

VALUATION REPORT OF VVIP INFRATECH LIMITED

(Strictly Privileged and Confidential)

Purpose: Issue of Warrants Convertible into equity shares on Preferential Basis

Reference No.: **RV/SFA/OCT/2026/06**

Date: **October 22, 2026**

To,
The Board of Directors
VVIP INFRATECH LIMITED
CIN: L45201UP2001PLC136919
R.O.: Fifth Floor, VVIP Style, NH-58 Raj Nagar Extension,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, India, 201017

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

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

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

Purpose and Scope

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

In this regard, the management of VVIP requires a report on valuation of equity shares of VVIP carried out by a "Registered Valuer" (as defined in the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017). I

understand that this analysis and valuation report will be used by the management of VVIP for the necessary regulatory compliances as stated above.

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

Summary of Findings

Based on my valuation analysis of the Company, in my assessment, the floor price per equity share of the Company works out to **INR 136.78 /-**. For the detailed working, kindly refer to Section III and Section V of this report.

**Manish
Manwani** Digitally signed by
Manish Manwani
Date: 2026.10.22
10:37:57 +05'30'

Manish Manwani

Registered Valuer (Securities or Financial Assets)

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

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I ENGAGEMENT OVERVIEW

1.1 Purpose and Scope

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

1.2 About the Valuer

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

1.3 Bases of Value (Standard of Value)

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

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

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

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

1.4 Premise of Value

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

of circumstances, a single premise of value may be adopted while in some situations multiple premises of value may be adopted.

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

1.5 Scope of Analysis

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

1.6 Information Relied Upon

The information used for this analysis has been obtained from publicly available sources, including BSE Limited, and other financial data platforms, and information provided and represented by the management of VVIP. I have relied on the information provided by the Company and do not vouch for the accuracy of the information provided by the management of the Company.

- Discussions with management concerning its assets, financial and operating history of the Company.
- Audited financial statement including balance sheet and profit and loss statement for the financial year ended as on March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025.
- Publicly available market data of the equity shares of the Company as quoted on the recognised stock exchanges.
- Other relevant details such as its history, present activities and other information (including verbal) as required from time to time.

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

1.7 Valuation Date

For the fair valuation analysis, the valuation date has been considered October 19, 2026, with cut-off date for financial being audited balance sheet and profit and loss statement as of March 31, 2026, being the Company's latest financial statements, made available by the management of the Company and/or publicly accessible as of the signing date of this valuation report and October 19, 2026, being the relevant date has been considered as cut-off date for the fair value data.

1.8 Conflict of Interest

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

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II COMPANY OVERVIEW

Company Background — VVIP INFRATECH LIMITED

VVIP Infratech Limited is a listed Company, incorporated on 10 August 2001. The registered office of the Company is located at Fifth Floor, VVIP Style, NH-58 Raj Nagar Extension, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, India, 201017.

Business Overview of the Company:

VVIP Infratech Limited (CIN: L45201UP2001PLC136919), incorporated on August 10, 2001, is a Company listed on SME Platform of BSE Limited, it executes government infrastructure projects in sewage treatment and sewerage, water supply, electrical distribution and civil construction, mainly across Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Delhi-NCR.

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III VALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Valuation Approaches

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

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

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

- Asset Approach
- Income Approach
- Market Approach

3.1.1 Asset Approach

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

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

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

3.1.2 Income Approach

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

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

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

3.1.3 Market Approach

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

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

Comparable Companies Multiple Method

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

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

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

3.2 Valuation Methodology Used

Having regard to the purpose of the valuation, the nature of the business and the availability of information, I have applied the following methods and assigned equal weights to each, to determine the fair value of the equity shares of the Company:

- **Asset Approach** — Net Asset Value (NAV) Method;
- **Income Approach** — Profit Earning Capitalisation Value (PECV) Method; and
- **Market Approach** — Market Price Method and Comparable Companies Multiple.

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

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A. Asset Approach — Net Asset Value Method

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

Computation of Net Asset Value of VVIP Infratech Limited as on March 31, 2026	
Particulars	Figures in INR Lakhs
Current Assets:	
<i>Inventories</i>	46,291.26
<i>Trade receivables</i>	12,804.54
<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents</i>	4,794.00
<i>Short Term Loans and Advances</i>	6,593.89
<i>Other Current Assets</i>	6,391.53
Non-Current Assets:	
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>	905.39
<i>Intangible Assets</i>	595.87
<i>Investments</i>	2,717.16
<i>Deferred Tax Asset (Net)</i>	136.63
<i>Other Non-Current Assets</i>	3,754.32
Total Assets	84,984.59
Current Liabilities:	
<i>Short Term Borrowings</i>	5,162.11
<i>Trade payables</i>	7,696.46
<i>Other Current Liabilities</i>	27,822.04
<i>Short Term Provisions</i>	1,525.91
Non-Current Liabilities:	
<i>Long Term Borrowings</i>	13,910.41
<i>Other Long-Term Liabilities</i>	2,513.87
<i>Long Term Provisions</i>	307.35
Total Liabilities	58,938.15
Net Asset Value	26,046.44
Less: Non-Controlling Interests	3,139.25
Net Asset Value Post Adjustment	22,907.19
Total Number of Equity Shares	2,49,69,700
NAV Per Share (in INR)	91.74

B. (A) Market Approach — Market Price Method

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

The SEBI (ICDR) Regulations provide the following guidelines for the pricing of a preferential issue of frequently traded shares. If the equity shares of the issuer have been listed on a recognised stock exchange for a period of 90 trading days or more as on the relevant date, the price of the equity shares to be allotted pursuant to the preferential issue shall be not less than the higher of the following:

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

Explanation:

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

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

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

A. Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) for a period of 90 trading days of the equity shares of the Company quoted on SME Platform of BSE Limited (*being the only stock exchange where the shares are listed*) during the last 90 trading days preceding the relevant date i.e. October 19, 2026.

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

$$135.05 = 17,21,84,070 \div 12,75,000$$

Date	Volume	Value (INR)
16-Oct-26	3,000	4,24,140
15-Oct-26	20,400	28,71,060
14-Oct-26	4,200	5,55,300
13-Oct-26	2,400	3,19,620
12-Oct-26	13,800	18,34,110

Date	Volume	Value (INR)
09-Oct-26	12,000	16,16,460
08-Oct-26	9,000	12,15,420
07-Oct-26	15,000	20,24,640
06-Oct-26	6,600	9,23,130
05-Oct-26	13,200	18,39,150
01-Oct-26	13,800	19,74,330
30-Sep-26	6,600	9,50,400
29-Sep-26	35,400	51,44,130
28-Sep-26	1,20,600	1,78,74,900
25-Sep-26	5,400	7,53,270
24-Sep-26	6,000	8,10,000
23-Sep-26	24,600	33,22,680
22-Sep-26	7,800	10,60,470
21-Sep-26	15,000	20,48,730
18-Sep-26	4,800	6,59,730
17-Sep-26	8,400	11,51,160
16-Sep-26	15,600	21,92,580
15-Sep-26	43,200	61,45,980
11-Sep-26	12,600	17,23,170
10-Sep-26	13,800	19,22,550
09-Sep-26	3,000	4,13,310
08-Sep-26	20,400	27,24,930
07-Sep-26	30,600	42,54,630
04-Sep-26	12,600	17,55,690
03-Sep-26	39,000	53,98,050
02-Sep-26	12,000	16,13,910
01-Sep-26	81,600	1,05,36,990
31-Aug-26	19,200	26,59,200
28-Aug-26	13,200	18,13,470
27-Aug-26	72,000	96,02,970
26-Aug-26	8,400	10,69,890
25-Aug-26	12,600	15,48,750
24-Aug-26	27,000	33,82,110
21-Aug-26	27,000	33,27,510
20-Aug-26	19,800	23,93,820
19-Aug-26	9,600	11,34,930
18-Aug-26	4,800	5,56,020

Date	Volume	Value (INR)
17-Aug-26	6,600	7,99,200
14-Aug-26	5,400	6,42,330
13-Aug-26	1,800	2,12,280
12-Aug-26	1,200	1,43,850
11-Aug-26	33,600	38,91,390
10-Aug-26	6,000	7,17,600
07-Aug-26	2,400	2,93,370
06-Aug-26	9,000	11,04,090
05-Aug-26	3,000	3,61,830
04-Aug-26	13,200	15,73,590
03-Aug-26	6,000	7,03,170
31-Jul-26	9,000	11,19,480
30-Jul-26	22,200	26,89,530
29-Jul-26	9,000	10,13,670
28-Jul-26	3,000	3,43,320
27-Jul-26	4,200	4,97,790
24-Jul-26	3,600	4,29,030
23-Jul-26	600	72,900
22-Jul-26	7,800	9,64,950
21-Jul-26	7,200	9,07,710
20-Jul-26	1,200	1,57,530
17-Jul-26	1,200	1,56,330
16-Jul-26	3,600	4,81,950
15-Jul-26	4,200	5,77,980
14-Jul-26	600	84,600
13-Jul-26	6,600	9,29,370
09-Jul-26	2,400	3,41,940
08-Jul-26	5,400	7,70,490
07-Jul-26	3,000	4,50,030
06-Jul-26	6,000	8,88,960
03-Jul-26	16,800	25,53,270
02-Jul-26	10,200	15,09,240
01-Jul-26	21,000	29,37,240
30-Jun-26	7,200	10,50,000
29-Jun-26	3,000	4,38,600
25-Jun-26	14,400	21,22,290
24-Jun-26	8,400	12,06,540

Date	Volume	Value (INR)
23-Jun-26	3,600	5,24,370
22-Jun-26	6,600	9,65,160
19-Jun-26	11,400	16,22,400
18-Jun-26	73,800	1,03,72,230
17-Jun-26	20,400	26,46,990
16-Jun-26	5,400	6,73,080
15-Jun-26	3,600	4,51,020
12-Jun-26	6,000	7,38,810
11-Jun-26	24,600	30,63,240
10-Jun-26	3,600	4,46,040
Total	12,75,000	17,21,84,070
90 Trading Days' Volume Weighted Average Price preceding the Relevant Date i.e. October 19, 2026		135.05

B. Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) for a period of 10 trading days of the equity shares of the Company quoted on SME Platform of BSE Limited (*being the only stock exchange where the shares are listed*) during the last 10 trading days preceding the relevant date i.e. October 19, 2026.

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

$$136.78 = 1,36,23,030 \div 99,600$$

Date	Volume	Value (INR)
16-Oct-26	3,000	4,24,140
15-Oct-26	20,400	28,71,060
14-Oct-26	4,200	5,55,300
13-Oct-26	2,400	3,19,620
12-Oct-26	13,800	18,34,110
09-Oct-26	12,000	16,16,460
08-Oct-26	9,000	12,15,420
07-Oct-26	15,000	20,24,640
06-Oct-26	6,600	9,23,130
05-Oct-26	13,200	18,39,150
Total	99,600	1,36,23,030
10 Trading Days' Volume Weighted Average Price preceding the Relevant Date i.e. October 19, 2026		136.78

As the 10 trading days' VWAP (INR 136.78) is higher than the 90 trading days' VWAP (INR 135.05), the value per equity share under the Market Price Method, in terms of Regulation 164(1) of the SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, works out to **INR 136.78/-**.

B. (B) Market Approach — Comparable Companies Multiple Method

Comparable Companies Multiple Method is a relative valuation method under which a company's value is assessed from comparisons of similar companies available in the market. I have applied Price to Earnings (P/E) multiple and Enterprise Value to EBITDA (EV/EBITDA) multiple for computation of fair value, which are as under:

a) Price to Earnings Multiple

Amount in INR Lakh except stated otherwise

PAT as of March 31, 2026	3,007.21
Price to Earnings Multiple*	14.33x
Equity Value	43,102.81

*Note: For the purpose of computing the Price-to-Earnings (P/E) multiple, the financial statements of the selected comparable companies as on March 31, 2026, have been considered as on the valuation date. The median P/E multiple derived therefrom has been adopted to determine the fair value.

b) Enterprise Value to EBITDA Multiple

Amount in INR Lakh except stated otherwise

EBITDA as of March 31, 2026	7,154.80
Enterprise Value to EBITDA Multiple*	10.16x
Enterprise Value	72,705.80
Add: Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,794.00
Add: Investments	2,717.16
Less: Debt and Debt Equivalents	19,072.52
Equity Value	61,144.44

*Note: For the purpose of computing the Enterprise Value to-EBITDA (EV/EBITDA) multiple, the financial statements of the selected comparable companies as on March 31, 2026, have been considered as on the valuation date. The median EV/EBITDA multiple derived therefrom has been adopted to determine the fair value.

Summarized Value-Comparable Companies Method

Amount in INR Lakhs except otherwise stated

Particulars	Equity Value	Weights	Product
P/E	43,102.81	0.5	21,551.40
EV/EBITDA	61,144.44	0.5	30,572.22
Weighted Equity Value			52,123.62
No. of Shares (in Numbers)			2,49,69,700
Fair Value Per Share (in INR)			208.75

Details of Comparable Companies are as under:

Sr No.	Company	P/E	P/BV
1.	Vishnusurya Project and Infra Limited	10.05x	6.96x
2.	EMS Limited	19.64x	13.44x
3.	Enviro Infra Engineers Limited	17.40x	12.16x
4.	Denta Water & Infra Solutions Limited	11.27x	8.17x

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C. Income Approach — Profit Earning Capitalisation Value ("PECV") Method

The Profit Earning Capitalisation Value method is one of the traditional methods of business valuation whereby maintainable future profits are ascertained on the basis of past earnings (suitably adjusted for any changes in the key parameters) which are then capitalised at a discounting rate. I have considered the PECV Method for the valuation analysis and the calculation is as under:

**Amount in INR Lakhs except stated otherwise*

Particulars	Amount (INR Lakh)	Weight	Product
<i>Profit Before Exceptional and Extraordinary Items & Tax:</i>			
FY ended 31-March-2026	6,520.49	1	6,520.49
FY ended 31-March-2025	7,346.56	1	7,346.56
FY ended 31-March-2024	2,734.12	1	2,734.12
Weighted Average PBT			5,533.72
Less: Marginal Tax Rate		25.17%	1,392.73
Weighted Average PAT			4,141.00
Capitalisation Rate			16.05%
Business Value (INR Lakh)			25,794.78
Add: Surplus Assets (Investments)			2,717.16
Fair Value (INR Lakh)			28,511.94
No. of Equity Shares			2,49,69,700
Value Per Share (in INR)			114.19

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IV VALUATION SUMMARY

In terms of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 166A read with sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 164 of the SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, and by using the valuation parameters discussed above, the following is the valuation analysis of the equity shares of the Company:

Amount in INR except weights

Valuation Approach	Methodology	Value Per Share	Weight	Product
Asset Approach	Book Value Method	91.74	0.33	30.58
Income Approach	PECV Method	114.19	0.33	38.06
Market Approach	Market Price Method **	136.78	0.17	22.80
	Comparable Company Multiple Method	208.75	0.17	34.79
Fair Value Per Share				126.23

The final indication of value, on a going concern basis, is generally one number computed from a variety of analytical procedures and one or more of the three valuation methods discussed above. As per the guidelines prescribed under the International Valuation Standards, the goal in selecting the valuation approaches and methods for an asset is to find the most appropriate method under the particular circumstances. No one method is suitable in every possible situation. In assessing the fair value of a share, it is important to consider various valuation approaches to obtain a comprehensive and reliable estimate.

*** For the Market Price, the value has been considered as the **higher** of (a) the 90 trading days' volume weighted average price and (b) the 10 trading days' volume weighted average price of the related equity shares quoted on the recognised stock exchange (SME Platform of BSE) preceding the relevant date.*

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V VALUATION CONCLUSION

Regulation 166A of the SEBI (ICDR) Regulations

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

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

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

In light of the above, and after consideration of all the relevant factors and circumstances as discussed and outlined in this report, in my assessment, the floor price per equity share of the Company works out to **INR 136.78 /-**.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Value Per Share (in INR)
1	Floor Price in terms of the First Proviso to Regulation 166A(1) of the SEBI (ICDR) Regulations	126.23
2	Floor Price in terms of Regulation 164(1) of the SEBI (ICDR) Regulations	136.78
Floor Price (higher of the above)		136.78

Accordingly, the floor price for the proposed preferential issue of warrants convertible into equity shares, being the higher of the price determined under Regulation 164(1) and the price determined under this valuation report, works out to **INR 136.78/-** per equity share of the Company.

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VI CAVEATS AND LIMITATIONS

6.1 Purpose and Distribution of Report

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

6.2 Scope of Analysis

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

6.3 Nature of Opinion

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

6.4 Basis of Analysis and Assumptions Considered

The Registered Valuer's analysis:

- is based on the present financial condition of the Company's assets as of the valuation date;
- assumes that as of the valuation date the Company and its assets will continue to operate as configured as a going concern;
- assumes that the current level of management expertise and effectiveness would continue to be maintained and that the character and integrity of the enterprise through any sale, reorganisation, exchange, or diminution of the owners' participation would not be materially or significantly changed; and

- assumes that the Company had no undisclosed real or contingent assets or liabilities, no unusual obligations or substantial commitments, other than in the ordinary course of business, nor had any litigation pending or threatened that would have a material effect on the analysis, other than those considered for the valuation calculation.

6.5 Verification of Information Provided

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

6.6 Subsequent Events

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

6.7 Legal Matters

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

**Manish
Manwani** Digitally signed
by Manish
Manwani
Date: 2026.10.22
10:38:13 +05'30'

Manish Manwani

Registered Valuer (Securities or Financial Assets)

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