



Related Party Transaction Policy

Laxmi India Finance Limited
(Formerly known as Laxmi India Finance Private Limited)

(Sapne Dekho, Bade Dekho, Hamare Saath Unhe Pura Hote Dekho)



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Table of Contents

1.	BACKGROUND	4
2.	DEFINITIONS	4
3.	APPLICABILITY	6
4.	SCOPE AND PURPOSE	6
5.	IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	7
6.	REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	7
7.	REPORTING OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	11
8.	DISCLOSURE	12
9.	REVIEW OF POLICY	12



1. BACKGROUND

Laxmi India Finance Limited (Formerly known as Laxmi India Finance Private Limited (hereinafter referred as “the Company” or “LIFL”) “a Non-Banking Financial Company (‘NBFC’) holding a valid Certificate of Registration (“COR”) with Reserve Bank of India (‘RBI’) vide registration no. B-10.00318 dated February 07, 2025 classified as NBFC - Investment and Credit Company (NBFC-ICC) under NBFCs-Middle Layer (NBFCs-ML) as per Master Direction- Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023(“RBI Master Directions”), with more than 20 years of experience in asset finance business.

It is focused on offering financing of MSME, Loan against property, Vehicle Loan, Loan for Vehicle Insurance, Personal and Business Loan.

The Board of Directors of the Company has adopted the Related Party Transaction Policy (“Policy”) in line with the requirements of Regulation 23 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“**SEBI Listing Regulations**”), Section 177(4)(iv) and Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules made thereunder (“**the Act**”), as amended from time to time and Accounting Standards as issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Income Tax Act, 1961 and the rules made thereunder and any other statute, law, standards, regulations relating to Related Party Transactions, as may be in effect from time to time and pursuant to the Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023(“**RBI Master Directions**”).

The Policy controls transactions with the Related Parties keeping in view of the potential or actual conflicts of interest and can raise concerns upon the transaction entered into by the Company with the Related Parties, and whether such transactions are consistent with the Company’s and its shareholders interest, and in compliance with the laws applicable to the Company. Such transactions shall be considered appropriate only if they are in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders.

2. DEFINITIONS

“**Act**” shall mean Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder including amendments, re-enactments, modifications, notifications, circulars and orders from time to time.

“**Applicable Law**” means the Companies Act, 2013 and its amendments thereto, the rules made thereunder (“**the Act**”), Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended (“**SEBI Listing Regulations**”), Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023 (“**RBI Master Directions**”), Accounting standards as issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Income Tax Act, 1961 and the rules made thereunder and any other statute, law, standards, regulations relating to Related Party Transactions, as may be in effect from time to time.

“**Arm’s Length Basis/Transaction**” shall mean the transaction entered into between two Related Parties as if they were unrelated to avoid any conflict of interest, and the term ‘arm’s length’ shall be construed accordingly.

“**Audit Committee**” or “**Committee**” means the Audit Committee of the Company as constituted by the Board of Directors of the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI Listing Regulations.

“**Board of Directors**” or “**Board**” shall mean Board of Directors of the Company.



“Company” shall mean Laxmi India Finance Limited (Formerly known as Laxmi India Finance Private Limited)

“Key Managerial Personnel” or (“KMP s”) means:

- a. Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer or manager;
- b. Company Secretary;
- c. Whole Time Director;
- d. Chief Financial Officer;
- e. Such other officer, not more than one level below the Directors who is in whole-time employment, designated as key managerial personnel by the Board; and
- f. Such other officer as may be prescribed, from time to time

“Material Related Party Transaction under the Act” means transactions as provided in Section 188 of the Act entered into with a related party as defined under Section 2(76) of the Act that is not in ordinary course of business or not at an arm’s length basis and exceeds the threshold as specified in Rule 15 of Companies (Meetings of the Board and its Powers) Rules, 2015.

“Material Related Party Transaction under the SEBI Listing Regulations” shall have the same meaning as defined under Regulation 23(1) of the SEBI Listing Regulations. The company shall consider a transaction with a related party as material, if the transaction(s) to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds Rs. 1,000 Crores (Rupees one thousand Crores) or 10% (Ten per cent) of the Annual Consolidated Turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company, whichever is lower.

Notwithstanding the above, a transaction involving payments made to a Related Party with respect to brand usage or royalty shall be considered material if the transaction(s) to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceed 5% (five percent) of the Annual Consolidated Turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.

“Relative” shall have the same meaning as defined under Section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Specification of definitions details) Rules, 2014 or as defined under Regulation 2(1) (zd) of the SEBI Listing Regulations as may be amended from time to time.

“Related Party” shall mean a person or entity that is related to the Company as defined under Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 or as defined under Regulation 2(1) (zb) of the SEBI Listing Regulations or under the applicable accounting standards, as amended from time to time. A person is said to be a relative of another, if-

- i. They are members of a Hindu Undivided Family;
- ii. They are husband and wife; or
- iii. Father (including step-father);
- iv. Mother (including step-mother);
- v. Son (including step-son);
- vi. Son’s wife;
- vii. Daughter;
- viii. Daughter’s husband;
- ix. Brother (including step- brother);
- x. Sister (including step – sister).

“Ordinary course of Business” means a transaction which is: -

- i. Carried out in the normal course of business as envisaged in the Memorandum of Association of the Company as amended from time to time;



- ii. Activities carried out in promoting and or in furtherance of the company's business objective;
- iii. Historical practice with a pattern of frequency; or
- iv. Common commercial practice; or
- v. Meets any other parameters/criteria as decided by Board/Audit Committee

“Related Party Transaction” or (“RPT”) shall have the meaning as defined under Regulation 2(1)(zc) of the SEBI Listing Regulations or as envisaged in Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and such other transactions that qualify as a related party transaction under the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

“Exempted Related Party Transactions”

- (a) the issue of specified securities on a preferential basis, subject to compliance of the requirements under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018.
- (b) Corporate actions by the Company which are uniformly applicable/offered to all shareholders in proportion to their shareholding.
- (c) Acceptance of fixed deposits by Non-Banking Finance Companies at the terms uniformly applicable/offered to all shareholders/public, subject to disclosure of the same along with the disclosure of related party transactions every six months to the stock exchange(s), in the format as specified by the Board.
- (d) Acceptance of current account deposits and saving account deposits by banks in compliance with the directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India or any other central bank in the relevant jurisdiction from time to time
- (e) Retail purchases from the Company by its directors or its employees, without establishing a business relationship and at the terms which are uniformly applicable/offered to all employees and directors.

“Material Modification of Related Party Transaction” shall mean:

1. A variation, either individually or taken together with any previous variation, made in the value of the transaction/contract as approved by the Audit Committee and/or shareholders, which has the effect of variation in the approved value of the transaction, by 20% or more;
2. Variation in the tenure of the contract by 20% or more of the original tenure, or continuation of the contract or arrangement beyond the tenure originally agreed upon, except for completion of any residual performances;
3. The terms of the contract cease to be in ordinary course and/ or arm's length basis or such other parameter as may be determined by the Audit Committee from time to time.

3. APPLICABILITY

This Policy applies to transactions between the Company and one or more of its Related Parties. It provides a framework for governance and reporting of Related Party Transactions including material transactions. Transactions covered by this policy include any contract or arrangement with a Related Party with respect to transactions defined above as “Related Party Transaction”.

4. SCOPE AND PURPOSE

This policy is intended to ensure the proper approval and reporting of transactions as applicable, between the Company and any of its Related Party in the best interest of the Company and its Stakeholders. Provisions of this policy are designed to govern the transparency of approval process and disclosures requirements to ensure fairness in the conduct of related party transactions, in terms of



the applicable laws. This Policy shall supplement the Company's other policies in force that may be applicable to or involve transactions with related persons. Further, the Board may amend this policy from time to time as may be required and this policy shall be reviewed by the Board of directors at least once every three years. The Audit Committee of Directors ("Audit Committee"), shall review, approve and ratify Related Party Transactions based on this Policy.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Directors and Key Managerial Personnel shall be responsible to inform the Company Secretary on appointment and then immediately as and when any change occurs in relationships with related party as defined under Section 2(76) of the Companies Act 2013 and SEBI Listing Regulations, as applicable and on annual basis viz. relatives, directorships, holdings, interests and/ or controls etc. It is hereby clarified that such notice by the relevant Director or Key Managerial Personnel shall be sent prior to such Related Party Transaction being approved by the Audit Committee so as to assist the Audit Committee in determining to grant approval for the said Related Party Transaction. The Board shall record the disclosure of interest and the Audit Committee will determine whether the transaction does, in fact, constitute a Related Party Transaction requiring compliance with this Policy. The Company Secretary shall prepare and maintain the database of Related Parties on the basis of aforesaid information/declaration including any revisions therein. In the event a Director or Key Managerial Personnel, as the case may be, fails to provide prior notice as required in this Clause 5, the Related Party Transaction shall be Rescinded/Terminated by the Company.

6. REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

6.1 APPROVAL OF AUDIT COMMITTEE:

A. All related party transactions except the exempted related party transactions and any subsequent material modifications thereto shall be subject to the prior approval of the Audit Committee of the Board provided that only those members of the audit committee, who are independent directors, shall approve related party transactions. Any member of the Audit Committee who has a potential interest in any Related Party Transaction shall abstain from discussion and voting on the approval of the Related Party Transaction.

B. The Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for Related Party Transactions that are repetitive in nature and are proposed to be entered into by the Company in the ordinary course of its business and on an arm's length basis, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 6A of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 23(3) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, subject to the following conditions:

(a) The audit committee shall lay down the criteria for granting the omnibus approval in line with the policy on related party transactions of the Company and such approval shall be applicable in respect of transactions which are repetitive in nature;

(b) The audit committee shall satisfy itself regarding the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the listed entity;

(c) The omnibus approval shall specify:

(i) The name(s) of the related party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum amount of transactions that shall 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 related party transaction cannot be foreseen and aforesaid details are not available, audit committee may grant omnibus approval for such transactions subject to their value not exceeding rupees one crore per transaction.

(d) Audit Committee shall review, on a quarterly basis, the details of related party transactions entered into by the Company pursuant to each of the omnibus approvals given.

(e) Omnibus approval shall not be granted for transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the assets of the Company.

(f) Such omnibus approval shall be valid for a period not exceeding one year and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of one year.

C. Provisions of Regulation 23(2) and provisions regarding omnibus approval as mentioned in Regulation 23(3) of SEBI Listing Regulations shall not be applicable in the following cases:

(a) Transactions entered into between two public sector companies;

(b) Transactions entered into between a holding company and its wholly owned subsidiary whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.

(c) Transactions entered into between two wholly-owned subsidiaries of the listed holding company, whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval

(d) Transactions which are in the nature of payment of statutory dues, statutory fees or statutory charges entered into between an entity on one hand and the Central Government or any State Government or any combination thereof on the other hand.

(e) Transactions entered into between a public sector company on one hand and the Central Government or any State Government or any combination thereof on the other hand.

D. Remuneration and Sitting Fees paid by the Company or its subsidiary to its director, key managerial personnel or senior management, except who is part of promoter or promoter group, shall not require approval of the audit committee provided that the same is not material in terms of the provisions of Regulation 23(1) of SEBI Listing Regulations.

E. To review a Related Party Transaction, the Audit Committee will be provided with all relevant material information of the Related Party Transactions and shall specifically cover the following as applicable:

(a) Type, material terms and particulars of the proposed transaction;

(b) Name of the related party and its relationship, including nature of its concern or interest (financial or otherwise);

(c) Tenure of the proposed transaction;

(d) Value of the proposed transaction;

(e) Any advance paid or received for the contract or arrangement, if any



(f) If the transaction relates to any loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments made or given by the company:

(i) Details of the source of funds in connection with the proposed transaction;

(ii) Where any financial indebtedness is incurred to make or give loans, inter corporate deposits, advances or investments:

- Nature of indebtedness;
- Cost of funds; and
- Tenure;

(iii) Applicable terms, including covenants, tenure, interest rate and repayment schedule, whether secured or unsecured; if secured, the nature of security; and

(iv) The purpose for which the funds will be utilized by the ultimate beneficiary of such funds pursuant to the RPT.

(g) Justification as to why the RPT is in the interest of the company;

(h) A copy of the valuation report or other external part report, if any such report has been relied upon;

(i) The manner of determining the pricing and any other commercial terms, both included as part of contract and not considered as part of the contract;

(j) Whether all the factors relevant to the contract have been considered, if not, the details of factors not considered with the rationale for not considering those factors

(k) Any other information relevant or important for the Audit Committee to take a decision on the proposed RPT.

F. Without prejudice to anything stated above, the Audit Committee shall quarterly review the details of Related Party Transactions, entered into by the Company including Related Party Transactions for which omnibus approval has been taken and amend the arrangement governing the Related Party Transactions, if required, to ensure compliance with applicable law including but not limited to the arms' length pricing requirements stipulated under the Income Tax Act , 1961 and provisions of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind As)24.

6.2 Approval of Board of Directors

(A) The following Related Party Transactions shall be placed before the Board of Directors for approval, after the approval of the Audit Committee:

- (i) Related Party Transactions referred by the Audit Committee including Material Related Party Transactions and subsequent Material Modifications thereto;
- (ii) Related Party Transactions not on Arm's Length Basis, and/or;
- (iii) Related Party Transactions not in the Ordinary Course of Business.

(B) The Board of Directors shall review, approve and recommend all transactions requiring shareholder's prior approval in accordance with the SEBI Listing Regulations and the Companies Act, 2013.



(C) 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 and voting on such item.

(D) Following information shall be placed before the Board to consider and approve the Related Party Transaction:

- (a) The name of the related party and nature of relationship;
- (b) The nature, duration of the contract and particulars of the contract or arrangement;
- (c) The material terms of the contract or arrangement including the value, if any;
- (d) Any advance paid or received for the contract or arrangement, if any;
- (e) The manner of determining the pricing and other commercial terms, both included as part of contract and not considered as part of the contract;
- (f) Whether all factors relevant to the contract have been considered, if not, the details of factors not considered with the rationale for not considering those factors; and
- (g) Any other information relevant or important for the Board to take a decision on the proposed transaction.

6.3 Approval of the Shareholders:

(A) Prior approval of the shareholders of the Company shall be obtained for Material Related Party Transactions and subsequent Material Modifications as per SEBI Listing Regulations by way of an ordinary resolution.

(B) Any Related Party Transaction which is not in the Ordinary Course of Business and/or not on Arm's Length Basis, and crosses the threshold limit specified under Section 188 read with Rule 15 of Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 of the Companies Act, 2013 will require prior approval of the shareholders by way of an ordinary resolution.

No Related Party shall vote to approve on such resolution whether the entity is a Related Party to the particular transaction or not. However, the said requirement would not be applicable in respect of a resolution plan approved under Section 31 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, subject to the event being disclosed to the recognized stock exchanges within one day of the resolution plan being approved.

(C) The explanatory statement to be annexed to the notice of a general meeting in this regard shall contain the following particulars:

- (a) Name of the related party;
- (b) Name of the director or key managerial personnel who is related, if any;
- (c) Nature of relationship;
- (d) Nature, material terms, monetary value and particulars of the contract or arrangements;
- (e) A summary of the information provided by the management to the audit committee as specified in clause E of 6.1 above;
- (f) Justification for why the proposed transaction is in the interest of the company;
- (g) Any other information relevant or important for the members to take a decision on the proposed resolution.

(D) Where any contract or arrangement is entered into by a director or any other employee, without obtaining the consent of the Board or approval by a resolution in the general meeting under sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and if it is not ratified by the Board or by the



shareholders at a meeting within three months from the date on which such contract or arrangement was entered into, such contract or arrangement shall be voidable at the option of the Board or, as the case may be, of the shareholders and if the contract or arrangement is with a related party to any director, or is authorised by any other director, the directors concerned shall indemnify the company against any loss incurred by it.

(E) Provisions mentioned in Regulation 23(4) of SEBI Listing Regulations regarding obtaining of shareholder's approval for material related party transactions and subsequent material modifications shall not be applicable in the following cases:

(a) Transactions entered into between two public sector companies;

(b) Transactions entered into between a holding company and its wholly owned subsidiary whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.

(c) Transactions entered into between two wholly-owned subsidiaries of the listed holding company, whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval

(d) Transactions which are in the nature of payment of statutory dues, statutory fees or statutory charges entered into between an entity on one hand and the Central Government or any State Government or any combination thereof on the other hand.

(e) Transactions entered into between a public sector company on one hand and the Central Government or any State Government or any combination thereof on the other ha

The approval policy framework is given below:

Audit Committee Approval	Board Approval	Shareholders' Approval
Prior approval of all Related Party Transactions and subsequent material modifications.	- Related Party Transactions referred by Audit Committee for approval of the Board - Related Party Transactions not in the Ordinary Course of Business and not on Arm's Length Basis.	- Approval by Ordinary resolution for (a) Material Related Party Transactions (b) Related Party Transactions not in Ordinary Course of Business and/or not at Arm's Length Basis and crosses prescribed threshold limit as per Companies Act, 2013.

7. REPORTING OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company shall abide by the following when granting loans and advances to senior officers:

- Loans and advances sanctioned to senior officers of the Company shall be reported to the Board.
- No senior officer or any Committee comprising, inter alia, a senior officer as member, shall, while exercising powers of sanction of any credit facility, sanction any credit facility to a relative of that senior officer. Such a facility shall be sanctioned by the next higher sanctioning authority under the delegation of powers.



Further, the Company shall disclose in Annual Financial Statements, aggregate amount of such sanctioned loans and advances as per the template provided in the Annexure XI of Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023.

8. DISCLOSURE

The Company shall disclose the details of related party transactions, including contracts, arrangements, modifications, and the justification for entering into such transactions, in the Board's Report as part of the Annual Report and in the Financial Statements, as required under applicable laws. Further, the Company shall submit disclosures of related party transactions every six months on the date of publication of its standalone and consolidated financial results to the stock exchanges in the format prescribed by SEBI from time to time, and shall also publish the same on its website.

Provided that the remuneration and sitting fees paid by the company or its subsidiary to its director, key managerial personnel or senior management, except who is part of promoter or promoter group, shall not require above mentioned disclosure provided that the same is not material in terms of the provisions of Regulation 23(1) of SEBI Listing Regulations.

9. REVIEW OF POLICY

In case of any subsequent changes in the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, SEBI Listing Regulations or any other regulations which makes any of the provisions in the Policy inconsistent with the Act or regulations, the provisions of the Act or regulations would prevail over the Policy and the provisions in the Policy would be modified in due course to make it consistent with law. This Policy shall be reviewed by the Board of Directors at least once in every three years or as and when any changes are to be incorporated in the Policy due to change in regulations or as may be felt appropriate by the Board of Directors. Any changes or modification on the Policy as recommended by the Audit Committee would be presented for approval by the Board of Directors.