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HOW TO USE INDEX IN VALUATION

Recap

Index is calculated across similar assets, in a way that it represents an over all dynamics of the market. For example Nifty 50 is an index of 50 shares of National Stock Exchange, and that represents how the over all market moves.

In Bharat, WSI, or whole sale price index is the key index that has over 700 items. The weightage of these items change with the usage in the society. Many items are added and some are deleted as well the weight of these items also changes.

The present structure of the WSI is as follows..

Item Main Group	Percentage
All Commodities	100%
1. Primary Articles	22.6%
2. Fuel & Power	13.2%
3. Manufactured Products	64.2%
Food related	24.4%

Name	SubName	Weight Name	Weight Sub Name	Number of item Names	Number of Items Sub Name
Primary Articles		22.6156			
	Food Articles		15.25585		77
	Non Food Articles		4.11894		28
	Minerals		0.83317		11
	Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas		2.40960		2
Fuel & Power		13.15190			
	Coal		2.13813		5
	Mineral Oils		7.94968		10
	Electricity		3.06409		1
Manufactured Products		64.23054			
	Mfg of food products		9.12173		60
	Mfg of Bevreges		0.90907		7
	Mfg of Tobacco products		0.51357		3
	Mfg of Textiles		4.88068		25

Name	Sub Name	Weight Name	Weight Sub Name	Number of item Names	Number of Items Sub Name
Manufactured Products					
	Mfg of wearing Apparel		0.81414		8
	Mfg of leather & related products		0.53540		11
	Mfg of wood, it's product and cork		0.77181		10
	Mfg of paper & paper products		1.11322		20
	Printing & reproduction of recorded media		0.67622		7
	Mfg of Chemical & Chemical Products		6.46505		76
	Mfg of Pharma, medicinal chemical, botanical products		1.99345		23
	Mfg of rubber & plastics products		2.29851		38
	Mfg of other non metallic mineral products		3.20176		26
	Mfg of Base Metals		9.64632		41
	Mfg of metal products except machinery & equipment		3.15498		27

Name	Sub Name	Weight Name	Weight Sub Name	Number of item Names	Number of Items Sub Name
Manufactured Products					
	Mfg of computers, electronic & optical products		2.00875		18
	Mfg of Electrical equipment		2.92970		48
	Mfg of Machinery & Equipment		4.78899		60
	Mfg of motor vehicle , trailer & semi trailer		4.96853		24
	Mfg of other transport equipment		1.64777		11
	Mfg of furniture		0.72672		6
	Other Manufacturing		1.06417		13

Looking in the details above we see that WSI is very comprehensive.

How is index used in valuation.

Index is used in ONLY Cost Approach.

Cost approach as we know, we have to get the Replacement Cost New (RCN). That is the present cost of replacement of the item that is to be valued. However we face several problems. These are.. a) Supplier may not exist.

- b) Same machine may not be manufactured today.
- c) Technology has changed
- d) Others.

In Valuation we have to get as much similar asset as we are valuing. So these problems limit our data gathering.

This becomes even more difficult, when the assets were purchased from international suppliers.

This is where the index comes in our help.

The standard formula used is

Price/ Cost Now = Index Now x (price / cost at the time of purchase) / Index at that time.

Example.. We have to get the RCN for a machine. That was purchased in March 2013 at Rs. 12.33 Lakhs.

To get the present RCN, let us get the data.

Index for machines in Feb - 2025 = 131.2

Same index in March -2013 = 105.0

So RCN Now will be = 12.33 x 131.2 /105 = Rs. 15.41 lakh.

Questions that arise ...

1. How to get the data.

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From here one can get the data on a monthly basis from 1951 to present. As this data is updated regularly, one can down load the data on the regular basis.

It is a good idea to down load the data - and go through it to understand and see how to use it. One can use just the relevant data.

A	EX	EY	EZ	FA	FB	FC	FD
Base 2011-12		AS 65.10	600 m 11	10.00	2266.00		
2 COMM_NAME	INDX0920. INDX1020. INDX1120. INDX1220. INDX0120. INDX022025						
19 g. Manufacture of other electrical equipment	123.2	123.8	124.8	125	124.7	124.8	
20 Electric welding machine	109	108	109.6	110.1	109	109.2	
21 Motors & other DC equipment	127.9	130.2	133.7	133.9	133.9	133.9	
22 Insulator	129.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.4	130.6	
23 (R). MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	130.9	130.8	130.5	130.5	131	131.2	
24 a. Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and two wheeler engi		133.9	133.6	132.5	133.3	134.5	
5 Steam Turbines		83	83	83	83	83	
26 Industrial valve		136	135.7	134.5	135.4	136.6	
7 b. Manufacture of fluid power equipment		134.1	134.6	134.9	135.6	135.7	
8 Injection pump		136.8	136.9	137	137	136.8	
29 Hydraulic pump	134.2	134.2	133.9	134.7	134.2	133.8	
30 Pneumatic tools	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	
31 Water pump	140.2	140.4	141.6	142	143.6	144	
32 c. Manufacture of other pumps, compressors, taps and valves	118.5	118.4	118.7	118.9	118.8	119	
33 Centrifugal Pumps	142	141.7	141.5	141.7	142.5	143.3	

Here for P&M, I use the over all MANUFACTURE OF MACHINE AND EQUIPMENT - index. That has been high lighted as well.

Some points to remember..

The base of the index usually is changed every 10 year. So the first series will be from 1951 base. That means every line item is put as 100. And the price as it changes every month is calculated and updated.

Now every 10 year the over all WSI is expanded. More items are added. Weight of many items are also reduced. These are done to reflect the present economic situation.

For example, now services and manufacturing contributes more to the economy than agriculture. So the overall weight of the agriculture is reduced.

When ever these changes take place – the NEW series starts with 100. That does not mean old data is lost or become non relevant.

To convert the old data that can be used with the present – there is a conversion factor that is also used.

With these conversion factors one can get the data that is relevant even for today.

Example..

A company sold a major machine, in 2022. The original was purchased in 1975. The machine is working profitably.

If we go with the depreciation schedule, that will be just 5% of the original value. That value will be even less than the scrap that one can get. But as the machine is working there is a major economic value.

How to do is.. Index in 1975 is taken.

From 1975 to present – there are 4 base changes. These are 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011.

There are conversion factors for each series when it starts fresh. These are 1981 = 2.74 1993-94 = 2.45 2004-05 = 1.87 2011-12 = 1.85

For present – we will have to use the following formula. Convert Index to Base 1971 = Multiply factors = 2.74 X 2.45 x 1.87x 1.85 = 23.223

An Index of 131 in Jan 2025 – will be 23.223 X 131 = 3042.

So, we take the index value of 1975. That is the base index. And the present index will be 3042, as that will be equivalent and comparable to the index at that time.

Let us also take another case.

Asset was purchased from Germany in 1989. How do we handle those. The steps will be as follows.. 1. Get the ORIGINAL FOB price of the asset at the time of purchase.

2. Use the German relevant index to get the Euro price as of now.

- 3. Get the logistics cost.
- 4. Get the INR / EUR conversion
- 5. Get the duties and other taxes of import.

Using all the above we can get the RCN cost. It is interesting to see that we are using currency conversion, use the manufacturing country index. Use present taxes.

So these are the right ways to do the valuation.

These methods are also accepted by SEBI, Ministry and other regulators.

Thanks for reading. This is a difficult topic and I hope I have been able to make it easy enough to make every one understand.

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