



RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS POLICY

(Last reviewed on April 16, 2025)

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS POLICY

1. OBJECTIVE

This policy will ensure that related party transactions of the Company are carried out in a transparent manner i.e. in ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis as per the legal provisions. This policy also aims at providing guidance in situations of potential conflict of interest and compliance matters relating to related party transactions.

This policy has been framed as per with the requirements of RBI Master Direction No. RBI/DNBR/2016-17/45 DNBR. PD. 008/03.10.119/2016-17 dated September 01, 2016 on Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016. This policy will guide the Company to effectively comply with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and its amendments thereto, the rules made thereunder ("**Companies Act, 2013**"), Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ("**SEBI Listing Regulations**"), Accounting Standards as issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Income Tax Act, 1961 and the rules made thereunder, and such other statutes as may be put in place, in relation to corporate governance and related party transactions ("**Applicable Law**").

In order to comply with these requirements, this policy on related party transactions ("**Policy**") is adopted for implementation by the Board of Directors of the Company (the "**Board**").

2. SCOPE

This Policy shall be applied in:

- a. Identifying related parties, updating and maintaining the database of such persons/entities;
- b. Ascertaining that the transactions entered with the related parties are in 'ordinary course of business' and at 'arm's length basis';
- c. Identifying related party transactions;
- d. Obtaining approvals before entering into any related party transactions;
- e. Determining the disclosures / compliances to be adhered in relation to the related party transactions.

3. DEFINITIONS

- a. "**Annual Consolidated Turnover**" is defined as Total Income (i.e. Interest earned plus Other Income) of the last audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.
- b. "**Arm's Length Transaction / Basis**" means a transaction between two Related Parties that is conducted as if they were unrelated, so that there is no conflict of interest.
- c. "**Audit Committee**" means the audit committee of the Board.
- d. "**Director**" means the director of the Company.
- e. "**Key Managerial Personnel**" or "**KMPs**" means key managerial personnel as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and includes:

- (i) Managing Director, or Chief Executive Officer or Manager;
 - (ii) Whole Time Director;
 - (iii) Company Secretary;
 - (iv) Chief Financial Officer;
 - (v) 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; or
 - (vi) Such other officer as may be prescribed.
- f. **“Material Modification”** means any modification, either individually or taken together with any previous modification, made in the nature, value/exposure, or other terms and conditions of any on-going or proposed Related Party Transaction, as originally approved by the Audit Committee and/or shareholders, which has the effect of variation in the approved value of the transaction, by 25% or more or Rs. 250 crore, whichever is higher, or by which the transaction ceases to be in ordinary course and/or on arms’ length or such other parameter as may be determined by the Audit Committee from time to time.

Provided that, a modification mandated pursuant to change in law, or pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of the approved transaction/contract, or resulting from change in constitution of either of the parties pursuant to schemes of arrangement (e.g. merger, amalgamation, demerger, etc.), or is of a nature which is purely technical and does not result in substantive change or alteration of rights, interests, and obligations of any of the parties, or is uniformly affected for similar transactions with unrelated parties shall not be regarded as material modification.

- g. **“Material Related Party Transaction”** shall have the same meaning as given to ‘a transaction with a related party shall be considered material’ under the SEBI Listing Regulations, as may be amended from time to time. i.e. a transaction with a related party shall be considered material if the transaction(s) to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds ten percent of the Annual Consolidated Turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the listed entity or rupees one thousand crore, whichever is lower.

Notwithstanding the above, 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 individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceed five percent of the Annual Consolidated Turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.

- h. **“Ordinary Course of Business”** shall mean the usual transactions, customs and practices carried on generally by the Non-Banking Financial Companies and shall include:
- i. transactions covered in the ‘main objects’ or the ‘objects incidental’ to attainment of the main objects as envisaged in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company,
 - ii. transactions which are usually carried on by any Non-Banking Financial Company
 - iii. transactions which has been done by the Company regularly in last three (3) years,
 - iv. transactions done with a related party on a similar basis as of a third party,

- v. transaction or activity that is necessary, normal, regular and incidental to the business and involves significant amount of money or managerial resources that generates income for the Company.
- i. **“Related Party”** means a related party as defined under the Applicable Law.
- j. **Related Party Transaction”** means a transfer of resources, services or obligations between:
 - i. the Company and a related party or
 - ii. the Company and any other person or entity, the purpose and effect of which is to benefit a related party of the Company;regardless of whether a price is charged and a “transaction” with a related party shall be construed to include a single transaction or a group of transactions in a contract, and includes transactions as defined as a “related party transaction” under Applicable Law.

Aforesaid clause j (ii) shall be applicable with effect from April 1, 2023 or any other date as may be prescribed under SEBI Listing Regulation.

k. **“Exempted Related Party Transactions”**

- i. Corporate actions by subsidiaries of a listed entity and corporate actions received by the listed entity or its subsidiaries which are uniformly applicable / offered to all shareholders in proportion to their shareholding.
- ii. Acceptance of current account deposits or saving account deposits by banks and payment of interest thereon in compliance with the directions issued by RBI from time to time.
- iii. Retail purchases from any listed entity or its subsidiary by its directors or its employees, without establishing a business relationship and at the terms which are uniformly applicable / offered to all employees and directors.
- iv. Transactions which are in the nature of payment of statutory dues, statutory fees or statutory charges entered into between an entity on one hand and the Central Government or any State Government or any combination thereof on the other hand shall be exempted from shareholders approval for related party transaction.

4. **IDENTIFICATION OF RELATED PARTY AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

- a. The Company shall identify and keep on record its related parties as per Applicable Law.
- b. If a Director, Key Managerial Personnel wishes to enter into a Related Party Transaction with the Company involving either him/her or his/her relative shall give a notice to the Company along with all relevant details and documents.
- c. Notice of any Related Party Transactions, referred above shall be given well in advance so that the Company has adequate time to obtain additional information or documents about the proposed Related Party Transactions, if necessary, which is required to be placed before the Audit Committee to enable it to approve the said transactions.

- d. The Company shall obtain, disclosure of related parties from its Directors and KMP annually. The list of related parties maintained by the Company would be based on disclosures received by it from Directors and KMP and other concerned entities/ individuals.
- e. Additionally, every Director and KMP shall make an annual disclosure as required under Section 184(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with applicable rules made there under as may be amended from time to time.
- f. Every Director and KMP shall also promptly intimate any change in the disclosures mentioned above.

5. REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

5.1 Approval of the Audit Committee:

- A. Every Related Party Transaction and subsequent Material Modifications thereto shall be subject to the 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 the following guidelines:
 - (i) Audit Committee shall consider following factors/ criteria for granting omnibus approval, which shall include the following:

#	Particulars	Details
1	Repetitiveness of the transactions (in past or future);	More than One
2	Maximum value of the transactions, in aggregate, which can be allowed under the omnibus route in a year;	As determined by the Audit Committee from time to time
3	The maximum value per transaction which can be allowed;	As determined by the Audit Committee from time to time
4	Extent and manner of disclosures to be made to the Audit Committee at the time of seeking omnibus approval;	As determined by the Audit Committee from time to time
5	Review, at such intervals as the Audit Committee may deem fit, Related Party Transactions entered into by the Company pursuant to each of the omnibus approval made;	At least quarterly
6	Transactions which cannot be subject to the omnibus approval by the Audit Committee.	As per this Policy including provisions of Clause 5.1 (C)
7	Justification for the need of omnibus approval and in the interest of the Company.	Repetitive nature, Interest of Company and Administrative Convenience

- (ii) The Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval in accordance with the provisions of Rule 6A of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 23 (3) of the SEBI Listing Regulations for Related Party Transactions which are of repetitive/regular nature proposed to be entered into.

Provided that 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.

- (iii) The omnibus approval shall be valid for a period of one year and shall require fresh approval after expiry of one year.
 - (iv) Omnibus approval shall not be granted for transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the assets of the Company.
 - (v) In determining whether to approve a Related Party Transaction, the Audit Committee shall consider (among other aspects it deems relevant), if there are clearly demonstrable reasons from the Company's business point of view, to enter into a transaction with a Related Party.
 - (vi) Audit Committee shall review, on a quarterly basis, the details of RPTs entered into by the Company pursuant to each of the omnibus approval given.
- B. Any member of the Audit Committee who has a potential interest in any Related Party Transaction shall abstain from discussion and voting on the approval of the Related Party Transaction. Only those members of the Audit Committee, who are independent directors, shall approve related party transactions.
- C. 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 at least more than fifty per cent. of the debentures in value, on the basis of voting including e-voting.
- D. After obtaining approval of the debenture holders, approval of the shareholders through resolution shall be obtained
- E. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the following Related Party Transactions shall not require approval of Audit Committee:
- i) the issue of specified securities on a preferential basis, subject to compliance of the requirements under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;
 - ii) the following corporate actions by the listed entity which are uniformly applicable/offered to all shareholders in proportion to their shareholding:
 - a. payment of dividend;
 - b. subdivision or consolidation of securities;
 - c. issuance of securities by way of a rights issue or a bonus issue; and
 - d. buy-back of securities.

In connection with any review of a Related Party Transaction, the Audit Committee has authority to modify or waive any procedural requirements of this Policy, subject to compliance with the Applicable Law.

5.2 Approval of the Board of Directors:

- (A) The following Related Party Transactions shall be placed before the Board of Directors for approval, after the approval of the Audit Committee:
 - (i) Related Party Transactions referred by the Audit Committee including Material Related Party Transactions and subsequent Material Modifications thereto;
 - (ii) Related Party Transactions **not** on Arm’s Length Basis, and/or;
 - (iii) Related Party Transactions **not** in the Ordinary Course of Business.

- (B) The agenda of the Board meeting at which the resolution is proposed to be moved shall disclose the details as required under the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure) Requirements, Regulations, 2015.

- (C) Any Director interested in any contract or arrangement with a Related Party shall not be present at the meeting during discussions on the subject matter of the resolution relating to such contract or arrangement.

5.3 Approval of the Shareholders:

- (A) Prior approval of the shareholders of the Company shall be obtained for Material Related Party Transactions and subsequent Material Modifications under SEBI Listing Regulations, by way of an ordinary resolution.

- (B) Any Related Party Transaction which is not in the Ordinary Course of Business and/or not on Arm’s Length Basis, and crosses prescribed threshold limit as per Companies Act, 2013 will require prior approval of the shareholders.

No Related Party shall vote to approve on such resolution whether the entity is a Related Party to the particular transaction or not. However, the said requirement would not be applicable in respect of a resolution plan approved under Section 31 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, subject to the event being disclosed to the recognized stock exchanges within one day of the resolution plan being approved.

- (C) The explanatory statement to be annexed to the notice of a general meeting convened shall contain such particulars as required under the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI Listing Regulations.

The approval policy framework is given below:

Audit Committee Approval	Board Approval	Shareholders’ Approval
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior approval of all Related Party Transactions except items mentioned in 5.1 (C) above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related Party Transactions referred by Audit Committee for approval of the Board • Related Party Transactions not in the Ordinary Course of Business and not on Arm’s Length Basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval by Ordinary resolution for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Material Related Party Transactions (b) Related Party Transactions not in Ordinary Course of Business and/or not at Arm’s Length Basis and crosses prescribed threshold limit as per Companies Act, 2013.

6. **DECISION REGARDING TRANSACTIONS IN ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS AND AT ARM'S LENGTH BASIS**

The Audit Committee or the Board shall after considering the materials placed before them judge if the transaction is in the Ordinary Course of Business on an Arm's Length Basis.

7. **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS NOT APPROVED UNDER THIS POLICY**

Ratification of related party transactions

The members of the audit committee, who are independent directors, may ratify related party transactions within three months from the date of the transaction or in the immediate next meeting of the audit committee, whichever is earlier, subject to the following conditions:

- i. The value of the ratified transaction(s) with a related party, whether entered into individually or taken together, during a financial year shall not exceed rupees one crore.
- ii. Transaction is non-material under Regulation 23(1) of LODR.
- iii. Rationale for inability to seek prior approval for the transaction shall be placed before the audit committee at the time of seeking ratification.
- iv. Ratification details to be disclosed along with the disclosures of related party transactions in terms of the provisions 23 of sub-regulation (9) of LODR in half-yearly RPT disclosures.
- v. Any other conditions as specified by the audit committee.

Provided that failure to seek ratification of the audit committee shall render the transaction voidable at the option of the audit committee and if the transaction is with a related party to any director, or is authorized by any other director, the director(s) concerned shall indemnify the listed entity against any loss incurred by it.”

8. **POLICY REVIEW**

The Policy shall be reviewed by the Board at least once every two years and updated accordingly.

In case of any subsequent changes in the provisions of the SEBI Regulations or the Companies Act, 2013 and rules thereunder or other applicable law, the relevant amended provisions would prevail over the Policy and the provisions in the Policy would be modified in due course to make it consistent with law.

9. **DISCLOSURE**

Appropriate disclosures as required by the Companies Act, 2013, SEBI Listing Regulations and Reserve Bank of India will be made in the Annual Return and the Board's Report of the Company. This Policy shall be disclosed on the website of the Company.