



RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS POLICY

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1. Background

Can Fin Homes Limited is a public limited company incorporated on 29/10/1987 under the Companies Act, 1956 (Corporate Identity Number L85110KA1987PLC008699) having its Registered Office situated at No. 29/1, 1st Floor, Sir M N Krishna Rao Road, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru- 560004. The equity shares of the Company are listed on BSE Limited and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and as such the provisions of the listing agreements entered into by the Company with the said stock exchanges (hereinafter collectively referred to as the 'Listing Agreements') for equity shares, are applicable and binding on it. In addition to the above, SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015 including any amendments thereto is also applicable to the Company.

Security Exchange Board of India (SEBI) vide its circular No.CIR/CFD/POLICY CELL/2/2014 dated 17 April 2014, read with circular No. CIR/CFD/POLICY CELL/7/2014 dated 15 September 2014 has amended clause 35B and 49 of the listing agreement and SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015. In terms of the said circular and as per Reg.23 of SEBI (LODR) Regulation, 2015, it is mandatory for the listed entities to formulate a policy on materiality of related party transactions and on dealing with Related Party Transactions including clear threshold limits duly approved by the board of directors and such policy shall be reviewed by the Board at least once in every three years and updated accordingly.

2. Objective

The policy is framed as per requirements of Regulation 23 of SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015 and intended to ensure proper approval and reporting of transactions between the Company and its Related Parties. Such transactions shall be appropriate only, if they are in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders.

3. Scope

During the course of its business, the Company enters into transactions with various entities. Some of the transactions were deemed to be 'Related Party Transactions' as per the Indian Accounting Standard on Related Party Disclosures (IND AS 24), as notified by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. Such transactions were duly disclosed in the Annual Reports of the Company. The policy shall be applicable to the transactions made with:

- Board of Directors and their relatives, as applicable;
- Key management Personnel (KMP) of the Company and their relatives; and
- Related parties, as defined under section 2 (76) of the Companies Act 2013 and as amended from time to time and under the Regulation 2(1) (zb) of SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time.

The parties are considered to be related, if, one party has ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party, directly or indirectly, in making financial and/or operating decisions. The description of the related parties is furnished in "Appendix-1 – Definitions of various terms used in the policy".

4. Transactions are considered as related party transactions

Following types of the transactions considered as related party transaction as per section 188 of Companies Act, 2013:

- a. Sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials;
- b. selling or otherwise disposing of, or buying, property of any kind;
- c. leasing of property of any kind;
- d. availing or rendering of any services;

- e. appointment of any agent for purchase or sale of goods, materials, services or property
- f. such related party's appointment to any office or place of profit in the company, its subsidiary company or associate company; and
- g. underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof, of the company.

Types of the transactions considered as related party as per Reg.2(1) (zc) of SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015 and IND AS-24, of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

Transfer of resources, services or obligations between a company and a related party, and or a company and with any other person or entity with an objective to provide benefit to the related party of the company regardless of whether a price is charged, whether single transaction or group of transactions in a contract.

Types of the transactions considered as related party transactions as per INDAS 24:

- a. Purchases or sales of goods (finished or unfinished);
- b. Purchases or sales of property and other assets;
- c. Rendering or receiving of services;
- d. Leases;
- e. Transfer of research and development;
- f. Transfer under license agreements;
- g. Transfer under finance agreements (including loans and equity contributions in cash or in kind);
- h. Provisions of Guarantees and Collaterals; and
- i. Settlement of liabilities on behalf of the entity
- j. Management contracts including deputation for employees.

In addition to the above, following transactions between the related parties shall also be considered as related party transactions:

- a. Borrowings
- b. Deposit
- c. Placement of deposits
- d. Advances
- e. Investments
- f. Non-funded commitments
- g. Leasing/HP arrangements availed
- h. Leasing/HP arrangements provided
- i. Purchase of fixed assets
- j. Sale of fixed assets
- k. Interest paid
- l. Interest Received

5. Identification of potential related party transactions

Each Director and Key Managerial Personnel is responsible for providing notice to the Board or the Audit Committee, any potential Related Party Transaction involving him or her or his or her Relative, including any additional information about the transaction that the Board/ Audit Committee may reasonably request. The Audit Committee will determine whether the transaction does, in fact, constitute a Related Party Transaction requiring compliance with this policy.

The notice of any such potential Related Party Transaction should be given to the Board/Audit Committee well in advance so that the Audit Committee has adequate time to obtain and review information about the proposed transaction.

6. Process for ascertaining related party

The Finance & Accounts Dept. shall prepare a list of related party on the basis of information collected from the related parties as on 31st of March every year and as and when any person or entity becomes related party, in terms of this policy and declarations received. The related party list shall be updated whenever necessary and shall be reviewed at periodical intervals.

The internal Auditors/Statutory Auditor are required to verify the process of ascertaining the related parties and their correct recording/ listing in register of Contracts/ arrangement etc. as well as their classification regarding whether they are on arm's length basis.

The list of the related parties shall be circulated among the branches and any transactions with the related parties shall be carried out as per the Related Party Transaction policy.

7. Approval of Related Party Transaction

Approval of Related party transactions by Audit Committee of the Board: All Related Party Transactions and subsequent Material Modifications proposed to be entered into by the Company (other than remuneration and sitting fees paid by the Company to its director, key managerial personnel ('KMP') or senior management personnel ('SMP') (except who is part of promoter or promoter group) provided that same is not material) shall require prior approval of Audit Committee except those transactions exempted by the committee through omnibus specific approval. Members of the Audit Committee, who are independent directors, shall only approve Related Party Transactions. All Material Related Party Transactions and subsequent Material Modifications shall require approval of the shareholders through special resolution and no related party shall vote to approve such resolutions.

Approval of the Board of Directors: All the contracts/ arrangements prescribed under Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and within the threshold limits, which are not in the ordinary course of business of the Company or on an arm's length basis shall along with the approval of the Audit Committee also require approval of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Approval of Shareholders: All the Material Related Party Transactions (as per Reg.23 of SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015) and subsequent Material Modifications shall require prior approval of the Audit Committee, the Board and the shareholders of the Company by way of Special Resolution and no related party shall vote to approve such resolution, whether the entity is a related party to that particular transaction or not. The shareholders' approval shall not be required in respect of a resolution plan approved under section 31 of the Insolvency Code, subject to the event being disclosed to the recognized stock exchanges within one day of the resolution plan being approved.

In the following cases the prior approval of the Shareholders by a resolution is required whenever a company is entering into a transaction, and such transaction is contracts or arrangements with respect to following clauses (a) to (e) of sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 which are not in ordinary course of business or at arm's length and crossing the thresholds prescribed under Rule 15 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014:

- a. sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials, directly or through appointment of agent;
- b. selling or otherwise disposing of, or buying property of any kind, directly or through appointment of agent;

- c. leasing of property of any kind;
- d. availing or rendering of any services, directly or through appointment of agent;
- e. such related party's appointment to any office or place of profit in the company, and
- f. underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof, of the company

Omnibus approval by the Audit Committee:

In case of certain frequent/ repetitive/ regular transactions with Related Parties which are in the ordinary course of business of the Company, the Audit Committee may consider grant of an omnibus approval for such Related Party Transactions proposed to be entered into by the Company, subject to the following conditions:

- a. The Audit Committee shall lay down the criteria for granting such omnibus approval in line with this Policy and such approval shall be applicable in respect of transactions which are repetitive in nature.
- b. The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself that 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 or 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;

Where the need for Related Party Transaction cannot be foreseen and the aforesaid details are not available, the Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for such transactions subject to their value not exceeding Rs.1 crore (Rupees One Crore only) per transaction.

The audit committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the details of related party transactions entered into by the Company pursuant to each of the omnibus approvals given.

Such omnibus approval shall be valid for a period not exceeding 1 (one) year and shall require fresh approval after the expiry of 1 (one) year from the date of the original approval granted by the Audit Committee, from time to time.

The omnibus approval granted by the shareholders for material related party transactions in an annual general meeting shall be valid till the date of the next annual general meeting held within the timelines prescribed under Section 96 of the Companies Act, 2013 or rules, notifications, or circulars issued thereunder from time to time:

Further in case of omnibus approvals for material related party transactions, granted by shareholders in general meetings other than annual general meeting, the validity of such omnibus approvals shall not exceed one year from the date of such approval."

In terms of Schedule II Part C Para B point 2 of SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015, the Audit Committee shall review the statement containing significant Related Party Transactions. The threshold limit for determining significant Related Party Transactions will be the same as applicable for Material Related Party Transactions under Explanation to Reg.23(1) of SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time.

8. Procedure of seeking approval of Related Party Transaction

As and when any transaction is contemplated with any Related Party, the concerned office entertaining the request shall submit to the Finance & Accounts Dept. RO, the details of proposed transaction with details/draft contract/ draft agreement or other supporting documents justifying that the transactions are on arms' length basis in an ordinary course of business at prevailing market rate. The Accounts Department at RO shall appropriately take it

up for necessary prior approvals from the Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting and convey back the decision to the originator.

If the proposed transaction is not in ordinary course of business but at arm's length basis, then the branch/office shall give a detailed note with justification to Accounts Department RO, for entering such transaction along with details of proposed transaction with draft agreement/MoU/other supporting documents. Based on the note the Accounts Department at RO, shall take up the matter for necessary approvals of the Audit Committee/Board/Share Holders as may be applicable.

The Accounts Department at RO, shall present to the Audit Committee the following information, to the extent relevant, with respect to actual or potential related Party Transaction.

- a. A General Description of the transactions
- b. the name of the related party and nature of relationship;
- c. the nature, duration of the contract and particulars of the contract or arrangement;
- d. the material terms of the contract or arrangement including the value, if any;
- e. any advance paid or received for the contract or arrangement, if any;
- f. the manner of determining the pricing and other commercial terms, both included as part of contract and not considered as part of the contract;
- g. 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
- h. any other information relevant or important for the Committee to take a decision on the proposed transaction.

9. Review and Approval of Related Party Transactions

Related Party Transactions will be referred to the next regularly scheduled meeting of Audit Committee for review and approval. Members of the Audit Committee, who are independent directors, shall only approve Related Party Transactions. Any member of the Committee who has a potential interest in any Related Party Transaction will recuse himself or herself and abstain from discussion and shall not vote to approve the relevant transaction.

To review a Related Party Transaction, the Committee will be provided with all, relevant material information of the Related Party Transaction, including the terms of the transaction, the business purpose of the transaction, the benefits to the Company and to the Related Party, and any other relevant matters.

If the Committee determines that a Related Party Transaction should be brought before the Board, or if the Board in any case decides to review any such matter or it is mandatory under any law for Board to approve the Related Party Transaction, then the considerations set forth above shall apply to the Board's review and approval of the matter, with such modification as may be necessary or appropriate under the circumstances.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the following Related Party Transactions shall not require approval of Audit Committee or Shareholders:

- a. Any transaction that involves providing of compensation to a director or Key Managerial Personnel in connection with his or her duties to the Company, including the reimbursement of reasonable business and travel expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business.
- b. Any transaction in which the Related Party's interest arises solely from ownership of securities issued by the Company and all holders of such securities receive the same benefits pro rata as the Related Party.

10. Related Party Transactions without the prior approval under this Policy

In the event the Company becomes aware of a Related Party Transaction with a Related Party that has not been approved under this Policy prior to its consummation, the matter shall be reviewed by the Committee. The Committee shall consider all the relevant facts and circumstances regarding the Related Party Transaction and shall evaluate all options available to the Company, including ratification, revision or termination of the Related Party Transaction. The Committee shall also examine the facts and circumstances pertaining to the failure of reporting such Related Party.

In any case, where the Committee determines not to ratify a Related Party Transaction that has been commenced without approval, the Committee, as appropriate, may direct additional actions including, but not limited to, immediate discontinuation or rescission of the transaction. In connection with any review of a Related Party Transaction, the Audit Committee has the final authority to modify or waive any procedural requirements of this Policy.

Ratification of Related Party Transaction

The members of the audit committee, who are independent directors, may ratify related party transactions within three months from the date of the transaction or in the immediate next meeting of the audit committee, whichever is earlier, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) the value of the ratified transaction(s) with a related party, whether entered into individually or taken together, during a financial year shall not exceed rupees one crore;
- (ii) the transaction is not material in terms of the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of this regulation;
- (iii) rationale for inability to seek prior approval for the transaction shall be placed before the audit committee at the time of seeking ratification;
- (iv) the details of ratification shall be disclosed along with the disclosures of related party transactions in terms of the provisions of sub-regulation (9) of this regulation;
- (v) any other condition as specified by the audit committee:

Provided that failure to seek ratification of the audit committee shall render the transaction voidable at the option of the audit committee and if the transaction is with a related party to any director, or is authorised by any other director, the director(s) concerned shall indemnify the listed entity against any loss incurred by it

In any case, where the Audit Committee determines not to ratify a related party transaction that has been commenced without approval, the Audit Committee, as appropriate, may direct additional actions including, but not limited to, discontinuation of the transaction or seeking the approval of the shareholders, payment of compensation by the defaulting person (as may be decided by the Audit Committee) to the related party or the Company as the case may be, etc. In connection with any review/approval of a related party transaction, the Audit Committee has authority to modify or waive any procedural requirements of this Policy.

11. Disclosures

SEBI vide Circular dated October 13, 2025 (including any statutory enactments / amendments thereof), on the Minimum Information to be provided to the audit committee and shareholders for approval of Related Party Transaction, shall also be the governing provisions for this Policy. At the time of approval of any related party transaction, the management of the Company shall

provide the Audit Committee/Board/Shareholders with the minimum information/disclosures as prescribed in the Circular on RPT and the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company shall keep a register in the prescribed form (Annexure 3) giving the full particulars of contracts or arrangements in respect of all RPTs approved by the Audit Committee and the gist of such contracts/RPTs shall be placed before the Board periodically. Necessary disclosures shall be made in the Annual Financial Statements as required under IND AS-24 and RBI guidelines (Annexure 2). Further, as required under Para A of Schedule V of SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015 necessary details of all materially significant related party transactions which may have potential conflict with the interests of the Company at large, shall also be also given in Report on Corporate Governance section in Annual Report.

As per Point 2A of Para A of Schedule V of SEBI(LODR) regulations, 2015 disclosures of transactions of the Company with any person or entity belonging to the promoter/promoter group which hold(s) 10% or more shareholding in the Company, in the format prescribed in the relevant accounting standards for annual results.

The Company shall disclose the policy on dealing with related party transactions on its website and a web link thereto shall be provided in the Annual Report.

The Company shall submit to the stock exchanges disclosures of related party transactions in the format as specified by SEBI Integrated Filing (Financial) and publish the same on its website on half yearly basis.

12. Records relating to Related Party/Supporting documents

All disclosures, supporting documents shall be preserved for a period of eight years from the end of the financial year to which it relates and shall be kept in the custody of the Accounts Dept. and any other person authorized by the Board for the purpose.

Agreement or other supporting documents along with proper justification of the transaction being on arm's length basis in the ordinary course of business at a prevailing market rate shall also be preserved for a period of 8 years from the end of the financial year to which it relates and shall be kept in the custody of the Board and/or any other person authorized by the Board for the Purpose.

13. Interpretation

In any circumstances where the terms of these policies and procedures differ from any existing or newly enacted law, rule, regulation or standard governing the Company, the law, rule, regulation or standard will take precedence over these policies and procedure until such time as these policies and procedures are changed to confirm to the law, rule, regulation or standard.

14. Secrecy Provisions

In terms of paragraph 4A of IND AS 24, the disclosure requirements do not apply in circumstances when providing such disclosures would conflict with the reporting enterprise's duties of confidentiality as specifically required in terms of statute, by regulator or similar competent authority. In terms of Paragraph 4B of IND AS 24, in case a statute or SEBI prohibits the Company from disclosing certain information which is required to be disclosed, nondisclosure of such information would not be deemed as non-compliance with the requirements of IND AS 24. It is clear from the above that on account of the judicially recognized common law duty of the Company to maintain the confidentiality of the customer details, they need not make such disclosures. In view of the above, where the disclosures under the Accounting Standards are not aggregated disclosures in respect of any category of related party i.e., where there is only one entity in any category of related party, Company need not disclose any details pertaining to that related party other than the relationship with that related party.

15. Review of Related Party Transaction Policy

The Related Party Transaction Policy is a part of Corporate Governance Policy. Therefore, the same has to be reviewed at periodical intervals by the Board but at least once in three years or as per the Regulatory amendments.

Annexure 1 – Definitions

a. Arm's Length Transaction

Explanation Section 188(1)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013 defines an "arm's length transaction" to mean a transaction between two related parties that is conducted as if they were unrelated, so that there is no conflict of interest.

b. Associate Company

A. Companies Act, 2013

In terms of Section 2(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 "Associate Company" in relation to another company, means a company in which that other company has a significant influence, but which is not a subsidiary company of the company having such influence and includes a joint venture company.

"significant influence" means control of at least twenty per cent. of total voting power, or control of or participation in business decisions under an agreement;

"joint venture" means a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

B. SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015

As per Reg.2(1)(b) of SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015 "associate" shall mean any entity which is an associate under sub-section (6) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 or under the applicable accounting standards.

c. Audit Committee

The term "Audit Committee" means the committee of Board of Directors the Company constituted in accordance with the provisions of Reg. 18 of SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015, Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder.

d. Material Related Party Transaction

In terms of Explanation to Reg.23(1) of SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015, a transaction with a related party shall be considered material, if the transaction(s) to be entered into individually or taken with previous transactions during a financial year exceeds the following:

Consolidated Turnover of Listed Entity	Threshold
Up to ₹20,000 Crore	10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the listed entity
More than ₹20,000 Crore to upto ₹40,000 Crore	₹2,000 Crore + 5% of the annual consolidated turnover of the listed entity above ₹20,000 Crore
More than ₹40,000 Crore	₹3,000 Crore + 2.5% of the annual consolidated turnover of the listed entity above ₹40,000 Crore or ₹5000 Crores, whichever is lower.

In terms Reg.23(1A) of SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015 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 five percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.

e. Related Party

A. Companies Act, 2013:

The term Related Party has been defined under Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 as follows-

Related Party with reference to a company means –

- (i) a Director or his relative;
- (ii) a Key Managerial Personnel or his relative;
- (iii) a firm, in which a Director, Manager or his relative is a partner;
- (iv) a private company in which a Director or Manager or his relative is a member or director;
- (v) a public company in which a Director or Manager is a Director and holds along with his relatives, more than 2% of its paid-up share capital;
- (vi) anybody corporate whose Board of Directors, Managing Director or Manager is accustomed to act in accordance with the advice, directions or instructions of a Director or Manager;
- (vii) any person on whose advice, directions or instructions a Director or Manager is accustomed to act:
Provided that nothing in sub-clauses (vi) and (vii) shall apply to the advice, directions or instructions given in a professional capacity;
- (viii) any body corporates which is –
 - a. a holding, subsidiary or an associate company of such company; or
 - b. a subsidiary of a holding company to which it is also a subsidiary;
 - c. an investing company or the venture of the Company

Explanation- For the purpose of this clause, “the investing company or the venture of a Company” means a body corporate whose investment in the Company would result in the Company becoming an associate company of the body corporate.

- (ix) such other person as may be prescribed

Rule 3 of the Companies (Specification of definitions details) Rules, 2014, provides that a Director or Key Managerial Personnel of the holding company or his relative with reference to a company shall also be deemed to be a related party.

B. SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015

The term Related Party has been defined under Regulation 2(1) (zb) of SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015 as follows:

“related party” means a related party as defined under sub-section (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 or under the applicable accounting standards:

Provided that:

- (a) any person or entity forming a part of the promoter or promoter group of the Company; or
- (b) any person or any entity, holding equity shares:
 - (i) of twenty per cent or more; or
 - (ii) of ten per cent or more, with effect from April 1, 2023;

in the Company either directly or on a beneficial interest basis as provided under section 89 of the Companies Act, 2013, at any time, during the immediately preceding financial year; shall be deemed to be a related party:

C. Accounting Standard:

As per Accounting Standard 'AS-24':

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (in this Standard referred to as the 'reporting entity').

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

(i) has control or joint control of the reporting entity;

(ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

(b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

(i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

(ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

(iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

(iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

(v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.

(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).

(vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

(viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

f. Related Party Transaction

Reg.2(1) (zc) of SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015 defines a "Related Party Transaction" means to be a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the Company and a related party or between the Company and any other person or company on the other hand, the purpose and effect of which is to benefit a related party of the Company, regardless of whether a price is charged and a "transaction" with a related party shall be construed to include a single transaction or a group of transactions in a contract.

Provided that the following shall not be a related party transaction:

(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) the following corporate actions which are uniformly applicable/offered to all shareholders in proportion to their shareholding:

i. payment of dividend;

ii. subdivision or consolidation of securities;

iii. issuance of securities by way of a rights issue or a bonus issue; and

iv. buy-back of securities.

(c) acceptance of fixed deposits by banks/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:

Explanation: For the purpose of clauses (c) and (d) above, acceptance of deposits includes payment of interest thereon.

(e) retail purchases from any listed entity or its subsidiary by the directors or key managerial personnel of the Company, and relatives of such directors or key managerial personnel, without establishing a business relationship and at the terms which are uniformly applicable/offered to all employees, directors, key managerial personnel and relative of directors or key managerial personnel.

g. Relative

In terms of Section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Specification of definitions details) Rules, 2014 a person is said to be a relative of another, if -

- a. They are members of a Hindu undivided family;
- b. They are husband and wife;
- c. Father (including step-father);
- d. Mother (including step-mother);
- e. Son (including step-son);
- f. Son's wife;
- g. Daughter;
- h. Daughter's husband;
- i. Brother (including step-brother); or
- j. Sister (including step-sister).

h. Material Modification

means any modifications to the related party transactions which were approved by the Audit Committee or Shareholders (in case of a material related party transaction), if

- monetary value of the modification individually or taken together with modifications during a financial year, exceeds 10% of the original transaction as approved by the Audit Committee and / or the shareholders, whichever is lower; or
- which, in the opinion of the Audit Committee, significantly alters the nature or commercial terms of the original transaction.
