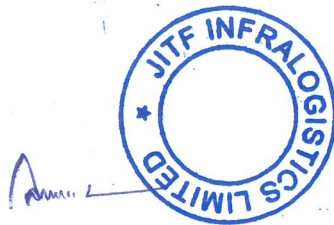


POLICY

ON

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(Amended and approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 28th February 2025.)



SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE POLICY

Related party transactions can present a potential or actual conflict of interest which may be against the best interest of the company and its shareholders. Considering the requirements for approval of related party transactions as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (**"Act"**) read with Rules framed there under and Regulation 23 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (**"Listing Regulations"**) **JITF InfraLogistics Limited** (**"JIL"** or **"the Company"**) has formulated guidelines for identification of related parties and the proper conduct and documentation of all related party transactions.

Regulation 23 of the Listing Regulations also requires a company to formulate a policy on materiality of related party transactions and dealing with related party transactions.

In light of the above, JIL has framed this Policy on Related Party Transactions (**"Policy"**). This Policy has been adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company.

OBJECTIVE OF THE POLICY

The objective of this Policy is to set out (a) the materiality thresholds for related party transactions and; (b) the manner of dealing with the transactions between the Company and its related parties based on the Act, Regulation 23 of the Listing Regulations and any other laws and regulations as may be applicable to the Company.

DEFINITIONS

"Arm's Length Transaction ('ALP')" means a transaction between two related parties that is conducted as if they are unrelated, so that there is no conflict of interest.

"Ordinary Course of Business ('OCB')" means a transaction which is:

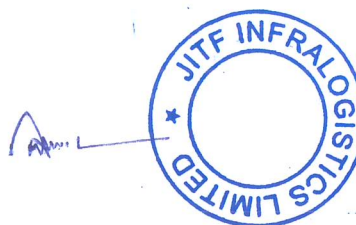
- carried out in the normal course of business envisaged in accordance with the Memorandum of Association (**"MoA"**) of the Company as amended from time to time, or
- historical practice with a pattern of frequency, or
- common commercial practice, or
- meets any other parameters/ criteria as decided by the Board/ Audit Committee

"Material Related Party Transactions" will have the same meaning as defined in Listing Regulations.

"Relative" in relation to a related party shall have the same meaning assigned to in Section 2(77) of the Act.

"Related Party", will have the same meaning as defined under Section 2(76) of the Act and/or the Listing Regulations.

Reference and reliance may be placed on the clarification issued by the Ministry of the Corporate Affairs, Government of India and SEBI and other Authorities from time to time on the interpretation of the term **"Related Party"**.



“Related Party Transactions” mean all transactions between the Company on one hand and one or more related party on the other hand including contracts, arrangements and transactions as envisaged in Section 188 of the Act and/or Listing Regulations.

“Key Managerial Personnel” means –

- (a) the Chief Executive Officer or the Managing Director or the Manager;
- (b) the Company Secretary;
- (c) the Whole Time Director
- (d) the Chief Financial Officer; and
- (e) the business and Unit Heads and such other officer as may prescribed; “Board of Directors or Board” means the collective body of the Directors of the Company;

“Audit Committee” means the Audit Committee constituted by the Board of Directors of the Company in accordance with Section 177 of the Act and the Listing Regulations;

“Chief Executive Officer (CEO)” means an officer of the Company as defined in Section 2(18) of the Act;

“Chief Financial Officer (CFO)” means a person of the Company as defined in Section 2(19) of the Act;

“Company Secretary (CS)” means a Company Secretary as defined in Section 2(24) of the Act;

“Managing Director” means Managing Director as defined in Section 2(54) of the Act;

“Whole-time Director” means Whole-time Director as defined in Section 2(94) of the Act;

“Transactions” shall be construed to include single transaction or a group of transactions in a contract;

MATERIALLY THRESHOLDS

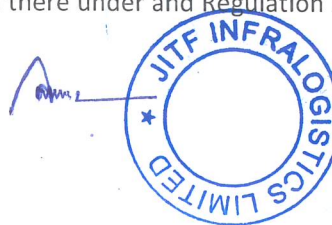
Regulation 23 of the Listing Regulations requires a company to provide materially thresholds for transactions beyond which the shareholders’ approval will be required by way of a special resolution. JIL has fixed its materiality threshold at 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per last audited financial statements of the Company or exceeds rupees one thousand crore, whichever is lower for the purpose of Regulation 23 (1) of the Listing Regulations.

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% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.

MANNER OF DEALING WITH RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) Identification of related parties

The Company has formulated guidelines for identification and updating the list of related parties as prescribed under Section 2(76) of the Act read with the Rules framed there under and Regulation 2 (zb) of the Listing Regulations.



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.

b) Identification of related party transactions

The Company has formulated guidelines for identification of related party transactions in accordance with Section 188 of the Act and Regulation 23 of the Listing Regulations. The Company has also formulated guidelines for determining whether the transaction is in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis and for this purpose, the Company may seek external professional opinion, if necessary.

c) Procedure for approval of related party transactions

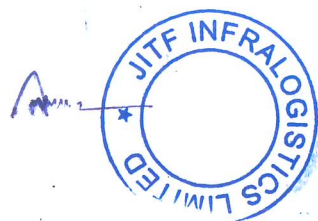
• **Approval of the Audit Committee**

All related party transactions require prior approval of the Audit Committee. However, the Company may obtain omnibus approval from the Audit Committee for such transactions, subject to compliances with the following conditions:

- The Audit Committee shall lay down the criteria for granting the omnibus approval in line with the Policy and such approval shall be applicable in respect of repetitive transactions which are repetitive in nature;
- The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the company;
- The omnibus approval shall provide details of (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.

However, in case of related party transactions which cannot be foreseen and where the above details are not available, Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval provided the value does not exceed Rs. 1 crore per transaction;

- The Audit Committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the details of related party transactions entered into by a company pursuant to each of the omnibus approvals given;
- Such omnibus approval shall be valid for one (1) year.



- 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 of Directors at least once every three years and updated accordingly.

While assessing a proposal put up before the Audit Committee / Board for approval, the Audit Committee/ Board may review the following documents /seek inter alia the following information from the management in order to determine if the transaction is in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length or not:

- Nature of the transaction i.e., details of goods or property to be acquired / transferred or services to be rendered / availed – including description of functions to be performed, risks to be assumed and assets to be employed under the proposed transaction;
- Key terms (such as price and other commercial compensation contemplated under the arrangement) of the proposed transaction, including value and quantum;
- Key covenants (non-commercial) as per the draft of the proposed agreement/ contract to be entered into for such transaction;
- Special terms covered / to be covered in separate letters or undertakings or any other special or sub arrangement forming part of a composite transaction;
- Benchmarking information that may have a bearing on the arm's length basis analysis, such as:
 - market analysis, research report, industry trends, business strategies, financial forecasts, etc.;
 - third party comparables, valuation reports, price publications including stock exchange and commodity market quotations;
 - management assessment of pricing terms and business justification for the proposed transaction;
 - comparative analysis, if any, of other such transaction entered into by the Company.

While Regulation 23 (5) provides that the requirement for seeking Audit Committee shall not be applicable to transactions between:

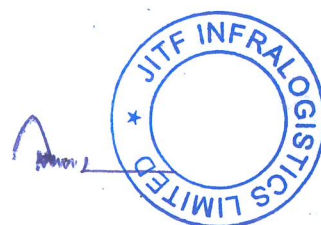
(a) Transactions entered between a holding company and its wholly owned subsidiary whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.

(b) Transactions entered 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. **There is no such exemption currently provided under the Companies Act.**

• Approval of the Board of Directors of the Company

As per the provisions of Section 188 of the Act, all kinds of transactions specified under the said Section and which are not in the ordinary course of business or not at arm's length basis, are placed before the Board for its approval.

In addition to the above, the following kinds of transactions with related parties are also placed before the Board for its approval:



- Transactions which may be in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis, but which are as per the policy determined by the Board from time to time (i.e., value threshold and/or other parameters) require Board approval in addition to Audit Committee approval;
- Transactions in respect of which the Audit Committee is unable to determine whether or not they are in the ordinary course of business and/or at arm's length basis and decides to refer the same to the Board for approval;
- Transactions which are in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis, but which in Audit Committee's view requires Board approval.
- Transactions meeting the materiality thresholds laid down Clause 5 of the Policy, which are intended to be placed before the shareholders for approval.

• Approval of the Shareholders of the Company

All the transactions with related parties meeting the materiality thresholds, laid down in the Policy, are placed before the shareholders for approval.

For this purpose, all entities falling under the definition of related parties shall abstain from voting irrespective of whether the entity is a party to the particular transaction or not.

Regulation 23 (5) provides that the requirement for seeking shareholders' approval shall not be applicable to transactions between:

(a) Transactions entered 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.

(b) Transactions entered 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. There is no such exemption currently provided under the Companies Act.

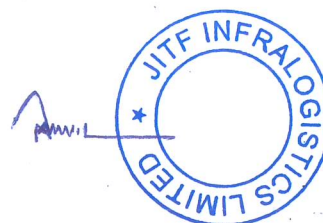
In addition to the above, all kinds of transactions specified under Section 188 of the Act which (a) are not in the ordinary course of business or not at arm's length basis; and (b) exceed the thresholds laid down in Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 are placed before the shareholders for its approval.

DISCLOSURES

The Company shall disclose, in the Board's report, transactions prescribed in Section 188(1) of the Act with related parties, which are not in ordinary course of business or arm's length basis along with the justification for entering into such transaction.

The Company shall intimate to the concerned Authorities within the time limit of publication of its standalone and consolidated financial results for the half year, disclosures of related party transactions on a consolidated basis, in the format specified in the relevant accounting standards for annual results to the stock exchanges and publish the same on its website as prescribed under the Act, Rules and Regulations.

In addition to the above, the Company shall also provide details of all related party transactions meeting the materiality threshold (laid down in the Policy above) on a quarterly basis to the stock exchanges.



RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS NOT APPROVED UNDER THIS POLICY

In the event the Company becomes aware of a transaction with a related party that has not been approved in accordance with this Policy prior to its consummation, the matter shall be reviewed by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee shall consider all of the relevant facts and circumstances regarding the related party transactions, and shall evaluate all options available to the Company, including ratification, revision or termination of the related party transaction. The Audit Committee shall also examine the facts and circumstances pertaining to the failure of reporting such related party transaction to the Audit Committee under this Policy and failure of the internal control systems, and shall take any such action it deems appropriate.

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 for the loss suffered by the related party etc. In connection with any review/ approval of related party transactions, the Audit Committee has authority to modify or waive any procedural requirements of this Policy.

INTERPRETATION

The words and expressions used in this Policy but not defined herein shall have the same meaning ascribed to them in the Companies Act, 2013, Rules made thereunder, SEBI Act 1992 or Rules and Regulations made thereunder, Listing Regulations or any other relevant legislation / law applicable to the Company. The Policy shall always be in accordance with the applicable laws, rules, regulations, guidelines and amendments issued by the relevant authorities from time to time and Policy shall be construed accordingly.

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