

L&T FINANCE HOLDINGS LIMITED

POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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1. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE:

As per the provisions of Regulation 23 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“Listing Regulations”), a policy needs to be formulated on materiality of related party transactions and on dealing with related party transactions.

In view of the aforesaid provisions, the policy on related party transactions (“the Policy”) which lays down the mechanism to deal with transactions with related party has been adopted.

The Policy is in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”), Listing Regulations and other applicable laws.

2. DEFINITIONS:

- a) “Arm’s length transactions” means transactions between two related parties that are conducted as if they were unrelated, so that there is no conflict of interest.
- b) “Material Related Party Transactions” would mean related party transactions as defined under Regulation 23(1) and 23(1A) of Listing Regulations and/or contracts or arrangements given under Rule 15 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, requiring approval from shareholders.
- c) “Related Party” is a party as defined in sub-section (76) of Section 2 of the Act and Regulation 2(1) (zb) of the Listing Regulations.
- d) “Related Party Transactions” or “RPTs” means transactions as given under Section 188 of the Act including rules thereof and as defined in Regulation 2(1) (zc) of the Listing Regulations.
- e) “Material modification” would mean any modification to the related party transaction which shall result in:
 - an impact on the value of the transaction by 30% as compared to the earlier approval granted by the Audit Committee/ Board/ shareholders.
 - the transaction not being at arm’s length.
 - Novation of RPT in favor of another group company, except where such novation is on account of any statutory requirement.

3. TERMS OF THE POLICY:

All RPTs must be referred to the Audit Committee of the Listed Entity for prior approval, irrespective of its materiality including any subsequent Material modification to any existing RPTs.

The Audit Committee shall also approve any subsequent modification to any existing RPTs. The onus will be on the Corporate Accounts Team to refer the RPTs or potential RPTs to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee shall consider the following while approving an RPT:

- (a) Name of the related party and its relationship with the Company or its subsidiary including nature of its concern or interest;
- (b) Nature, material terms, monetary values, tenure and particulars of the contract/ arrangement/transaction;
- (c) Method and manner of determining the pricing and other commercial terms;

- (d) Whether the RPT is at arm's length;
- (e) Percentage of the value of the proposed RPT to the annual consolidated turnover of the Company/standalone turnover of the subsidiary;
- (f) In case of RPT involving loan, advances, ICDs or investments made/given by the Company/subsidiary:
 - Details of sources of funds;
 - In case of indebtedness, nature of indebtedness, cost of funds and tenure;
 - Applicable terms including covenants, tenure, interest rate, secured or unsecured; if secured, the nature of security and repayment schedule;
 - Purpose of utilization of funds by ultimate beneficiary of such RPT.
- (g) Justification as to why the RPT is in the interest of the Company;
- (h) Copy of valuation/external party report, if any;
- (i) Percentage of the value of the proposed RPT to the annual consolidated turnover of the counterparty (voluntary); and
- (j) Any other information relevant or important for the Audit Committee/Board to take a decision on the proposed transaction or as may be specified by the Act read with rules made thereunder and Listing Regulations.

Audit Committee may also grant omnibus approval for RPTs proposed to be entered into by the Company subject to fulfillment of the following conditions:

- a) The Audit Committee shall lay down the criteria for granting the omnibus approval and such approval shall be applicable in respect of transactions which are repetitive in nature.
- b) The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself about the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the Company.
- c) Such omnibus approval shall specify (i) the name(s) of the related party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum amount of transaction that can be entered into, (ii) the indicative base price/current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price, if any and (iii) such other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit;

Provided that where the need for RPTs cannot be foreseen and aforesaid details are not available, Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for such transactions subject to their value not exceeding Rs.1 crore per transaction.

- d) Such omnibus approval shall be valid for a period not exceeding one year and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of one year.
- e) Audit Committee shall review on a quarterly basis, the details of RPT entered into by the Company pursuant to each of the omnibus approval given.
- f) Notwithstanding above, omnibus approval shall not be made for selling or disposal of the undertaking.

If the transaction is with the related party to any Director or is authorised by any other Director, the Director concerned shall indemnify the Company against any loss incurred by it.

No prior approval of Audit Committee is required to be obtained by the Company, if the RPTs are proposed to be entered into with its wholly owned subsidiaries.

The Company consists of several subsidiary and associate (“S&A”) companies, often transactions entered into with S&A companies would result in RPTs. However, it is to be considered that subsidiaries are formed for particular purposes like requirement of specific regulatory authorities, venturing into new sectors, etc. Though the transactions entered into with S&A companies may be RPTs, they would be generally in the ordinary course of business itself and it would be ensured that the transactions are at arm’s length.

4. APPROVAL OF TRANSACTIONS:

a) AUDIT COMMITTEE

All RPTs and subsequent Material modification, irrespective of whether they are in the ordinary course of business or at an arm’s length basis will require prior approval of Audit Committee as per the applicable regulations.

Provided that only those members of the Audit Committee, who are independent directors, shall approve RPTs.

RPTs to which the subsidiary of the Company is a party but the Company is not a party, shall require prior approval of the Audit Committee of the Company:

- if the value of such transaction whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds ten per cent of the annual standalone turnover, as per the last audited financial statements of the subsidiary.

Transactions between the Company and/or its subsidiaries with unrelated parties, the purpose and effect of which is to benefit the Related Party of the Company or any of its subsidiaries - applicable from the financial year 2023-24.

Provided that prior approval of the Audit Committee shall not be required for a RPTs to which the listed subsidiary is a party but the Company is not a party, if regulation 23 and sub-regulation (2) of regulation 15 of these regulations are applicable to such listed subsidiary.

b) BOARD:

Generally, all RPTs would be in the ordinary course of business and at arm’s length price.

RPTs which are not at arm’s length and which are not in the ordinary course of business and/or which requires shareholders’ approval would be approved by the Board.

Where any director is interested in any contract or arrangement with a related party, such director shall not be present at the meeting during discussions on the subject matter of the resolution relating to such contract or arrangement.

c) SHAREHOLDERS:

All Material RPTs and subsequent Material modification would require prior approval of the shareholders, based on recommendation of the Board, through necessary resolution passed at the general meeting as per the requirements of the Act read with rules made thereunder and Listing Regulations.

The notice being sent to the shareholders seeking approval for any proposed RPT shall, in addition to the requirements under the Companies Act, 2013, include the following information as a part of the explanatory statement:

- a. A summary of the information provided by the management of the listed entity to the Audit Committee as specified in clause 3 above;
- b. Justification for why the proposed transaction is in the interest of the listed entity;
- c. Where the transaction relates to any loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments made or given by the listed entity or its subsidiary, the details specified under point 3(f) above; (the requirement of disclosing source of funds and cost of funds shall not be applicable to listed banks/NBFCs.)
- d. A statement that the valuation or other external report, if any, relied upon by the listed entity in relation to the proposed transaction will be made available through the registered email address of the shareholders;
- e. Percentage of the counter-party's annual consolidated turnover that is represented by the value of the proposed RPT, on a voluntary basis;
- f. Any other information that may be relevant.

Provided that prior approval of the shareholders shall not be required for a related party transaction to which the listed subsidiary is a party but the Company is not a party, if regulation 23 and sub-regulation (2) of regulation 15 of these regulations are applicable to such listed subsidiary.

The related parties shall not vote to approve on such resolutions whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not.

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS THAT SHALL NOT REQUIRE APPROVAL:

Following Related Party Transactions shall not require any separate approval under this Policy:

- a. Transactions to be entered into with its wholly owned subsidiaries, transactions entered into between two wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.
- b. Any transaction pertaining to appointment and remuneration of Directors and KMPs that require approval of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company and the Board;
- c. Payment of dividend
- d. Transactions involving corporate restructuring, such as buy-back of shares, subdivision or consolidation of securities, capital reduction, merger, demerger, hive-off etc. which are

approved by the Board and carried out in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 or the Listing Regulations, 2015;

- e. Any transaction in nature of subscription to (where such offer is made to all security holders / public) ~~/ the secondary market by a Related Party in the nature of buying/ selling or~~ otherwise, dealing in securities issued by the Company and payment of interest/ redemption amount thereof;
- f. Contribution towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) within the overall limits approved by the Board that require approval of the CSR and ESG Committee.
- g. The issue of specified securities on a preferential basis, subject to compliance of applicable SEBI Regulations;
- h. Any transaction by the Company with its employee, who is a related party in the ordinary course pursuant to the employment terms.
- i. Employer's contribution to Provident Fund/Gratuity/Superannuation etc. to a recognized Trust as part of its statutory obligations.
- j. Reimbursement of expenses at actuals based on supporting documents.

6. DISCLOSURE:

Appropriate disclosures as required under the Act and the Listing Regulations will be made in the Financial Statements, Board's Report, to the Stock Exchanges, on the website of the Company and such other places as may be specified under law.

7. REVIEW/ REVISION OF POLICY:

If at any point a conflict of interpretation / information between the Policy and any regulations, rules, guidelines, notification, clarifications, circulars, master circulars/ directions issued by relevant authorities ("Regulatory Provisions") arises, then interpretation of the Regulatory Provisions shall prevail.

In case of any amendment(s) and/or clarification(s) to the Regulatory Provisions, the Policy shall stand amended accordingly from the effective date specified as per the Regulatory Provisions.

Last amended / reviewed on November, 2023