



**CODE OF FAIR DISCLOSURES & PRACTICES**

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**POLICY ON DETERMINATION OF LEGITIMATE PURPOSE**

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## CODE OF FAIR DISCLOSURE PRACTICES

### 1. **Overseeing and coordinating disclosure**

The Board of the Company shall designate a senior officer as a Chief Investor Relations Officer who would be responsible to ensure timely, adequate, uniform and universal dissemination of information and disclosure of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information (“UPSI”) pursuant to this Code as required under the Regulations so as to avoid selective disclosure.

The Chief Investor Relations Officer shall report to the Managing Director, for this policy purposes and shall be the same person as the Compliance Officer or as designated by the board of directors.

The Chief Investor Relations Officer shall ensure that information shared with analysts and research personnel is not UPSI. The Chief Investor Relations Officer shall be responsible for overseeing and coordinating disclosure of UPSI to analysts, shareholders and media, and educating Employees on disclosure policies and procedures.

### 2. **The Chief Investor Relations Officer shall also ensure that when interacting with media and external public, guidelines for disclosure of UPSI are complied with.**

All disclosure/dissemination of any UPSI (save and except disclosure required to be made under any law or under this Code) on behalf of the Company shall be first marked to the Chief Investor Relations Officer, for approval. Any such information shall be made public or published on behalf of the Company only if the same is approved by the Chief Investor Relations Officer. In case of doubt, the Chief Investor Relations Officer, shall consult and seek approval of the Managing Director before dissemination of such information.

Should any dissemination of information on behalf of the Company take place without prior approval referred above, out of accidental omission, selectively, inadvertently or otherwise by any Employee / Director of the Company then such Employee / Director of the Company shall forthwith inform the Chief Investor Relations Officer., about such disclosure. The Chief Investor Relations Officer will then promptly disseminate the information so as to make such information generally available.

### **3. Responding to market rumours**

The Employee/ Director of the Company shall promptly direct any queries on news reports or requests for verification of market rumours received from regulatory authorities to the Chief Investor Relations Officer.

The Chief Investor Relations Officer, shall on receipt of requests as aforesaid, consult the Executive Director and send an appropriate and fair response to the same.

The Chief Investor Relations Officer shall be responsible for deciding in consultation with the Executive Director of the Company as to the necessity of a public announcement for verifying or denying rumours and thereafter making appropriate disclosures.

Disclosures in response to the queries/request shall be made by the Chief Investor Relations Officer, in consultation with the Executive Director

### **4. Disclosure/ dissemination of UPSI with special reference to analysts, institutional investors**

No person, except those authorized by the Chief Investor Relations Officer, shall disclose any information relating to the Company's Securities to analysts and research persons. The Chief Investor Relations Officer shall be invited to meetings/ conferences organized by the Company with analysts/research persons.

All Directors and Employees of the Company should follow the guidelines given hereunder while dealing with analysts and institutional investors: -

#### **Sharing of UPSI:**

The Employee and Director of the Company shall provide only public information to analysts/ research persons. In case any UPSI is proposed to be provided, the person proposing to so provide information shall consult the Chief Investor Relations Officer, in advance. The Chief Investor Relations Officer shall ensure that that the information provided to the analyst/research person/investor as above is made public simultaneously with such disclosure.

The Company shall take extreme care and caution when dealing with Analysts' questions that raise issues outside the intended scope of discussion.

**Legitimate Purpose:**

The term “legitimate purpose” shall include sharing of UPSI in the ordinary course of business by an insider with partners, collaborators, lenders, customers, suppliers, merchant bankers, legal advisors, auditors, insolvency professionals or other advisors or consultants, provided that such sharing has not been carried out to evade or circumvent the prohibitions of the Regulations.

Any person in receipt of UPSI pursuant to a “legitimate purpose” shall be considered an “insider” for purposes of the Regulations and execution of confidentiality agreement (see Annexure 1) with such persons, to maintain confidentiality of such UPSI in compliance with the Regulations.

**Recording of discussion:**

All analyst and other investor relations conferences shall be attended by the Chief Investor Relations Officer who may be accompanied by any other Employee(s) of the Company. In order to avoid misquoting or misrepresentation, the Chief Investor Relations Officer can make transcripts or arrangements for recording the discussions at the meeting.

**Simultaneous release of information:**

Whenever the Company proposes to organize meetings with investment analysts/research person, the Company shall make a press release or post relevant information on its website after every such meeting. The Company may also consider live webcasting of analyst meets.

The Chief Investor Relations Officer, shall be responsible for drafting of the press release or the text of the information to be posted on the Company’s website, in consultation with the Executive Director

**Medium of disclosure / dissemination:**

The Company shall disseminate all credible and concrete UPSI on a continuous and in a timely manner to stock exchanges where its Securities are listed in accordance with the requirements of applicable law and thereafter to the press.

As a good corporate practice, the UPSI disclosed to the Stock Exchanges and to the Press may also be supplemented by prompt updates on the Company's website. The Company may also consider other modes of public disclosure of UPSI so as to improve investor access to the same.

The information filed by the Company with the Stock Exchanges under the LODR shall also be posted on the Company's website.

The Company will also promptly intimate any amendment to this Code of Corporate Disclosure Practices to the Stock Exchanges, as required under the Regulations.

## 5. Policy Review and Amendments

The Board shall have the power to amend any of the provisions of this Policy, substitute any of the provisions with a new provision and also replace this Policy entirely with a new Policy.

In the events of inconsistency of this Policy with any legal provisions, the provisions of the law shall override this Policy.

### Version History

Version	Approval Date	Description
Version 1	12 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2021	Adopted by the Board of Directors
Version 2	5 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2026	Amended by the Board of Directors

*Note: This Code has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 5<sup>th</sup> February 2026*

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## POLICY ON DETERMINATION OF LEGITIMATE PURPOSE

### 1. Background

The Company shares data or information with various stakeholders like organizations, agencies, institutions, intermediaries, establishments, persons, etc., during the course of its business operations. Such unpublished data or information, if made publicly available may materially impact the market price of the listed securities of the Company. If such persons trade on the basis of unpublished price sensitive information ('UPSI'), it could result in an undue advantage to such persons. The trading in the securities of the Company by an insider is governed by and subject to the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 ('Regulations') as amended from time to time and the Code of Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading and Code for Corporate Disclosure Practices ('Code').

This "Policy on Determination of Legitimate Purpose" ('Policy') is framed by the Board of Directors of the Company pursuant to the amendment in the Regulations, in 2018 and is part of "Code of Corporate Disclosure Practices". (Regulation 3(2A) and 3(2B))

### 2. Definitions

**"Connected Person"** means Connected Person as defined under Regulations and shall also include promoters and their directors and key managerial personnel. (Regulation 2(1)(d)).

**"Insider"** means any person who is a Connected Person or in possession of or having access to "Unpublished Price Sensitive Information. (Regulation 2(1)(g))

**"Unpublished price sensitive information or UPSI"** means any information, relating to a company or its securities, directly or indirectly, that is not generally available which upon becoming generally available, is likely to materially affect the price of the securities and shall, ordinarily including but not restricted to, information relating to the following:

- i. financial results;
- ii. dividends;
- iii. change in capital structure;
- iv. mergers, de-mergers, acquisitions, delisting's, disposals and expansion of business a award or termination of order/contracts not in the normal course of

- business and such other transactions;
- v. changes in key managerial personnel other than due to superannuation or end of term, and resignation of a Statutory Auditor or Secretarial Auditor;
  - vi. change in rating(s), other than ESG rating(s);
  - vii. fund raising proposed to be undertaken;
  - viii. agreements, by whatever name called, which may impact the management or control of the company;
  - ix. fraud or defaults by the company, its promoter, director, key managerial personnel, or subsidiary or arrest of key managerial personnel, promoter or director of the company, whether occurred within India or abroad;
  - x. resolution plan/ restructuring or one time settlement in relation to loans/borrowings from banks/financial institutions;
  - xi. admission of winding-up petition filed by any party /creditors and admission of application by the Tribunal filed by the corporate applicant or financial creditors for initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process against the company as a corporate debtor, approval of resolution plan or rejection thereof under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016;
  - xii. initiation of forensic audit, by whatever name called, by the company or any other entity for detecting mis-statement in financials, misappropriation/ siphoning or diversion of funds and receipt of final forensic audit report;
  - xiii. action(s) initiated or orders passed within India or abroad, by any regulatory, statutory, enforcement authority or judicial body against the company or its directors, key managerial personnel, promoter or subsidiary, in relation to the company;
  - xiv. outcome of any litigation(s) or dispute(s) which may have an impact on the company;
  - xv. giving of guarantees or indemnity or becoming a surety, by whatever named called, for any third party, by the company not in the normal course of business;
  - xvi. granting, withdrawal, surrender, cancellation or suspension of key licenses or regulatory approvals;
  - xvii. such other information as determined by the Board of Directors/Chief Executive Officer/Chief Operating Officer/Chief Financial Officer from time to time. (Regulation 2(1)(n))

Explanation 1- For the purpose of sub-clause (ix):

- a. 'Fraud' shall have the same meaning as referred to in Regulation 2(1)(c) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003.

- b. Default' shall have the same meaning as referred to in Clause 6 of paragraph A of Part A of Schedule III of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Explanation 2- For identification of events enumerated in this clause as unpublished price sensitive information, the guidelines for materiality referred at paragraph A of Part A of Schedule III of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as may be specified by the Board from time to time and materiality as referred at paragraph B of Part A of Schedule III of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 shall be applicable.

### 3. Legitimate Purpose

**“Legitimate Purpose”** shall mean sharing of UPSI in the ordinary course of business or on a need-to-know basis. The Company may share the UPSI if required in the interest of the Company.

Legitimate Purpose shall interalia include sharing of UPSI on need to know basis by an insider with partners, collaborators, lenders, customers, suppliers, merchant bankers, legal advisors, auditors, insolvency professionals or other advisors or consultants, provided that such sharing has not been carried out to evade or circumvent the prohibitions of the Regulations. (Regulation 3(2A) and 3(2B)).

In following cases which are illustrative in nature, sharing of UPSI would be considered as legitimate purpose:

- i. For investigation, inquiry or request for information by statutory or governmental authorities or any other administrative body recognized by law;

**Example:** Any call for information or query received from Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Income Tax Authority, Securities and Exchange Board of India (“SEBI”), Stock Exchanges, Reserve Bank of India, Sectoral Regulatory Body, etc.

- ii. Under any proceedings or pursuant to any order of courts or tribunals; Example: National Company Law Tribunal, National Company Law Appellate Tribunal, Quasi-judicial authority, Other Appellate Tribunals, Arbitration Proceedings, etc.

- iii. As part of compliance with applicable laws, regulations, rules and requirements.

**Example:** Company Law, Securities Law, Income Tax Law, Banking Law, etc

- iv. Arising out of any contractual obligations or arrangement entered by the Company set forth in any contract, agreement, arrangement, settlement, understanding or undertaking.

**Example:** Due-diligence for any kind of restructuring, namely mergers & acquisitions, joint venture agreements, share purchase agreements, franchisee agreement, etc.

- v. Arising out of business requirement including requirement for the purposes of promoting the business and Strategies of business. Which may require sharing of information with promoters and promoters in turn with their promoters as well as by promoters with their advisors, consultants, intermediaries, fiduciaries etc.

**Example:** Some of the examples which are illustrative in nature are as mentioned below;

- Sharing the relevant UPSI by Company or Promoters for advice, consultation, valuation, fund raising or other intermediation and approvals in relation to the subject matter of a proposed deal/assignment/tie-up/venture/fund raising;
- Sharing the relevant UPSI by Company or Promoters with intermediaries, fiduciaries, merchant bankers, advisors, lawyers, bankers, consultants, valuers, auditors, insolvency professionals, business support agents, transaction processing service providers in order to avail professional services from them;
- Sharing the relevant UPSI by Company or Promoters for advice, consultation, transaction support, intermediation and approvals on projects relating to enterprise transformation, strategy, change management, analytics, re-organization, operation improvement, technology and similar domains;
- Sharing the relevant UPSI by Company or Promoters with business partners essential to fulfill the terms and conditions of a business contract with a client, vendor, collaborator or lender;

- Sharing the relevant UPSI by Company or Promoters for advice, consultation, transaction support, intermediation and approvals in the process of evaluation of new products, business opportunities and new lines of business;
- Sharing the relevant UPSI by Company or Promoters for statutory consolidation requirements or related customary disclosure obligations;
- Sharing the relevant UPSI by Company or Promoters with persons engaged or involved in the processes leading to disclosure of events set out in Schedule III to SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;

Any person in receipt of UPSI pursuant to a “legitimate purpose” shall be considered an “insider” for purposes of the Regulations and shall comply with the Code.

#### **4. Process for sharing UPSI**

The insider may conduct the following steps while sharing UPSI:

- i. The information being shared is for legitimate purpose
- ii. Identify the persons with whom the information is to be shared
- iii. Notify the recipient that UPSI is being shared and enter into a confidentiality/non-disclosure agreement.
- iv. Mode of sharing UPSI shall be either by an email (address directly to the insider without copying) or hard copy or any other electronic mode or device or provide access to the information, data, server with acknowledgement or verbal exchange.
- v. Maintain names of the persons along with PAN (or any other identifier where PAN is not available) with whom information is shared. The database shall be maintained with adequate internal controls and checks such as time stamping and audit trails to ensure non-tampering of the database. This database shall be kept confidential.

## 5. System Audit

There should be periodic audit once in a year to ensure the integrity of the system and data maintained.

## 6. Policy Review

The Board shall have the power to amend any of the provisions of this Policy, substitute any of the provisions with a new provision and also replace this Policy entirely with a new Policy

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