

JSW JFE ELECTRICAL STEEL NASHIK PRIVATE LIMITED

This policy is intended to ensure proper approval and reporting of transactions between the Company and any of its Related Parties. This policy shall apply to all transactions entered into by the Company with its Related Parties as per the applicable laws and regulations including the Companies Act, 2013 and the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015, including amendments or modifications thereof. The policy sets forth the nature of Related Party Transactions, approvals and disclosure requirements. The Board of Directors of the Company may amend this policy from time to time.

2. Definitions

- i. **“Act”** means Companies Act, 2013, including any amendment thereof from time to time, to be read with rules made thereunder.
- ii. **“Audit Committee or Committee”** means Committee of Board of Directors of the Company constituted under provisions of the Act and Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 (LODR Regulations 2015).
- iii. **“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
- iv. **“Board”** means Board of Directors of the Company
- v. **“Control”** shall have the same meaning as defined in SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011
- vi. **“Company”** means JSW JFE Electrical Steel Nashik Private Limited.
- vii. **“Key Managerial Personnel”** means key managerial personnel as defined under the Act and the Indian Accounting Standards (**Ind AS**), as the case may be, and includes:
 - a. the Chief Executive Officer or the Managing Director or the Manager;
 - b. the Whole-time Director;
 - c. the Company Secretary;
 - d. the Chief Financial Officer; and
 - e. such other officer, not more than one level below the directors who is in whole-time employment, designated as key managerial personnel by the Board;
- viii. **“LODR Regulations 2015”** means the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015, including any **amendment thereof from time to time.**
- ix. **“Material Related Party Transaction”** means a transaction with a Related Party if the transaction(s) to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds INR 1,000 crore or ten percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per its last audited financial statements, whichever is lower.

However, a transaction involving payments made to a Related Party with respect to brand usage or royalty shall be considered as a Material Related Party Transaction, if the transaction(s) to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds five percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.

- x. **“Material modification to a Related Party Transaction”** means any modification for an amount more than 10 percent to a Related Party Transaction which has already been approved by the shareholders, Board or Audit Committee, as the case may be.

In addition to the above, the Audit Committee may from time to time and based on the facts of particular matter(s) in hand, take a decision whether the modification in any terms and conditions of an existing Related Party Transaction would tantamount to be a material modification and thus requisite approvals may be required for the modification of the said transaction.

- xi. **“Ordinary course of business”** means a usual transaction if it is entered into in relation to provision of goods or services in which the Company regularly deals or where the transaction is in respect of goods or services in which the counter party normally deals, and the Company repeatedly enters into such transactions for the purpose of its business or the transaction is necessary, normal and incidental to business. The Board and Audit Committee may lay down the principles for determining ordinary course of business in accordance with the statutory requirements and other industry practices and guidelines
- xii. **“Policy”** means this Related Party Transaction Policy.
- xiii. **“Related Party”** with reference to the Company means:
- a. a related party as defined under section 2(76) of the Act; or
 - b. a related party as defined under the applicable accounting standards; or
 - c. a related party as defined under regulations 2(zb) of LODR Regulations 2015.
- xiv. **“Related Party Transaction”** means a transaction, between the Company and its Related Party, is a related party transaction as ascribed under Regulation 2(zc) of LODR Regulations 2015.
- xv. **“Relative”** means relative as defined under the Act read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Specification of definitions details) Rules, 2014, including any amendment thereof from time to time.

3. Requirements of the respective regulations:

A. Act

As per Section 188 of the Act read with the rules made thereunder, all transactions specified therein with Related Parties shall require prior approval of the Board and of the shareholders if it exceeds the limits prescribed, except transactions which are in the ordinary course of business and on arm's length basis.

Section 177(4)(iv) of the Act, requires Audit Committee to approve transactions or any subsequent modification thereof of the company with the related parties.

B. LODR Regulations 2015

As per Regulation 62(K) of the LODR Regulations 2015, the requirements for Related Party Transactions are:

- Formulation of a policy for all material transactions which shall include clear threshold limits duly approved by the Board;
- All Related Party Transactions and any subsequent Material modification to a Related Party Transaction shall require prior approval of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for Related Party Transactions proposed to be entered into by the company subject to compliance with conditions as prescribed;
- All material related party transactions and subsequent material modifications as defined by the audit committee under sub-regulation (3) shall require prior No-Objection Certificate from the Debenture Trustee and the Debenture Trustee shall in turn obtain No-Objection from the debenture holders who are not related with the Issuer and hold atleast more than fifty per cent. of the debentures in value, on the basis of voting including e-voting.
- After obtaining approval of the debenture holders, approval of the shareholders through resolution shall be obtained.
- The provisions of this regulation shall be applicable to all prospective transactions.
- Transactions covered under LODR Regulation 2015 are:
 - Transfer of resources
 - Transfer of services
 - Transfer of obligations

Policy on Related Party Transactions

A. Identification of Related Parties

Before the start of each financial year, the Company shall identify a list of 'Related Parties' in accordance with the definition given in LODR Regulations, 2015 containing the names of individuals and entities. The identification would be carried out based on the disclosures received from Directors / Key Managerial Personnel / Shareholders of the Company and by reviewing the shareholding, the Group structure including holding, subsidiaries, associate and Joint Ventures of the Company.

The list of Related Parties shall be reviewed quarterly jointly by the Financial Controller and Company Secretary. Any changes in the list during the financial year shall be made as and when the Company receives information in this regard from the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, Shareholders and change in the Group structure.

Each Director and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company is responsible for providing notice to the Board or Audit Committee of any potential Related Party Transaction involving him/her or

his/her relative, including any additional information about the transaction that the Board or Audit Committee may request.

B. Identification of Related Party Transactions

The Company would collate list of Related Party Transactions as follows:

- Continuing Related Party Transactions as per the disclosure made in its financial statements.
- Transactions which are likely to be entered into with each Related Party and estimated value of such transactions before the beginning of each financial year to obtain necessary approvals in accordance with this Policy.

Any member of the Audit Committee or Board who is directly or indirectly interested in any Related Party Transaction shall recuse himself and abstain from participating in the discussion and voting for such item under consideration by Audit Committee and Board, as the case may be.

C. Approval of the Related Party Transactions

In addition to certain transactions with Related Parties which shall not be considered as Related Party Transactions, the following transactions shall not require approval of the Audit Committee or Shareholders:

- i. Transactions between the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries whose accounts are consolidated with those of the Company's and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval;
- ii. Transactions between two wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company whose accounts are consolidated with those of the Company's and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.

C.(I) Prior Approval of the Audit Committee

All Transactions entered with Related parties and any subsequent Material modification to a Related Party Transaction shall be undertaken only after prior approval of Audit Committee. The Audit Committee shall be provided with the requisite information for approval of each Related Party Transaction.

Further, only those members of the Audit Committee, who are independent directors, shall approve Related Party Transactions.

The below Related Party Transaction shall not require prior approval of the Audit Committee of the Company wherein:

- i. prior approval of the audit committee of the Company shall not be required for a Related Party Transaction to which the listed subsidiary is a party but the listed entity is not a party, if regulation 23 and sub-regulation (2) of regulation 15 of these regulations are applicable to such listed subsidiary.
- ii. any subsidiary(ies) is a party, but the Company is not a party and the value of such

transaction(s) to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year does not exceed ten percent of the annual standalone turnover, as per the last audited financial statements of the respective subsidiary.

- iii. Any listed subsidiary is a party, but the Company is not a party, and regulations pertaining to Corporate Governance and Related Party Transactions as ascribed under LODR Regulations 2015 are applicable to such listed subsidiary. Also, for Related Party Transactions of unlisted subsidiaries of a listed subsidiary the prior approval of the audit committee of the listed subsidiary shall suffice.

The Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for Related Party Transactions proposed to be entered into by the Company subject to compliance with following conditions:

- i. The Audit Committee shall lay down the criteria as approved by the Board for granting the omnibus approval in line with the policy on Related Party Transactions of the Company and such approval shall be applicable in respect of transactions which are repetitive in nature;
- ii. The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the Company;
- iii. Such omnibus approval shall specify:
 - a) the name/s of the Related Party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum amount of transaction that can be entered into;
 - b) the indicative base price / current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price, if any; and
 - c) such other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit.

Further, where the need for Related Party Transaction cannot be foreseen and aforesaid details are not available, Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for such transactions subject to their value not exceeding Rs. 1 crore per transaction.

- i. 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 approval given.
 - ii. Such omnibus approvals shall be valid for a period not exceeding 1 year and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of one year.
- All Transactions proposed to be entered into by the Company with Related parties will be put up for approval of Audit Committee on regular basis. (Section 177 4 (iv) of the Act).
 - The management proposal for the Related Party Transaction will include all material particulars of the proposed transaction and a detailed analysis and justification/rationale for entering into a Related Party Transaction as compared to a transaction with a non-related party.
 - The proposal will also state whether the transaction is of a routine nature or a one-off transaction.
 - In each case, the management proposal will include analysis as to whether the transaction price is at an arm's length. The proposal may be supported by any third-party evaluation or certification in that behalf.

C.(II) Prior Approval of the Board of Directors

All transactions with Related Parties within the scope of Section 188 of the Act, which are either not in the ordinary course of business or are not at Arm's Length shall require prior approval of the Board of Directors.

In addition to the above, the following kinds of transactions with Related Parties shall also be placed before the Board for its approval:

- i. 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;
- ii. 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;
- iii. Transactions which are in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis, but which as per Audit Committee requires Board approval;
- iv. Material Related Party Transactions and any subsequent Material modification to a Related Party Transaction, which are intended to be placed before the shareholders for approval.

Information in such form and manner as prescribed in the Act and/or LODR Regulations 2015 shall be provided to the Board.

C.(III) Approval of the Shareholders of the Company

All Material Related Party Transactions and any subsequent Material modification to a Related Party Transaction, shall require prior approval of the shareholders through Resolution. The Notice to be sent to the Shareholders to seek approval for a Related Party Transaction shall provide requisite information for each such transaction as required under both LODR Regulations 2015 and Act.

In addition to the above, all kinds of transactions with Related Parties covered under Section 188 of the Act which (a) are not at Arm's Length or not in the ordinary course of business; and (b) exceed the thresholds laid down in Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 or in this Policy, shall require prior approval of the shareholders through resolution.

However, prior shareholders' approval will not be required for a transaction wherein any listed subsidiary of the Company is a party, but the Company is not a party, and regulations pertaining to Corporate Governance and Related Party Transactions as ascribed under LODR Regulations 2015 are applicable to such listed subsidiary. Also, for Related Party Transactions of unlisted subsidiaries of a listed subsidiary the prior approval of the shareholders of the listed subsidiary shall suffice.

D. Voting

In determining whether to approve or ratify a Related Party Transaction, the Committee / Board, as the case may be, shall take into account among other factors it deems appropriate, whether the Related Party Transaction is in the ordinary course of business of the Company and on arm's length basis and the extent of the related party's interest in the transaction. For this purpose, the Audit Committee / Board, as the case may be, are entitled to seek the assistance of any employee of the Company or one or more independent experts of its choice at the expense of the Company.

D.(I) Act:

- If any director of the Company is interested in any contract or arrangement with a Related Party, such director cannot be present at the board meeting of the Company during discussions in the matter.
- Members who are Related Parties in the context of the related party contract or arrangement for which resolution is to be passed shall not vote to approve the resolution if such Member is a Related Party.

D.(II) LODR Regulations 2015:

Members who are Related Parties shall not vote to approve the resolution in respect of approval of material Related Party Transactions and any subsequent Material modification to a Related Party Transaction, irrespective of whether the Member is a party to the particular transaction or not.

4. Determination of arm's length.

The Company adopts generally accepted practices and principles in determining whether the transaction is at 'arm's length'. In the absence of any definition, the Company may refer to guidance given in Income Tax laws, Customs laws, EXIM laws, etc.

Determining arm's length price ('ALP') is a matter of judgement and it shall be assessed on case-by-case basis depending upon the facts and circumstances in each case.

The following are some of the information that may be used to determine the arm's length basis analysis, such as:

- Prices charged by the Company to other third-party unrelated parties;
- third party comparable commercial offers / quotations, valuation reports, price publications including stock exchange and commodity market indices or quotations;
- market analysis, research report, industry trends, business strategies, etc.;
- 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;
- All Related Party Transactions should be adequately supported by Contracts or purchase orders/ work order or sales order and documentations to justify ALP;
- If ALP cannot be justified for any transaction, then approval should be taken from

Board and shareholders as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

5. Reporting and disclosure of Related Party Transactions:

- Director's report shall contain details of Related Party Transactions as required under the Companies Act, 2013 & LODR Regulations 2015.
- The Company shall disclose to the stock exchanges along with the compliance report on corporate governance on a quarterly basis, details of all material transactions with Related Parties.
- The Company shall submit disclosures of Related Party Transactions in the specified format in accordance with the LODR Regulations 2015 (as may be amended from time to time) to the stock exchanges and publish the same on its website.
- The Company shall disclose the policy on dealing with Related Party Transactions on its website and also in the Annual Report.
- This Policy will be communicated to all operational employees and other concerned personnel of the Company.

6. Ind AS 24 – Related Party Disclosures

Ind AS requires the disclosure of the related party relationship and the transactions with related parties in the annual report

Following are some examples of the related party transactions under Ind AS 24:

- Purchase or sale of goods (finished or unfinished)
- Purchase or sale of fixed assets
- Rendering or receiving of services
- Agency arrangements
- Leasing or hire purchase arrangements
- Transfer of research and development
- Licence agreements
- Finance (including loans and equity contributions in cash or in kind)
- Guarantees and collaterals
- Management contracts including deputation of employees

7. Threshold limits for dealing with Related Parties:

As required under Regulation 62(k) of the LODR Regulations, the Company has fixed the following materiality threshold limits, beyond which approval of the shareholders through resolution will be required except for the transactions exempted pursuant to the proviso to Regulation 62(k) of the LODR Regulations:

- Payment to a Related Party with respect to brand usage or royalty – 5% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per last its audited financial statements.
- Other transactions with a Related Party - INR 1,000 crore or 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per its last audited financial statements, whichever is lower.

8. Subjugation

his Policy shall be subject to the provisions contained in the Companies Act, 2013, the LODR Regulations 2015, any guidelines/ directives issued by The Ministry of Corporate Affairs, SEBI or the Stock Exchanges from time to time.

Notwithstanding any provisions of this Policy, in the event of any discrepancies between the Governance Framework Agreement dated August 1, 2025 entered into amongst JSW STEEL LIMITED, JFE STEEL CORPORATION, JSW JFE ELECTRICAL STEEL PRIVATE LIMITED and the Company (the “GFA”) and this Policy, the provisions of the GFA shall take precedence. Therefore, the Related Party Transactions shall require prior approval of the General Meeting and Board of the Company in accordance with the provisions of the GFA.

9. Related Party Transaction not approved under this policy

In the event any Transaction has been undertaken/ is being undertaken with a Related Party without obtaining requisite approval under this RPT policy, the Audit Committee shall be provided with all the relevant facts and circumstances for entering into such transaction with a Related Party.

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, then such transactions shall be immediately reported to the Company Secretary and also be put up for review by the Audit Committee in its next meeting. The Audit 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 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 Board of Directors or Shareholders. In connection with any review/approval of a related party transactions, the Audit Committee has authority to modify or waive any procedural requirements of this Policy.

10. Review

This Policy is subject to periodic review by the Audit Committee and the Board and may only be amended by a resolution of the Board.