

VALUATION REPORT
OF
ERAAYA LIFESPACES LIMITED

(Strictly privileged and confidential)

Purpose : **Issue of Equity Shares**

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Reference No.: - RV/SFA/NOV/2025-26/04

Date: November 14, 2025

To,

The Board of Directors

ERAAYA LIFESPACES LIMITED

CIN: L74899DL1967PLC004704

R.O.: 54 Janpath, , New Delhi, Delhi, 110001

Sub: Valuation report on fair value of equity shares as required for the purpose of issue of equity shares, on preferential basis as required under Chapter V of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 and as per Clause 9 of Article of Association of the Company

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I refer to the engagement letter, whereby, the management of Eraaya Lifespaces Limited, referred as (“**Company**” or “**ELP**”) has appointed Mr. Manish Manwani (“**Registered Valuer**” or “**RV**” or “**I**”) as the Registered Valuer, for evaluation of fair value of equity shares of the Company. I understand that valuation analysis has been required by the management of the Company for the purpose of compliance with the regulatory provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (“**Companies Act**”) read with applicable rules framed thereunder and Regulation 164 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 (as amended) (“**SEBI (ICDR) Regulations**”) and as per Clause 9 of Article of Association of the Company

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 ELP, I understand that the management of the Company wishes to do preferential allotment of 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 of Chapter V of SEBI (ICDR) Regulations and as per Clause 9 of Article of Association of the Company.

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

The Report has been prepared exclusively for specified purposes as mentioned above, and except for the compliances to be made in SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, should not be used for any other purpose without obtaining the prior written consent of the Registered Valuer. This opinion should not be considered, 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 fair value per equity share of the Company works out to **INR 40.64/-**. For detailed working kindly refer Section III of this report.

MANISH MANWANI

CS & Registered Valuer -SFA

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

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I. ENGAGEMENT OVERVIEW

1.1 Purpose and Scope

Based on my discussions with the management of Eraaya Lifespaces Limited (“**Company**” or “**ELP**”), I understand that the Company wishes to do preferential allotment of 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 of Chapter V of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 (as amended) (“**SEBI (ICDR) Regulations**”) and as per Clause 9 of Article of Association of the Company.

1.2 About the Valuer

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

1.3 Bases of Value (Standard of Value)

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

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

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

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

1.4 Premise of Value

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

The present valuation of ELP 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 ELP, certify fair value as arrived for the above-mentioned necessary regulatory compliances in relation to the Companies Act and SEBI ICDR Regulations.

1.6 Information Relied Upon

I have based this opinion on information provided and represented by the management of ELP. I have fully 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.

- Discussion with management concerning its assets, financial and operating history of the Companies.
- Unaudited financial results for the period ended as on June 30, 2025.
- Audited financial statements for FY 2024-25, 2023-24 and 2022-23.
- Other relevant details such as its history, present activities and other information (including verbal) as required from time to time.

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

1.7 Valuation Date

For the fair valuation analysis, the valuation date has been considered November 07, 2025, with cutoff date for financial being un-audited results as of June 30, 2025 and audited financial statement as of March 31, 2025, being the Company's latest financial statements, publicly accessible as of the

signing date of this valuation report and November 07, 2025 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 in Independent Registered Valuer and there is no conflict of interest in my opinion on valuation analysis of the businesses as envisaged in this report. My fee is not contingent upon the opinion expressed herein. This report is subject to the terms and conditions as discussed with the management of ELP.

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II COMPANY OVERVIEW¹

Company Background- Eraaya Lifespaces Limited

Eraaya Lifespaces Limited is a listed Company and was incorporated on February 14, 1967. The registered office of the Company is situated at 54 Janpath, New Delhi, Delhi, 110001.

Business Overview of the Company: -

Eraaya Lifespaces operates across hospitality, digital marketing, and QSR leasing, while extending its reach into the financial technology and services space through its subsidiary Ebix Inc, acquired in August 2024 along with all its global subsidiaries through Chapter XI process completed under the supervision of USA Courts. Ebix Inc., a global frontrunner in on-demand software and e-commerce solutions, marks a transformative milestone in Eraaya's journey toward global scale and sectoral diversification.

Ebix Inc., and all its global subsidiaries, now a subsidiary of Eraaya, brings extensive expertise across multiple industries with a strong focus on insurance technology (InsurTech), financial services, healthcare, digital payments, and e-learning. Its portfolio includes:

- Insurance & Financial Services: Comprehensive insurance exchanges, compliance systems, and CRM platforms.
- FinTech & Digital Payments: Digital wallets, cross-border remittances, and merchant payment solutions.
- Healthcare Technology: Information systems, billing platforms, and patient engagement tools.
- E-learning: Online learning and content management solutions.

With operations in over 40 countries, including major hubs in the United States, India, Europe, and Asia-Pacific, Ebix serves a diverse clientele comprising insurers, brokers, corporates, and government institutions.

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¹ Source: Website of the Company and Information provided by the management.

III VALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Valuation Approaches

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

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

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

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

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3.1.1 Asset Approach

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

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

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

3.1.2 Income Approach

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

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

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

3.1.3 Market Approach

The Market Approach

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

Market Price ('MP') Method

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

Comparable Companies Multiple Method

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

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

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

3.2 Valuation Methodology Used

Asset Approach:

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

Income Approach:

The Profit Earning Capitalization Value (PECV) Method has been evaluated as part of the valuation exercise. Nevertheless, considering the historical losses and absence of sustainable positive earnings, this method has not been assigned any weightage in determining the fair value of equity shares.

Market Approach:

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

Further, I have not applied Comparable Companies' Multiple "CCM" method for determination of fair value of the Company as the Company have minimal business operation and comparable companies of same size and same business segment are not available.

A Comprehensive Overview on Approaches applied:

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

I. Asset Approach -Net Asset Value Method:

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

Computation of Net Asset Value of Eraaya Lifespaces Limited as on 31 March,2025	
Particulars	Figures in INR Lakhs
Assets	
Non-Current Assets:	
Property, plant and equipment	30,006.44
Right of use assets	19,231.64
Investment Property	54.33
Goodwill	51,546.80
Other Intangible Assets	38,656.00
Financial Assets	
(i) Investments	492.00
(ii) Others	9,721.70
Deferred Tax Assets	46,050.30
Non-current tax assets (net)	7,207.40
Other Non-Current Assets	9,775.50

Current Assets:	
Inventories	259.90
Financial Assets	
(i) Investments	1,384.40
(ii) Trade receivables	38,152.10
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	36,400.00
(iv) Bank balance other than (iii) above	21,269.50
(v) Loans	7,193.60
(vi) Others	70,508.00
Other Current Assets	21,733.30
Total Assets	4,09,642.91
Non-Current Liabilities:	
<i>Financial liabilities</i>	
(i) Borrowings	99,741.30
(ii) Lease liabilities	14,233.30
(iii) Other financial liabilities	2,755.40
Provisions	4,388.00
Non-Current tax liabilities (net)	18,718.40
Current Liabilities:	
<i>Financial liabilities</i>	
(i) Borrowings	14,511.40
(ii) Lease liabilities	5,734.00
(iii) Trade payables	42,519.60
(iv) Other financial liabilities	1,08,550.00
Other current liabilities	71,556.41
Provisions	6,987.90
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	16,934.60
Total Liabilities	4,06,630.31
Net Asset Value	3,012.60
No. of Equity Shares	19,06,94,160
NAV Per Share	1.58

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II. Market Approach - Market Price Method

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

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

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

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

Explanation:

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

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

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

A. Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) for a period of 90 trading days of the equity shares of ELP quoted on BSE Limited (*being the only stock exchange where the shares are listed*) during the last 90 trading days preceding the Relevant date i.e. November 07, 2025.

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

$$40.64 = 75,89,76,410 \div 1,86,74,518$$

DATE	VOLUME	VALUE
06-Nov-25	1,15,639	34,45,050
04-Nov-25	3,26,610	93,84,026
03-Nov-25	4,48,463	1,33,56,992
31-Oct-25	8,49,289	2,62,34,726
30-Oct-25	1,54,158	49,28,537
29-Oct-25	9,81,881	3,10,13,746
28-Oct-25	2,79,659	86,90,166
27-Oct-25	4,88,519	1,53,05,203
24-Oct-25	4,06,788	1,34,37,894
23-Oct-25	3,07,287	1,06,74,439
21-Oct-25	29,345	10,63,115
20-Oct-25	1,27,133	45,60,221
17-Oct-25	75,600	27,72,334
16-Oct-25	2,34,823	86,70,683
15-Oct-25	6,09,284	2,46,89,613
14-Oct-25	3,59,624	1,41,35,279
13-Oct-25	4,17,035	1,56,55,398
10-Oct-25	84,173	29,40,365
09-Oct-25	2,27,247	77,85,112
08-Oct-25	1,07,507	38,54,687
07-Oct-25	58,502	21,15,345
06-Oct-25	1,10,416	39,66,358
03-Oct-25	6,75,431	2,37,90,142
01-Oct-25	92,358	33,00,829
30-Sep-25	1,48,493	54,94,469
29-Sep-25	75,818	28,92,399
26-Sep-25	39,063	15,33,233
25-Sep-25	47,490	19,15,045
24-Sep-25	52,818	21,06,179
23-Sep-25	2,85,794	1,10,70,577
22-Sep-25	2,92,731	1,18,26,624
19-Sep-25	65,212	27,31,838
18-Sep-25	79,630	33,57,798

17-Sep-25	1,80,025	76,51,753
16-Sep-25	52,773	22,67,918
15-Sep-25	77,829	32,94,611
12-Sep-25	1,09,659	47,72,184
11-Sep-25	1,35,780	60,09,675
10-Sep-25	67,185	30,21,155
09-Sep-25	91,607	41,46,332
08-Sep-25	1,04,969	48,67,389
05-Sep-25	1,72,334	80,50,649
04-Sep-25	1,41,799	65,61,566
03-Sep-25	1,09,751	50,09,282
02-Sep-25	1,00,294	48,50,659
01-Sep-25	1,79,614	86,04,516
29-Aug-25	86,752	39,88,433
28-Aug-25	59,389	27,55,367
26-Aug-25	2,26,314	1,04,01,886
25-Aug-25	2,55,859	1,18,42,384
22-Aug-25	1,20,721	53,26,210
21-Aug-25	17,308	7,48,744
20-Aug-25	71,715	30,42,150
19-Aug-25	13,134	5,46,243
18-Aug-25	92,146	37,57,713
14-Aug-25	38,266	15,30,257
13-Aug-25	40,135	16,37,508
12-Aug-25	40,196	16,65,126
11-Aug-25	18,807	8,00,263
08-Aug-25	36,873	15,91,009
07-Aug-25	36,433	15,95,972
06-Aug-25	13,297	5,93,976
05-Aug-25	36,466	16,62,120
04-Aug-25	99,763	46,39,977
01-Aug-25	75,083	35,60,315
31-Jul-25	53,524	24,92,052
30-Jul-25	88,631	42,49,533
29-Jul-25	85,756	41,18,003
28-Jul-25	61,264	30,32,341
25-Jul-25	1,29,479	65,15,462
24-Jul-25	12,11,967	5,86,43,265
23-Jul-25	67,403	32,83,200
22-Jul-25	98,603	49,69,151
21-Jul-25	2,15,757	1,08,13,101
18-Jul-25	31,246	15,90,733
17-Jul-25	53,874	27,98,215
16-Jul-25	3,63,804	1,92,81,612

15-Jul-25	2,26,003	1,22,22,242
14-Jul-25	2,74,748	1,45,67,138
11-Jul-25	1,04,817	52,93,258
10-Jul-25	75,000	36,07,500
09-Jul-25	2,25,979	1,03,02,634
08-Jul-25	11,76,759	5,00,32,468
07-Jul-25	1,00,744	43,60,591
04-Jul-25	1,32,248	58,04,194
03-Jul-25	74,497	32,37,844
02-Jul-25	18,28,034	7,89,98,139
01-Jul-25	68,818	30,26,879
30-Jun-25	2,27,853	1,00,35,097
27-Jun-25	1,41,614	62,09,994
Total	1,86,74,518	75,89,76,410
'90 Trading Days' Volume Weighted Average Price Preceding Relevant i.e. November 07, 2025		40.64

B. Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) for a period of 10 trading days of the equity shares of ELP quoted on BSE Limited (*being the only stock exchange where shares are listed*) during the last 10 trading days preceding the Relevant date i.e. November 07, 2025.

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

$$31.31 = 13,64,70,779 \div 43,58,293$$

Date	VOLUME	VALUE
06-Nov-25	1,15,639	34,45,050
04-Nov-25	3,26,610	93,84,026
03-Nov-25	4,48,463	1,33,56,992
31-Oct-25	8,49,289	2,62,34,726
30-Oct-25	1,54,158	49,28,537
29-Oct-25	9,81,881	3,10,13,746
28-Oct-25	2,79,659	86,90,166
27-Oct-25	4,88,519	1,53,05,203
24-Oct-25	4,06,788	1,34,37,894
23-Oct-25	3,07,287	1,06,74,439
Total	43,58,293	13,64,70,779
10 Trading Days' Volume Weighted Average Price Preceding Relevant Date i.e. November 07, 2025		31.31

III. Income Approach -Profit Earning Capitalization Method “PECV”

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

The Profit Earning Capitalization Value (PECV) Method has been evaluated as part of the valuation exercise. Nevertheless, considering the historical losses and absence of sustainable positive earnings, this method has not been assigned any weightage in determining the fair value of equity shares.

Amount in INR Lakhs except stated otherwise

Particulars	Amount (In INR Lakh)	Weight	Product
Profit Before Tax:			
30-Jun-25	1,401.92	1.0	-1,401.92
30-Jun-24	165.25	1.0	165.25
30-Jun-23	8.85	1.0	8.85
Weighted Average PBT			-409.27

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IV. VALUATION SUMMARY

In terms of Sub-Regulation (1) of Regulation 164 of the SEBI (ICDR) Regulations and by using the valuation Parameters, the following is the valuation analysis of the equity shares of the Company.

Amount in INR except weights

Valuation Approach	Methodology	Value Per Share	Weight *	Product
Asset Approach	Book Value Method	1.58	0.50	0.79
Income Approach	PECV	-	-	-
Market Approach	Market Price [#]	40.64	0.50	20.32
Fair Value Per Share				21.11

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

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

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

*[#]For Market Price the value has considered **higher** of the following:*

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

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V. VALUATION CONCLUSION

Clause 9 of Article of Association of Company

Any preferential issue 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;

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 40.64/-**.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Value Per Share (in INR)
1	Floor Price in terms of Valuation determined by Independent Registered Valuer	21.11
2	Floor Price in terms of Regulations 164 (1) of SEBI ICDR Regulations	40.64

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V CAVEATS AND LIMITATIONS

5.1 Purpose and Distribution of Report

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

5.2 Scope of Analysis

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

5.3 Nature of Opinion

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

5.4 Basis of analysis and Assumptions considered

Registered Valuer's analysis:

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

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

5.5 Verification of Information Provided

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

5.6 Subsequent Events

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

5.7 Legal Matters

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

5.8 Testimony

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