

Geetanjali Trading and Investments Private Limited

Investment Policy

Version: 7.0
(Version Date: 20th February 2026)

Policy Custodian:

Division	Investment (NBFC- CIC)
Officer In-Charge	Principal Officer
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Policy Version Control:

Sr. No.	Version Number	Version Date
1	Version 1.0	3 rd July 2019
2	Version 2.0	24 th January 2020
3	Version 3.0	11 th February 2022
4	Version 4.0	23 rd February 2023
5	Version 5.0	8 th February 2024
6	Version 6.0	11 th February 2025
7	Version 7.0	20 th February 2026

Policy Governance:

Frequency of Review	Annual or as per the requirement
Last Reviewed On	20 th February 2026
Approval Path	Board of Directors

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1. Background

The Reserve Bank of India [“RBI”] has, under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 [“RBI Act”], issued the . Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Companies – Classification, Valuation and Operation of Investment Portfolio) Directions, 2025. The Directions have prescribed various requirements relating to investment function of a Core Investment Company [“CIC”], in order to regulate the deployment of funds in a prudent manner.

The Company, being a Core Investment Company registered U/s 45-IA of the RBI Act as a Middle Layer NBFC, is permitted to engage investment and financing activities to its entities in the Group. However, the company is engaged solely in Investment activity

In view of the above, this policy document lays down the policy of the Company and the guidelines to be adhered to while undertaking investment transactions, especially in primary and secondary markets of securities.

2. Objectives

The objectives of this policy are as under:

- i. Effectively manage and invest the funds in the permitted investments for the duration available
- ii. Effectively manage and invest the other surplus funds as may be available after maintaining the CIC investment requirements.
- iii. Effective Internal Control on the operations / execution of Investment Transactions
- iv. Proper recording / accounting of the investment transactions
- v. Effective reporting of the Investment transactions to the Management
- vi. Effective compliance management of the investment transactions.

3. Scope

This policy document covers all transactions relating to investment function of the Company, including but not limited to, investment in debt securities, investment in equity securities including that of Group companies unless stated otherwise.

In case of any discrepancy between this policy and any directions issued by RBI, the applicable directions, as amended from time to time, shall supersede this policy.

4. Definitions

- a. **Adjusted Net Worth** means:
- (a) the aggregate, as appearing in the last audited balance sheet as at the end of the financial year, of Owned Funds as defined below.
 - (b) as increased by:
 - i. 50% of the unrealized appreciation in the book value of quoted investments as at the date of the last audited balance sheet as at the end of the financial year (such appreciation being calculated, as the excess of the aggregate market value of such investments over the book value of such investments); and
 - ii. the increase, if any, in the equity share capital since the date of the last audited balance sheet.
 - (c) as reduced by:
 - i. the amount of diminution in the aggregate book value of quoted investments (such diminution being calculated as the excess of the book value of such investments over the aggregate market value of such investments); and
 - ii. the reduction, if any, in the equity share capital since the date of the last audited balance sheet.
- b. **Break-Up Value** means the equity capital and reserves as reduced by intangible assets and revaluation reserves, divided by the number of equity shares of the investee company.
- c. **Carrying Cost** means book value of the assets and interest accrued thereon but not received.
- d. **Companies in the Group** means an arrangement involving two or more entities related to each other through any of the following relationships, viz.:
- i. Subsidiary – Parent (defined in terms of AS 21)
 - ii. Joint venture (defined in terms of AS 27)
 - iii. Associate (defined in terms of AS 23)
 - iv. Promoter-Promotee [as provided in the SEBI (Acquisition of Shares and Takeover) Regulations, 1997] for listed companies
 - v. a Related Party (defined in terms of AS 18)
 - vi. Common brand name, and
 - vii. Investment in equity shares of 20% and above.
- e. **Control** shall have the same meaning as is assigned to it under clause (e) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 2 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011.
- f. **Current Investment** means an investment which is by its nature readily realisable and is intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investment is made.
- g. **Earning Value** means the value of an equity share computed by taking the average of profits after tax as reduced by the preference dividend and adjusted for extra-ordinary and non-recurring items, for the immediately preceding three years and further divided by the number of equity shares of the investee company and capitalised at the following rate:
- (a) in case of predominantly manufacturing company, eight per cent;
 - (b) in case of predominantly trading company, ten per cent; and

(c) in case of any other company, including non-banking financial company, twelve per cent.

Note: If, an investee company is a loss-making company, the earning value will be taken at zero.

- h. Fair Value** is the mean of the earning value and the break-up value.
- i. Investment** means investment in shares, stock, bonds, debentures or securities issued by the Government or local authority or other marketable securities of a like nature.
- j. Long-Term Investment** means an investment other than a current investment.
- k. Market Value of Quoted Investments** means the average of the weekly highs and lows of the closing price of the investments, on a recognized stock exchange where the investment is most actively traded, during the period of 26 weeks immediately preceding the end of the financial year at which date the last audited balance sheet is available.
- l. Net Assets** means total assets excluding:
 - (a) cash and bank balances;
 - (b) investment in money market instruments and money market mutual funds
 - (c) advance payments of taxes; and
 - (d) deferred tax payment.
- m. Net Asset Value** means the latest declared net asset value by the mutual fund concerned in respect of that particular scheme.
- n. Net Book Value** means:
 - (a) in the case of hire purchase asset, the aggregate of overdue and future instalments receivable as reduced by the balance of un-matured finance charges and further reduced by the provisions made as per the CIC Directions;
 - (b) in the case of leased asset, aggregate of capital portion of overdue lease rentals accounted as receivable and depreciated book value of the lease asset as adjusted by the balance of lease adjustment account.
- o. Outside Liabilities** means total liabilities as appearing on the liabilities side of the balance sheet excluding 'paid up capital' and 'reserves and surplus', instruments compulsorily convertible into equity shares within a period not exceeding 10 years from the date of issue but including all forms of debt and obligations having the characteristics of debt, whether created by issue of hybrid instruments or otherwise, and value of guarantees issued, whether appearing on the balance sheet or not.
- p. Owned Funds** means paid up equity capital, preference shares which are compulsorily convertible into equity, free reserves, balance in share premium account and capital reserves representing surplus arising out of sale proceeds of asset, excluding reserves created by revaluation of asset, as reduced by accumulated loss balance, book value of intangible assets and deferred revenue expenditure, if any.
- q. Public funds** includes funds raised either directly or indirectly through public deposits, inter-corporate deposits, bank finance and all funds received from outside sources such as funds raised by issue of Commercial Papers, debentures etc. but excludes funds raised by issue of instruments compulsorily convertible into equity shares within a period not exceeding 10 years from the date of issue.
- r. Total Assets** means the total of all assets appearing on the assets side of the balance sheet.

Words or expressions used and not defined in this policy but defined in the CIC Directions, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them under the CIC Directions. Words or expressions used and not defined in the CIC Directions, but defined in the Master Directions issued by the Bank, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them under that Act or Directions. Any words or expressions used and not defined in CIC directions or in the RBI Act or any of the Directions issued by RBI, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them under the Companies Act, 2013.

5. Investment Objectives

The Company's investment function is limited to strategic acquisition, holding and sale of investments in Group Entities. The overall objective is to consolidate the holdings of the Promoters in various major operating Companies under a Corporate Structure.

6. Authorization

- a. The Board of Directors are responsible for the investment function of the Company. The Company, being CIC, cannot invest in other than group companies. All the long-term investments in the group companies shall be executed only with approval of the Board and shall not exceed the limit of investment under Section 186 of the Companies Act 2013 as approved by the shareholders.
- b. Directors, and other KMPs shall severally propose the long-term investments to the Board for its approval. Principal Officer shall monitor investment limits on continual basis as approved by the Shareholders. Investments with amount upto Rs 10 lakh in Group Companies may be made by Principal Officer within the overall limit as approved by Audit Committee and Board.
- c. The Finance & Administrative Committee constituted by the Board of Directors of the Company on 20th February 2026 is authorized:
 - i. To borrow monies (other than on debentures) within the limits set by the shareholders as per Section 179(3)(d) of the Companies Act, 2013
 - ii. To negotiate and finalize terms for loans, credit facilities, and working capital.
 - iii. To execute necessary loan agreements, deeds, and security documents.
 - iv. To open, operate, and close bank accounts and demat accounts in the name of the company.
 - v. To appoint or change authorized signatories for bank transactions and legal documents.
 - vi. To authorize the use of digital signatures and online banking portals.
 - vii. To invest surplus funds of the company in approved securities or deposits.
 - viii. To grant loans or provide guarantees/security within the framework of Section 186, 179(3)(e) and 179(3)(f) of the Act.

All decisions taken by the Finance & Administrative Committee shall be noted at the subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors.

- d. In accordance with the provisions of Reserve Bank of India (Core Investment Companies) Directions, 2025 **the Company shall** not trade in its investments in shares, bonds, debentures, debt or loans in group companies except through block sale for the purpose of

dilution or disinvestment unless the transaction is an off-market inter-se transfer between insiders or the transaction in question was carried out pursuant to a statutory or regulatory obligation to carry out a bona fide transaction as per the provisions of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015.

- e. Principal Officer/ CEO/ CFO of the Company shall decide the broker and other modus operandi through which such investments would be made, based on the prevailing regulations and evaluations of best suited offer received from market participants.
- f. The Company shall undertake transactions in Government Securities through its CSGL account or demat account. The Company shall not undertake any transaction in government security in physical form through any broker.

Provided that point a, b and d mentioned hereinabove shall not be applicable in case of making investment of Idle funds (Excess funds available which are not required to be used immediately) of the Company in short term/liquid mutual funds, Fixed Deposits or any such short term deposit wherein the objective is just to temporarily invest idle funds and earn reasonable returns on it for short duration (Such short duration shall not be more than one year). Any Directors / Principal Officer be and is hereby authorised to take decisions with regard to making investment of idle funds in the securities permitted under RBI Regulations, on the basis of investment horizon, interest rate, past performance, Average Assets under Management (AAUM), Fixed Deposits on the basis of well-established Bank, or any such short term deposits which are investment grade.

Any proposal for liquidation of long - term Investment (i.e. other than temporary investment from ideal funds) is to be proposed to the Board of Directors and the liquidation of investments is to be undertaken only post approval of the Board of Directors by a Board Resolution

7. Review

The Board of Directors are required to review the Investment portfolio of the Company on quarterly basis.

8. Pre-Cursors to Investment Transactions

While making the investment function decisions, following indicative factors are to be considered and documented:

- i. Liquidity Risk and its Management as per the Company's Liquidity Risk Management Policy
- ii. Interest Rate Risk Management
- iii. Foreign Currency Fluctuation risk management, in case of cross-border investment transactions
- iv. Credit and other ratings
- v. Other market information available that may have a bearing on the decision-making process
- vi. All regulatory limits and compliances before and after making the proposed investment transaction

Additionally, the Company being a Core Investment Company, shall consider the following:

- i. The Company is not permitted to trade in its investments
- ii. Liquidation of investments are to be done via block sale for the purpose of dilution or disinvestment, i.e. the decision shall be based on a strategic bearing, to be adequately documented during the authorization process.

9. Restriction on Investments

The company shall not individually contribute more than 10 percent of the corpus of an AIF Scheme. Also, it shall not invest in scheme where the aggregate contribution by all regulated entities (REs) in any AIF Scheme shall be more than 20 percent of the corpus of that scheme.

Where the company contributes more than five percent of the corpus of an AIF Scheme that has downstream investment (excluding equity instruments) in a debtor company to which company has extended facility, the NBFC shall be required to make 100 percent provision to the extent of its proportionate investment in the debtor company through the AIF Scheme, subject to a cap equivalent to company's direct loan and / or investment exposure to the said debtor company.

Where the company's contribution is in the form of subordinated units, it shall deduct the entire investment from its capital funds—proportionately from both Tier-1 and Tier-2 capital (wherever applicable).

10. Risk

The Company does not perceive major risks in investment function and its operations since majority of the investment is concentrated to one major operating Company, fluctuation / dilution / sale in which is an extremely rare event with strategic underpinnings rather than operational. So, while the monitoring of Asset-Liability Mismatches and scope for Liquidity Risk Management exists, the Company does not need to actively venture into real-time monitoring of Re-Investment Risks and Market Risks, other than for surplus funds.

11. Limitations to Investment

The Company, being a Core Investment Company, is only permitted to carry out investment functions as under:

- i. The Company holds not less than 90% of its net assets in the form of investment in equity shares, preference shares, bonds, debentures, debt or loans in group companies, and
- ii. The Company's investments in the equity shares (including instruments compulsorily convertible into equity shares within a period not exceeding 10 years from the date of issue) in group companies and units of Infrastructure Investment Trust ["InvIT"] only as sponsor constitute not less than 60% of its net assets as mentioned in clause (a) above;

Provided that the exposure of such CICs towards Inv ITs shall be limited to their holdings as sponsors and shall not, at any point in time, exceed the minimum holding of units and tenor prescribed in this regard by SEBI (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014, as amended from time to time

- iii. The Company does not trade in its investments in shares, bonds, debentures, debt or loans in group entities except through block sale for the purpose of dilution or disinvestment, unless approved under applicable regulations and
- iv. The Company does not carry on any other financial activity referred to in Section 45I(c) and 45I (f) of the RBI Act, except:
 - (a) **investment in**
 - i. **bank deposits,**
 - ii. **money market instruments, including money market mutual funds and liquid mutual funds**

- iii. government securities, and
- iv. bonds or debentures issued by group companies,
- (b) granting of loans to group companies and
- (c) issuing guarantees on behalf of group companies.

- v. The Company shall undertake transactions in Government securities through its CSGL account or its demat account

Provided that the Company shall not undertake any transaction in government security in physical form through any broker.

- vi. The Company shall not contribute to the capital of a partnership firm / limited liability partnership / association of persons or become a partner of such firm / limited liability partnership / association of persons.

12. Income Recognition

- i. Income from dividend on shares of corporate bodies and units of mutual funds shall be taken into account on cash basis:

Provided that the income from dividend on shares of corporate bodies shall be taken into account on accrual basis when such dividend has been declared by the corporate body in its Annual General Meeting / Board Meetings and the CIC's right to receive payment is established.

- ii. Income from bonds and debentures of corporate bodies and from Government securities/bonds shall be taken into account on accrual basis:

Provided that the interest rate on these instruments is pre-determined and interest is serviced regularly and is not in arrears.

- iii. Income on securities of corporate bodies or public sector undertakings, the payment of interest and repayment of principal of which have been guaranteed by Central Government or a State Government shall be taken into account on accrual basis.

13. Classification of Investments

Investments shall be classified into current and long term, at the time of making each investment.

the Company shall not make any investments other than long-term investments.

Provided that this shall not be applicable in case of making investment of Idle funds (Excess funds available which are not required to be used immediately) of the Company in short term mutual funds, Fixed Deposits or any such short term deposit wherein the objective is just to keep idle funds and earn reasonable returns on it for short duration (Such short duration shall not be more than one year).

In case of inter-class transfer

- i. There shall be no such transfer on ad-hoc basis;
- ii. such transfer, if warranted, shall be effected only at the beginning of each half year, on April 1 or October 1, as permitted under the applicable regulations and with the approval of the Board;
- iii. the investments shall be transferred script-wise, from current to long-term or vice-versa, at book value or market value, whichever is lower;

- iv. the depreciation, if any, in each scrip shall be fully provided for and appreciation, if any, shall be ignored;
- v. the depreciation in one scrip shall not be set off against appreciation in another script, at the time of such inter-class transfer, even in respect of the scripts of the same category.

14. Valuation of Investments

- i. Quoted current investments shall, for the purposes of valuation, be grouped into the following categories, viz.
 - Equity Shares,
 - Preference Shares,
 - Debentures and Bonds,
 - Government securities including treasury bills,
 - Units of mutual fund, and
 - Others
- ii. Quoted current investments for each category shall be valued at cost or market value whichever is lower. For this purpose, the investments in each category shall be considered script-wise and the cost and market value aggregated for all investments in each category. If the aggregate market value for the category is less than the aggregate cost for that category, the net depreciation shall be provided for or charged to the profit and loss account. If the aggregate market value for the category exceeds the aggregate cost for the category, the net appreciation shall be ignored. Depreciation in one category of investments shall not be set off against appreciation in another category.
- iii. Unquoted equity shares in the nature of current investments shall be valued at cost or break-up value, whichever is lower. However, the Company may substitute fair value for the break-up value of the shares, if considered necessary. Where the balance sheet of the investee company is not available for two years, such shares shall be valued at One Rupee only.
- iv. Unquoted preference shares in the nature of current investments shall be valued at carrying cost.
- v. Investments in unquoted Government securities or Government guaranteed bonds shall be valued at carrying cost.
- vi. Unquoted investments in the units of mutual funds in the nature of current investments shall be valued at the cost or net asset value declared by the mutual fund in respect of each particular scheme, whichever is lower.
- vii. Commercial papers shall be valued at carrying cost.
- viii. A long-term investment shall be valued in accordance with the "IGAAP AS 13" Financial Instruments" issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
- ix. Unquoted debentures shall be treated as term loans or other type of credit facilities depending upon the tenure of such debentures for the purpose of income recognition and asset classification.

15. Additional Considerations

- i. The Company may make overseas investment in compliance with the prescribed regulations as applicable only with the approval of the Board and as permitted by the RBI.

- ii. The Company may participate in the designated currency options / futures exchanges recognized by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ["SEBI"] as clients, subject to RBI (Foreign Exchange Department) guidelines in the matter, only for the purpose of hedging their underlying forex exposures. The Company shall disclose the transactions undertaken in the currency futures market, in accordance with the guidelines issued by SEBI, in its financial statements.
- iii. The Company may participate in the designated interest rate futures ["IRF"] exchanges recognized by SEBI, as clients, subject to RBI / SEBI guidelines in the matter, for the purpose of hedging their underlying exposures. Further, it shall submit the data in this regard half yearly, in the prescribed format, to the Regional Office of the Department of Supervision in the jurisdiction where the company is registered, within a period of one month from the close of the half year.

16. Effective Date

This policy version 6.0 has been adopted at the Company's Board of Directors meeting held on 20th February 2026 and shall stand applicable organization wide with effect from 1st April 2026.

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