuer in **all three classes**, if he meet the eligibility criteria for all three classes.



# Valuation requirement

**Initially**, after enactment of valuation bill, only valuations under the **Companies Act** and **IBC** will be covered to be conducted only by a Valuer.

In course of time, valuations be required **under other legislations** and even valuation required by market, government, public authority or a financial institution should be conducted only by a Valuer.



# Classes of Valuers

## Associate Valuer

Shall be an associate valuer and on registration  
Shall be entitled to prefix letters 'AV' to his name.

## Fellow valuer

Who has been in practice for at least five years  
shall be entitled to prefix the letters 'FV' to his  
name

## Valuation entities

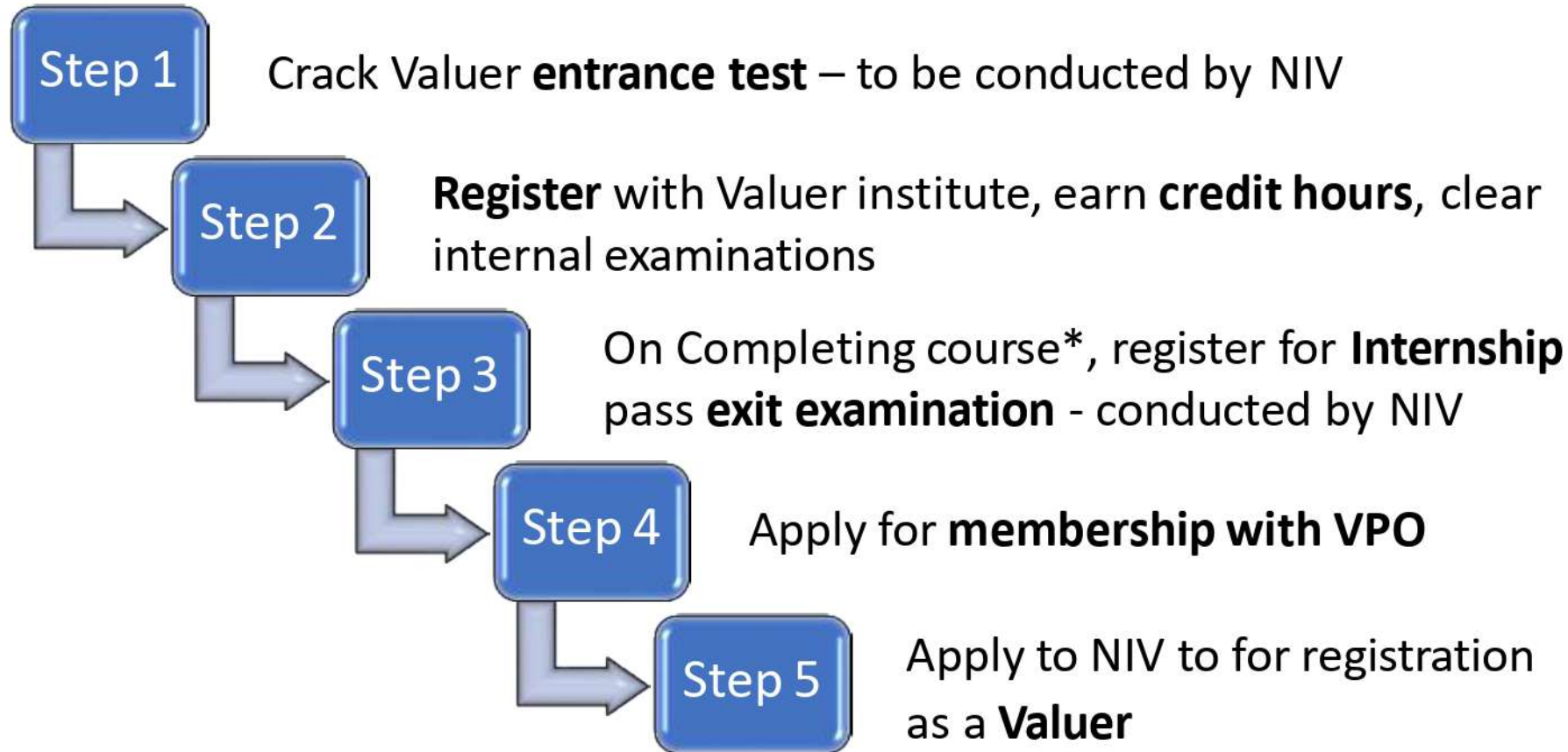
An entity can also be registered as a Valuer  
If majority of its partners or directors are Valuers

## Honorary valuer

On recognition of such extra-ordinary contribution  
Entitled to use 'HV' to his name, but shall not  
practice



# Valuer - under proposed regime



\*student should pass credit examinations - generic subject credits, specific subject credits, and practices credits - centrally conducted by the Institute



# Valuation exam - Credits

A student registered for national valuation programme and graduate valuation programme may be required to earn **three types** of credits

1. Generic subject credits which is common to every asset class
2. Specific subject credits for a particular asset class
3. Practice credits for a particular asset class

For example: an individual shall be considered to have completed national valuation programme in the asset class L&B, if he has acquired **XX** subject credits common to every asset class, **YY** subject credits specific to L&B, and **ZZ** practice credits specific to L&B.



# Eligibility Criteria

For Fresh entrants

## National valuation programme

- **4 year** integrated **full-time** professional course
- includes an internship of **1 year**
- Eligible if candidate has passed **higher secondary examination**
- Candidate has to clear the **entrance test** conducted by NIV

## Graduate valuation programme

- **2 year** full-time professional course on valuation
- includes an internship of **1 year**
- Eligible if candidate **has a degree or equivalent** qualification in any of the identified disciplines
- Candidate has to clear the **entrance test** conducted by NIV

Experience 5+ years

## Limited valuation programme

- has passed the valuation examination
- experience **at least 5 years** of rendering valuation services
- Completed the limited valuation programme (**atleast 400 Hrs.**)
- Valid only for **2 years** from the date enactment of this act

Specified Qualification & Exp

## Limited valuation programme

- has passed the valuation examination
- completed **specified\* hours** of training from a VPO
- \*hrs will be specified later
- having qualification and experience as specified\*
- Valid only for **3 years** from the date enactment of this act

# \*Qualification & Experience as specified for Limited valuation programme

Asset Class	ELIGIBILITY	Post-qualification experience
Plant & Machinery	Graduate in Mechanical, Electrical, Electronic and Communication, Electronic and Instrumentation, Production, Chemical, Textiles, Leather, Metallurgy, or Aeronautical Engineering, or PG in above disciplines	5 Years
	Post-Graduate in Valuation of Plant and Machinery	3 years
Land & building	Graduate in Civil Engineering, Architecture, Town Planning or Valuation Surveying or PG in above disciplines	5 Years
	PG in Valuation of Land and Building or Real Estate	3 years
Financial Assets	Member of ICAI, ICSI, ICoAI, MBA, PGDM (in finance) or PG in Finance	3 years

# Certificate of Practice

- No person shall act as a valuer without having a **certificate of registration**
- A valuer shall not render valuation services without holding **Certificate of Practice (COP)**
- Not to be eligible to hold a COP, while in **employment**
- A whole-time directorship of a company registered as valuer entity shall not be considered as employment
- **Full time practice** after market matures, Valuer has to choose which profession to follow, one can not simultaneously have COPs of other professions such as CA, CS, CMA etc.
- **No age limit** prescribed like IPs, one can practice till he is of sound mind



# Valuers Entity (VE)

A Partnership firm, LLP or a Company, other than a subsidiary, can be registered as VE, if

- (a) its primary objective\* to provide valuation services;
- (b) not undergoing an insolvency resolution, liquidation or bankruptcy process;
- (c) **majority** of its partners/directors are valuers having COP;
- (d) none of its partners/directors, is a partner/director of **another VE**
- (e) **at least one** of its partners/directors, is a valuer of the **asset class** for which entity is seeking registration

The partnership firm or company, and all its partners/directors, who are valuers, shall be jointly and severally liable\*\*

\*The objective shall be considered primary where at least **50% of revenue** is derived from valuation services.

\*\*A partner/director shall not be liable where the acts of omission and commission were without his knowledge or he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the same.



# Valuation Report

- The valuation report should be **signed by an individual valuer**, same as in case of audit report signed by CAs
- In case of entity structure, Valuation reports shall be signed by a partner/director, who is a valuer of the **relevant asset class**
- Valuation report should covers all **material** relevant matters with more detailed **reason and analysis**
- Report should not carry **disclaimers**, which has potential to dilute the responsibility of valuers.
- NIV will determine the **extent of disclosure** to be made in the valuation report.
- Valuation report shall be admissible as **expert evidence** within the meaning of section 45 of the Evidence Act, 1872



# Transitional Arrangement

- A valuer, who is registered under the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017, shall be **deemed to be an associate valuer** under this Act,
- Valuer **engaged in valuation services** having qualification may seek registration within **3 years** after clearing the exam and training.
- Valuers **engaged in valuation services** and meeting eligibility norms under the valuation rules, **except required qualifications** may seek registration within **2 years**
- Registered valuer organizations **(RVO)** recognized under the Valuation Rules shall become Valuation professional organization **(VPO)**
- **Principal Regulator** IBBI has been discharging the function under the valuation rules, **shall pass on the authority** when the Institute (NIV) is established

new



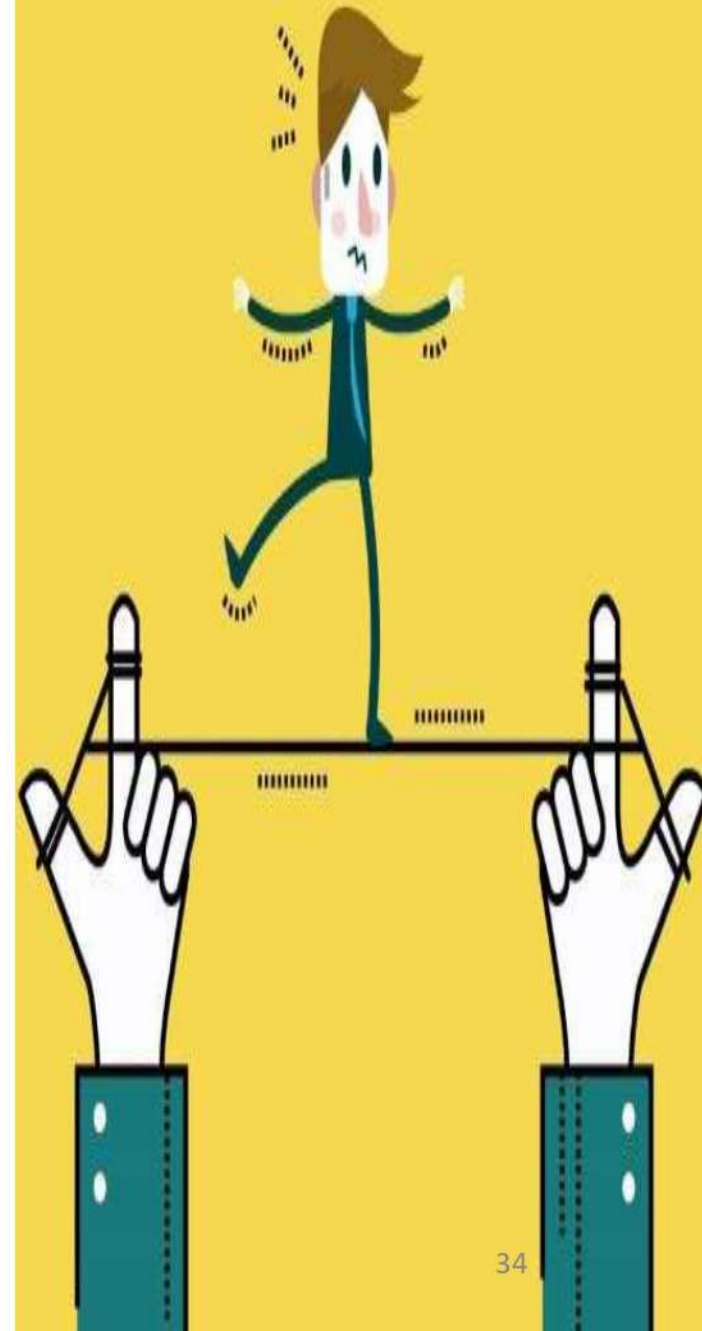
# Registered Valuer Organizations (RVOs)

S. No.	Name of RVO	Asset Class
1	RVO Estate Managers and Appraisers Foundation	All three classes
2	IOV Registered Valuers Foundation	All three classes
3	ICSI Registered Valuers Organisation	All three classes
4	IIV India registered Valuers Foundation	All three classes
5	ICMAI Registered Valuers Organisation	All three classes
6	ICAI Registered Valuers Organisation	Securities or Financial Assets
7	PVAI Valuation Professional Organisation	All three classes
8	CVSRTA Registered Valuers Association	Land and Building; & Plant and Machinery
9	Association of Certified Valuators and Analysts	Securities or Financial Assets
10	CEV Integral Appraisers Foundation	All three classes
11	Divya Jyoti Foundation	All three classes
12	Nandadeep Valuers Foundation	All three classes

# Conduct of valuer

A valuer shall,

- while conducting a valuation, comply with the **valuation standards** as notified by the Institute (NIV)
- Until standards are notified, a valuer shall make valuations using
  - (a) internationally accepted valuation standards (IVS)
  - (b) valuation standards and guidelines adopted by the VPO
- A valuer shall conduct valuation and prepare **valuation reports** in such form and manner as may be specified
- A valuer **shall not outsource** valuation services to another person
- A valuer may seek opinion or get **valuation conducted by another valuer** belonging to an asset class in respect of which he is not registered
- A valuer shall not conduct a valuation where he has any **conflict of interest**
- A valuer shall not charge a **fee linked to the value of assets** under valuation or **success** of the relevant transaction



# Offences and Penalties

Any person, **not being a valuer**, represents that he is a valuer; uses the designation valuer; signs any document on behalf of a valuer;

Any person **being a valuer**, **not having COP**, practices as a valuer, signs any document relating to valuation of an asset, except to the extent and manner provided in this Act, shall be punishable

**on first conviction** fine **₹1 lakh** to **₹10 lakh**,

**on subsequent conviction** with **imprisonment** up to **3 years** or with fine **₹10 lakh** to **₹5 crore**,

Trial of offences by Special Court Special Court established under Chapter XXVIII of the Companies Act, 2013

In case of misconduct in one class cancellation for all classes



# Continuing Professional Education CPE)

- Committee is of the opinion that a Valuer should be required to **top up his knowledge continuously** by undertaking CPE to remain relevant. VPOs may drive CPE for their members
- Valuer would have to undergo CPE, as may be specified by the Institute NIV
- NIV will adopt ICAI, Insolvency professionals or Malaysia model



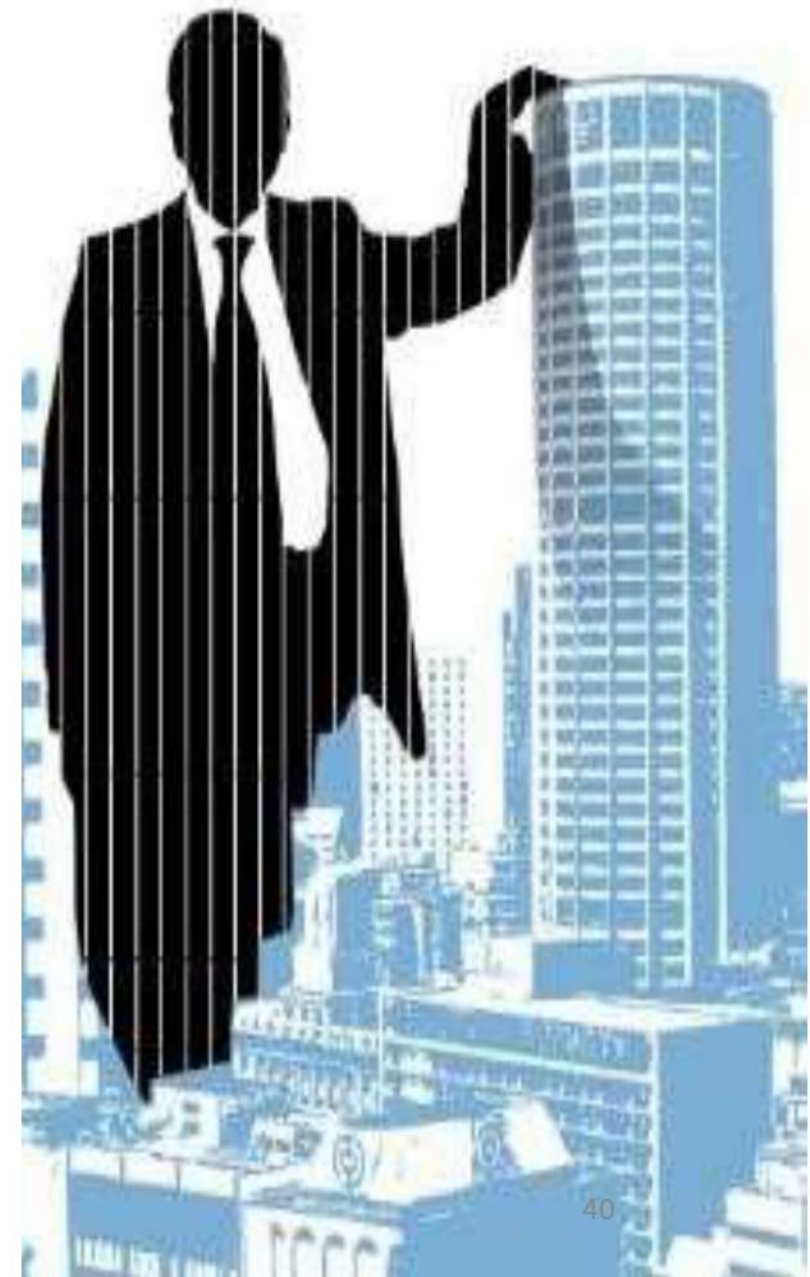
# Professional fees

- The Committee is of the view that there should be **no constraints** on fees
- Any fixed fee is prone to two problems
  - fixed by the regulator may not be the market clearing price
  - the minimum fee has the tendency to be the maximum fee and the maximum fee has the tendency to be the minimum fee for the market participants
- **No two valuations are equal** or two valuers are equal
- Therefore, **no fees prescribed** in the bill, left open for market to decide



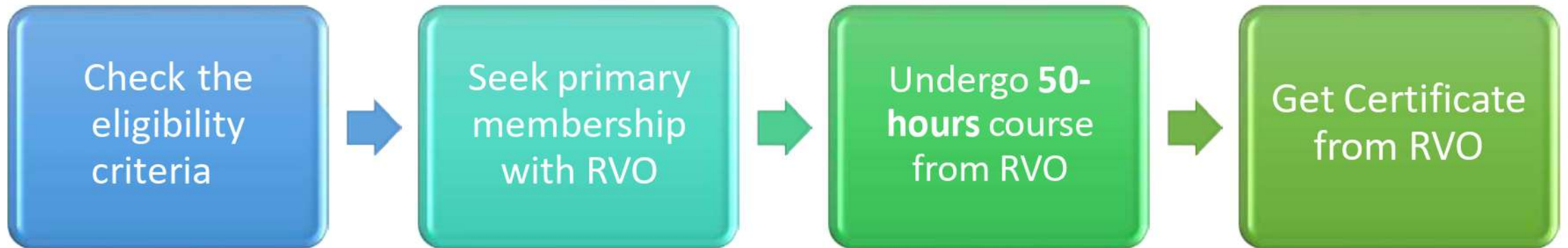
# About IBBI Valuation Examination

- IBBI publishes the syllabus, format etc. of the Valuation Examination latest update was **w.e.f. 01st June, 2020**
- IBBI is conducting the examination at NISM centers
- The Examination centers are available at various locations across the country
- After completing **mandatory 50 hours with RVO**, enroll and register at NISM portal for examination on payment of fee.
- Select center and the date as per your convenience

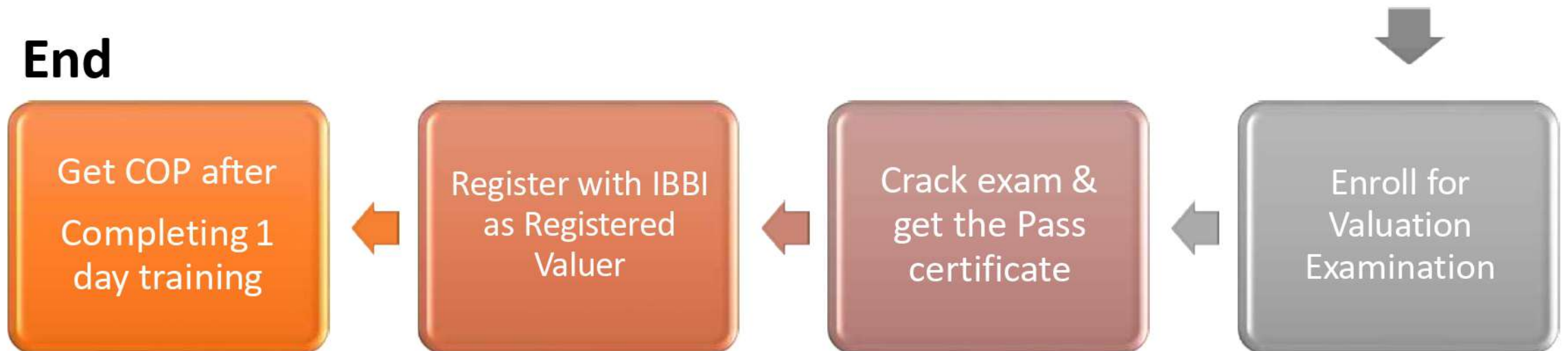


# Process for becoming Registered Valuer

## Start



## End



# Fees for becoming RV with ICAI RVO

S. No.	Fee Type	Fee details (Fee + GST)
1	Membership Fee	Rs 5,900/- (Rs 5,000 plus 18% GST )
2	Education Course Fee	*Rs 29,500/- (Rs. 25,000 plus 18% GST)/Rs 17,700/- for online classes
3	IBBI Exam Fees	Rs 1,500/- per attempt

## After passing the Registered Valuer Examination

4	Enrolment fee	Rs 2,360 (Rs. 2,000/- plus GST @ 18%)
5	Annual membership fee	**Rs. 11,800/- (Rs. 10,000/- plus GST @ 18%)
6	Certificate of practice	Rs 1,180/- (Rs 1,000 plus 18% GST )

\*For members who have participated/passed the Certificate Course on Valuation conducted by ICAI) Rs 20,000/- (Rs. 23,500 plus 18% GST)

\*\*Membership Fee is charged at 50% of the Annual Membership Fee i.e. an amount of Rs. 5000/- plus GST @ 18% (Total- Rs. 5900) w.e.f. 1st October of each Financial year

## Fees For Registration with IBBI

7	Registration fees with IBBI	Rs 5,900/- (Rs 5,000 plus 18% GST ) valid for <b>5 years</b>
---	-----------------------------	--

# About Registered Valuer Examination

- Three classes Land & building, Plant & Machinery, **Securities & Financial assets**
- The Examination is computer-based with objective multiple-choice questions.
- The duration of the Examination is two hours.
- 90 questions for a total of 100 marks (80 Question of 1 mark each and 10 Questions of 2 mark each)
- Negative marking of 25% of the marks assigned for the question.
- Passing marks for the Examination is 60%.
- Immediate result will be displayed and print out with marks obtained can be requested from the test center
- If you pass the exam, a certificate will be sent at your registered address within 15-20 days
- No work book/study material/mobile phone is allowed
- Sheet for rough book will be provided by the center
- Normal calculator is allowed
- Excel/apache OpenOffice is provided for calculations



# IBBI Valuation Exam – Syllabus S&FA

S. No.	Coverage	Weight (%)
1	<b>Macro-economics:</b> National income accounting, Basics of fiscal policy, monetary policy, business cycles etc	3
2	<b>Finance and Financial Statement Analysis:</b> Finance: basic concepts, Decisions making, Financial statement analysis	6
3	<b>Professional/Business Ethics and Standards</b> Model Code of Conduct under the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 Integrity and fairness, remuneration and costs, Ethical considerations etc	4
4	<b>General laws:</b> The Companies Act, 2013, 4 chapters; The Transfer of Property Act, 1882; The Indian Stamps Act, 1899; The Income Tax Act, 1961; IBC, 2016 and Regulations (limited portion); SARFAESI Act, 2002; SEBI Regulations; RBI & FEMA Regulations	18
5	<b>IND AS:</b> Fair Value Measurement ( <b>Ind AS 113</b> ); Business Combinations ( <b>Ind AS 103</b> ); Financial Instruments ( <b>Ind AS 109</b> ); Impairment of Assets ( <b>Ind AS 36</b> )	5

S. No.	Coverage	Weight (%)
6	<b>Overview of Valuation:</b> Value, Types of Values, Premise, Purpose, Valuation standards, Valuation process, Valuation report and documentation	4
7	<b>Valuation Approaches:</b> Cost approach, Market approach, Income approach	3
8	<b>Valuation Application:</b> Equity / Business Valuation; Business Strategy Analysis: Michael Porter’s five forces; SWOT; PEST; GE/McKinsey Matrix; ADL Matrix; Business Combinations; Forecasting approaches and techniques; CAPM; weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC); Valuation adjustments; <b>Fixed Income Securities:</b> Types of debt instruments, Terms used in fixed income securities, Credit rating, Derivative products, Option valuation <b>Intangible Assets:</b> Nature and classification of intangibles; Purpose of intangibles valuation; <b>Situation Specific Valuation:</b> Distressed assets, Start-up entities, small and medium enterprises, cyclical firms, Investment entities, Insurance coverage	35
9	Judicial Pronouncements on Valuation ( <b>6 Case laws</b> )	2
10	Practical Case Studies (3 case studies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One case study with four 2-mark questions, for 8 marks</li> <li>- Two case studies with three 2-mark questions each, for 12 marks</li> </ul>	20
	<b>TOTAL MARKS</b>	<b>100</b>

# Strategy to prepare for examination

## Valuation related

Coverage	Weight (%)
Overview of Valuation	4
Valuation Approaches	3
Valuation Application	35
Judicial Pronouncements	2
Practical Case Studies	20
IND AS 113 FVM	2
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>66</b>

## Act and other theory

Coverage	Weight (%)
Macro-economics	3
Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017	4
The Companies Act, 2013, 4 chapters; The Transfer of Property Act, 1882; The Indian Stamps Act, 1899; The Income Tax Act, 1961; IBC, 2016 & Regulations; SARFAESI Act, 2002; RBI & FEMA Regulations	17
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>24</b>

**Total 90**



# Contact Us

- Rajput Jain & Associates Address: P-6/90, Connaught Circus Connaught Place New Delhi-110001
- Mobile No: 9811322785, 9555555480
- Telephone: +91 011 -23343333
- Email : [info@carajput.com](mailto:info@carajput.com), [singh.swatantra@gmail.com](mailto:singh.swatantra@gmail.com)
- Website : [www.carajput.com](http://www.carajput.com)

## Corporate & Head Office

- Address: 1598, Level-1, Sector 22-B, Chandigarh
- Mobile No: 9555555480, 9811322784, 9871857333
- Email : [rajputjainandassociates@gmail.com](mailto:rajputjainandassociates@gmail.com)

- Address: Building No. 53/160 R5, Bhakti Nagar, Pandeypur Varanasi 221002 (U.P) India

- Address: D 301 Omex Royal Apartment Sector 44 Noida, India

- Address: Building No 65 Ward No.10 Lakhe Chaur Marg, Kathmandu Metropolitan Kathmandu, Nepal.

## Branch Offices



## Follow us on

