

CODE OF CORPORATE DISCLOSURE PRACTICES

Overseeing and co-ordinating disclosure:

The Board of the Company shall designate a senior officer as a CIRO / CFO / Person in charge of the Public Relations / Corporate Communications function (CIRO) who shall report to the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer as the case may be and shall also co-ordinate with the Compliance Officer and 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would be responsible to ensure timely, adequate, uniform and universal dissemination of information and disclosure of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information (“UPSI”) pursuant to this Code as required under the Regulations so as to avoid selective disclosure.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 CIRO shall ensure that information shared with analysts and research personnel is not UPSI. The CIRO shall be responsible for overseeing and co-ordinating disclosure of UPSI to analysts, shareholders and media, and educating Employees on disclosure policies and procedures.

CIRO 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 CIRO for approval. Any such information shall be made public or published on behalf of the Company only if the same is approved by the CIRO. In case of doubt, the CIRO shall consult and seek approval of the Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer 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 CIRO about such disclosure. The CIRO will then promptly disseminate the information so as to make such information generally available.

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 CIRO / Corporate Communications / Compliance Officer.

The CIRO shall on receipt of requests as aforesaid, consult the Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer as the case may be and send an appropriate and fair response to the same.

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

All requests/queries received shall be documented and as far as practicable, the CIRO shall request for such queries/requests in writing. No disclosure in response to the queries/request shall be made by the CIRO, unless the Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer approves the same.

Disclosure/ dissemination of UPSI with special reference to analysts, institutional investors:

No person, except those authorized by the CIRO, shall disclose any information relating to the Company's Securities to analysts and research persons. The CIRO 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 CISO, in advance. The CISO shall ensure 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. The CISO should tackle the unanticipated questions carefully. The unanticipated questions may be noted and a considered response be given later in consultation with the Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer. If the answer to any question requires dissemination of UPSI, the CISO shall report the same to the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer and obtain necessary approval for its dissemination to the Stock Exchanges/public announcement through press. The CISO shall, after dissemination of such UPSI, respond to such unanticipated questions.

The CISO shall handle all the UPSI on a need-to- know basis only. In case of doubt, the CISO shall consult and seek approval of the Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer before dissemination of such information.

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. The Policy on Legitimate Purpose is enclosed as **Annexure A**.

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 or confidentiality notice 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 CISO who may be accompanied by any other Employee(s) of the Company. In order to avoid misquoting or misrepresentation, the CISO can make transcripts or arrangements for recording the discussions at the meeting. Pursuant to point 7 of Schedule A of PIT regulations, the company should preserve the recordings of meetings and conference calls for a period of 1 year. The Company may ask for recordings of call(s) that are hosted by outside parties and preserve such recordings for a period of one year.

Simultaneous release of information:

Whenever the Company proposes to organise 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 CISO 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 Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer.

Medium of disclosure/ dissemination:

The Company shall disseminate all credible and concrete UPSI 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 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 CISO may mark a copy of the press release to Chief - Group Corporate Affairs and Media, Tata Sons Private Limited, simultaneously for supplementing the Group's website: www.tata.com.

The information filed by the Company with the Stock Exchanges under the Stock Exchange Listing Agreement 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.

Annexure A

Policy on Determination of Legitimate Purpose

[Under Regulation 3(2A) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015]

[Annexure to IHCL Code of Corporate Disclosure Practices]

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 Tata 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)*)

This policy was first adopted effective from April 1, 2019. Amended subsequently in line with the revised regulations.

2. Applicability (As specified in Code)

This policy is applicable to all Insiders.

3. Definitions

(a) "**Connected Person**" means Connected Person as defined under Regulations 2(1)(d)).

(b) "**Deemed Connected Person**" means Deemed Connected Person as defined under Regulations

(c) "**Insider**" means any person who is

i) a Connected Person or

ii) in possession of or having access to Unpublished Price Sensitive Information. (Regulation 2(1)(g))

(d) "**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, delistings, disposals and expansion of business 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 ratings other than ESG ratings;
- (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/defaults by the company, its promoters, directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) or subsidiary or arrest of KMP, 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
- (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 name 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 Financial Officer/Company Secretary from time to time. (*Regulation 2(1)(n)*)

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

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

4. 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 requires 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.

5. Process for sharing UPSI

The insider may conduct the following steps while sharing UPSI:

- i) Satisfy that information is UPSI and sharing 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 or send a confidentiality notice.

- 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.

6. System Audit

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

7. Policy Review

The Policy shall be reviewed periodically in accordance with review of internal control and check as well as changes or any regulatory requirements from time to time.

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

Last Amendment on July 17, 2025