



EIH Limited

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS POLICY

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Board of Directors of EIH Limited (hereinafter referred to as “EIH” or “The Company”) has adopted this policy and procedures with regard to Related Party Transactions (“RPT”) based on recommendation of the Audit Committee. The existing Related Party Transaction Policy has been reviewed by the Audit Committee and the Board.

1.2 The Audit Committee and the Board will review this policy as and when required but at least every three years and propose amendment as required to comply with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“Listing Regulations”) and Companies Act, 2013.(“Act”).

1.3 This Policy will be effective from 1st April 2019 and from the date of subsequent amendments.

2. OBJECTIVE

The objective of this Policy is to regulate transactions between the Company and its Related Parties based on the requirements of the Act, Listing Regulations and any other law, regulations and Accounting Standards as may be applicable to the Company. This Policy also deals with the review and approval of material Related Party Transactions, keeping in mind the potential or actual conflicts of interest that may arise because of entering into these transactions.

3. DEFINITIONS

“Arm’s length transaction” means a transaction between two related parties that is conducted as if they were unrelated, so that there is no conflict of interest.

“**Audit Committee**” means “**the Committee**” constituted by the Board of the Company under provisions of SEBI Listing Regulations and the Act, from time to time.

"Control" shall include the right to appoint majority of the directors or to control the management or policy decisions exercisable by a person or persons acting individually or in concert, directly or indirectly, including by virtue of their shareholding or management rights or shareholders agreements or voting agreements or in any other manner.

"Industry Standards" shall mean the Industry Standards on "Minimum information to be provided for Review of the Audit Committee and Shareholders for Approval of Related Party Transaction (RPT)" as notified by SEBI vide its circular dated 26th June 2025 & 14th October 2025, as amended from time to time.

"Key Managerial Personnel" as defined under Section 2(51) of the Act shall include –

- Chief Executive Officer;
- Managing Director;
- Whole-time Directors;
- Company Secretary;
- Chief Financial Officer;
- 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.

"Material Related Party Transaction" means a Related Party Transaction which individually or taken together with previous transactions during the financial year, exceeds Rupees 1,000 crore or ten (10%) percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company, whichever is lower or such limits as may be prescribed either in the Act or the Listing Regulations, whichever is stricter, including any amendment or modification thereof, as may be applicable.

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 (5%) percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements.

"Material Modification" means a subsequent modification of 20% (twenty) or more of transaction with a related party which is already approved as per the Policy, or where it exceed the materiality threshold under this policy.

“Promoter” and “promoter group” shall have the meaning assigned to them in clauses (za) and (zb) of sub-section (1) of regulation 2 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018.

“Relative” means a relative as defined in Section 2(77) of the Act and includes anyone who is related in any of the following manner:

- a. Members of a Hindu Undivided Family;
- b. Husband and Wife;
- c. Father*, Mother*, Son*, Son’s Wife, Daughter, Daughter’s Husband, Brother* and Sister*
(including step*)

“Related Party” means such person or entity as is a Related Party under Section 2(76) of the Act or any other applicable law or accounting standards.

Provided that:

- (a) any person or entity forming a part of the promoter or promoter group of the listed entity; 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 listed entity either directly or on a beneficial interest basis as provided under section 89 of the Companies Act, 2013, at any time, during the immediate preceding financial year; shall be deemed to be a related party:”

“Related Party Transaction” means any transaction as defined in Regulation 2(1)(zc) and Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, between the Company and any Related Party for transfer of resources, services or obligations between:

- (i) a listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on one hand and a related party of the listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on the other hand; or
- (ii) a listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on one hand, and any other person or entity on the other hand, the purpose and effect of which is to benefit a related party of the listed entity or any of its subsidiaries, with effect from April 1, 2023, 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.

Further, in terms of Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, the following Transaction(s) between the Company and any Related Party, shall be Related Party

Transactions:–

- 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, its subsidiary Company or associate Company;
- f. Underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof, of the Company.

(The above is an indicative list and not an exhaustive one).

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 SEBI
- (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 any listed entity or its subsidiary 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

4. THE POLICY

The Audit Committee shall review and approve all Related Party Transactions based on this Policy.

All proposed Related Party Transactions and subsequent material modification must be reported to the Audit Committee for prior approval by the Committee in accordance with this Policy. In case of frequent/ regular/ repetitive transactions which are in the normal course of business of the Company, the Committee may grant standing pre-approval or omnibus approval, details of hereof are given in a separate section of this Policy.

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

4.1 Identification of Related Party Transactions

Each Director and Key Managerial Personnel shall at the beginning of the financial year, provide a declaration containing the following information to the Company which shall be updated whenever there is any change in such information.

1. Name of his/her Relatives;
2. Partnership firms in which he/she or his/her Relative is a partner;
3. Private companies in which he/she is a member/Director;
4. Public companies in which he/she is a Director and holds along with his/her Relatives more than two (2%) percent of paid-up share capital;
5. Any Body Corporate whose Board of Directors, Managing Director or Manager is accustomed to act in accordance with his/her advice, directions or instructions; and
6. Persons on whose advice, directions or instructions, he/she is accustomed to act (other than advice, directions or instructions obtained from a person in professional capacity).

Each Director and the Key Managerial Personnel shall also give notice to the Company of any potential Related Party Transaction where he may be considered interested. The Director or Key Managerial Personnel will ensure that the notice of any potential Related Party Transaction is delivered well in advance so that the Audit Committee has adequate time to review and approve the transaction.

4.2 Review and Approval of Related Party Transaction

a. Approval Matrix

Transaction Type	Approving Authority	Related Party Transaction (RPT)	Threshold
Transactions with Related Parties in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length and subsequent material modifications thereof	Audit Committee	All types of Transactions	Not applicable
RPT's are not in the ordinary course of business or not at arm's length and subsequent material modifications	Audit Committee and the Board If the RPT's are as per the Threshold specified in	a. Sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials b. Selling or buying property of any kind c. Leasing of property	Ten (10%) percent or more of the turnover of the company; Ten (10%) percent or more of net worth of the company; Ten (10%) percent or more of
thereof	column 4, Audit Committee, the Board of Directors and the Shareholders	of any kind d. Availing or rendering of any services e. Appointment to any office or place of profit f. Underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives	the networth of the company; Ten (10%) percent or more of the turnover of the company; Monthly remuneration exceeding two and half lakh rupees (Rupees 2,50,000); One (1%) percent of the net worth of the Company.

Material RPT and subsequent material modifications thereof	Audit Committee, Board of Directors and Shareholders	a) All types of Transactions excluding brand usage and royalty b) Brand usage and Royalty payments transactions	Individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds rupees 1000 crore or ten (10%) percent of the Annual Consolidated Turnover of the company as per the last Audited Financial Statement, whichever is lower. Individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceed five (5%) percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the company as per the last Audited Financial Statement.
Transaction to which subsidiary is a party but listed entity is not a party	Audit Committee of EIH Limited	All type of transactions	Individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year exceeds ten per cent of the annual consolidated turnover of the listed entity w.e.f. 01.04.2023 exceeds ten per cent of the annual standalone turnover, as per the last audited
			financial statements of the subsidiary.

As per Regulation 23(5)(b) of the listing regulations, in case of any Material Related Party Transaction with a wholly owned subsidiary whose accounts are consolidated

with such holding company, prior approval of the Audit Committee will not be required.

As per Regulation 23(4) of the listing regulations, all Material Related Party Transactions shall require approval of the shareholders through resolution and no related party shall vote to approve such resolutions whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not.

b. Consideration by the Committee in approving the proposed Transactions

In determining whether to approve a Related Party Transaction, the Committee will consider the following factors among others, to the extent relevant to the transaction:

- i) Whether the terms of the Related Party Transaction are fair and on arm's length basis;
- ii) Whether the Related Party Transaction is beneficial to the Company;
- iii) Whether the transaction is a Material Related Party Transaction;
- iv) Whether there are any business reasons for the Company to enter into the Related Party Transaction and the alternative available, if any;
- v) Whether the Related Party Transaction would affect the independence of the Directors/ KMP;
- vi) Whether the proposed transaction includes any potential reputational risk issue.

The Audit Committee, at the time of approval of RPTs, shall take into consideration the certificate to be placed before it by the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer or any other KMP of the Company, confirming that the RPT(s) to be entered into are not prejudicial to the interest of public shareholders of the Company and the terms and conditions of the proposed RPT(s) are not unfavourable to the Company, compared to terms and conditions, had similar transaction(s) been entered into with an unrelated party. This certificate shall be placed before the Committee in terms of the Industry Standards

c. Determination of Arm's Length Transaction

In order to determine whether a transaction is at arm's length, the Audit Committee/Board will exercise its own judgement based on its assessment from the information furnished and the relevant factors concerning each such transaction. The Audit Committee may also rely on third party professional certifications including latest available reports on pricing carried out by

independent consultants to ascertain whether the transaction is at arm's length. For new transactions, the Committee may determine the appropriate methods.

d. Ordinary Course of Business

Related Party Transactions that are part of regular business activities shall be considered to be in the ordinary course of business. The criteria that may be considered for this purpose are as below:

- i) Nature and scope of the transaction and its consistency in general with the operations of the Company;
- ii) Possibility of entering such transaction with third parties;
- iii) Size of the transaction in relation to the prevailing market.

4.3 Approval by the Board

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

4.4 Omnibus Approval by the Committee

In case of frequent/ regular/ repetitive transactions which are in the normal course of business of the Company, the Committee may grant omnibus approval. While granting the approval, the Audit Committee shall satisfy itself of the need for the omnibus approval and that it is in the interest of the Company. The omnibus approval shall specify the following:

- a. Name of the Related Party;
- b. Nature of the transaction;
- c. Period of the transaction;
- d. Maximum amount of the transaction that can be entered into;
- e. Indicative base price/ current contracted price and allowable variation in price, if any;
- f. Such other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit.

Such transactions will be deemed to be pre-approved and may not require any further approval of the Audit Committee for each specific transaction unless the price, value of material terms of the contract or arrangement have been varied/amended. Any proposed variations/ amendments to these factors shall require a prior approval of the Committee.

Further, where the need for the Related Party Transaction cannot be foreseen and all prescribed details are not available, Committee may grant omnibus approval subject to the value per transaction not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 (Rupees One crore only). The details of such transactions shall be reported at the next meeting of the Audit Committee for ratification.

Further, the Committee shall on an annual basis review and assess such transactions including the limits to ensure that they are in compliance with this Policy. The omnibus approval shall be valid for a period of one year and fresh approval shall be obtained after the expiry of one year.

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.

4.5 Ratification of Related party transaction

The members of 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 following conditions:

1. 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:
2. the transaction is not material:
3. rationale for inability to seek prior approval for the transaction shall be placed before the audit committee at the time of seeking ratification:
4. the details of ratification shall be disclosed along with the disclosures of related party transactions:
5. 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 Company against any loss incurred by it.

5. Non-compliance of the Policy

If a Related Party Transaction is entered into by the Company without being approved under the policy, the same shall be reviewed by the Committee. The Committee shall evaluate the transaction and all options available to the Company including ratification, revision or termination of the transaction. The Committee shall also examine the facts and circumstances pertaining to the failure of reporting such Related Party Transaction to the Committee under the Policy, and take such action as it may deem appropriate.

A Related Party Transaction entered into without approval under this Policy shall not be deemed to violate this policy, or to be invalid or unenforceable, so long as the transaction is approved or ratified as soon as reasonably practical after any Officer/ Director of the Company becomes aware of such transaction.

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

6. Disclosures

- 6.1** Details of all Material Related Party Transactions shall be disclosed quarterly along with the compliance report on Corporate Governance;
- 6.2** The Company shall disclose the policy on dealing with Related Party Transaction on its website and a web-link shall be provided in the Annual Report;
- 6.3** The Company shall submit disclosures of related party transactions in the format specified to the stock exchanges and publish the same on its website.

However, the remuneration and sitting fee paid by the Company or its subsidiaries to its director, key managerial personnel or senior management, except who is part of promoter or promoter group, shall not require disclosure provided that the same is not material

6.4 The Company shall place before the Audit Committee, for its review while seeking prior approval of Related Party Transactions, all information as prescribed under the Industry Standards, read with the provisions of the SEBI Listing Regulations and the Companies Act, 2013, along with any additional information specified by SEBI from time to time, unless specifically exempted.

6.5 The Company shall include in the statement annexed to the notice sent to the Shareholders, for seeking their approval of the proposed Related Party Transactions, all information as prescribed under the Industry Standards, read with the provisions of the SEBI Listing Regulations and the Companies Act, 2013, along with any additional information specified by SEBI from time to time, unless specifically exempted.

6.6 The Annual Report of the Company shall make disclosures in compliance with the Accounting Standard on “Related Party Disclosures” as under:

A)

S. No	In the accounts of	Disclosure of amounts at the year end and the maximum amount of loans/ advances/ investments outstanding during the year
1.	Holding Company	i) Loans and advances in the nature of loans to subsidiaries by name and amount; ii) Loans and advances in the nature of loans to associates by name and amount; iii) Loans and advances in the nature of iv) loans to firms/ companies in which directors are interested by name and amount.
2.	Subsidiary	Same disclosures as applicable to the parent company in the accounts of the subsidiary company.
3.	Holding Company	Investments by the borrower in the shares of parent company and subsidiary company, when the company has made a loan or advance in the nature of loan.

B) Disclosures of transactions of the company with any person or entity belonging to the promoter/promoter group which hold(s) ten (10%) percent or more Shareholding in the Company, in the format prescribed in the relevant accounting standards for annual results.

Version

Date	Version / Amendments
30.10.2014	Originally adopted
30.01.2016	To incorporate changes due to introduction of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015
28.03.2019	Amended in accordance with SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018
24.01.2020	Amended the approval matrix
03.02.2022	Amended in accordance with SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2021
12.11.2024	Reviewed by the Audit Committee with no recommendation to the Board of Directors
11.02.2025	Amended in accordance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2024
10.11.2025	Amended in accordance with SEBI circular dated 26 th June 2025 & 14 th October 2025