

SREI EQUIPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (RPTs) POLICY

1. Preamble

The Related Party Transactions Policy provides a framework to regulate transactions between Srei Equipment Finance Limited (“Company”) and its Related Parties based on the applicable laws and regulations applicable on the Company.

2. Definitions

“**Related Party**” means a related party as defined under sub-section (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 or under the applicable accounting standards and as per sub-regulation (zb) of regulation 2(1) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Pursuant to Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013, related party with reference to a Company, means:

- i. a Director or his relative;
 - ii. a Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) or his relative;
 - iii. a Firm, in which a director, manager or his relative is a partner;
 - iv. a Private Company in which a director or manager or his relative is a member or director;
 - v. a Public Company in which a director or manager is a director and holds along with his relatives, more than 2% (two per cent) of its paid-up share capital; .
 - vi. any body corporate whose board of directors, managing director, or manager is accustomed to act in accordance with the advice, directions or instructions of a director or manager ;
 - vii. any person under whose advice, directions or instructions a director or manager is accustomed to act;
- Provided that nothing in sub-clauses vi and vii shall apply to the advice, directions or instructions given in a professional capacity;
- viii. any company which is a holding, subsidiary or an associate company of the Company;
 - ix. any company which is a subsidiary of a holding company to which it is also a subsidiary;
 - x. any company which is an investing company or the venturer of the Company

For the purpose of clause x above, “the investing company or the venturer of a company” means a body corporate whose investment in the Company would result in the Company becoming an associate company of the body corporate.

- xi. Director (other than Independent Director) or KMP of the holding company or his relative;

Further as per Regulation 2(1)(zb) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 related party also includes the following:

- (a) any person or entity forming a part of the promoter or promoter group of the Company; or
- (b) any person or any entity, holding equity shares:
 - (i) of twenty per cent or more; or
 - (ii) of ten per cent or more, with effect from April 1, 2023;

in the Company either directly or on a beneficial interest basis as provided under section 89 of the Companies Act, 2013, at any time, during the immediate preceding financial year; shall be deemed to be a related party.

“**Relative**” means relative as defined under Section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Specification of Definition Details) Rules, 2014 and includes anyone who is related to another, if -

- i. They are members of a Hindu Undivided Family (HUF);
- ii. They are husband and wife ; or
- iii. Father (including step-father)
- iv. Mother (including step-mother)
- v. Son (including step-son)
- vi. Son’s wife
- vii. Daughter
- viii. Daughter’s husband
- ix. Brother (including step-brother)
- x. Sister (including step-sister).

“**Associate Company**” means a company which has significant influence but which is not a

subsidiary of the Company having such influence and includes a joint venture company.

For the purpose of this item:

- a. **“Significant Influence”** means control of at least 20% (twenty per cent) of the total voting power or control of or participation in business decisions under an agreement.
- b. **“Joint Venture”** means a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

“Control” shall include the right to appoint majority of the directors or to control the management or policy decisions exercisable by a person or persons acting individually or in concert, directly or indirectly, including by virtue of their shareholding or management rights or shareholders agreements or voting agreements or in any other manner.

“Related Party Transaction” shall mean any of the following transactions entered into by the Company with any of its Related Parties which are, either not in the ordinary course of business or not on arm’s length basis:

- a. sale, purchases or supply of any goods or materials;
- b. selling or otherwise disposing of, or buying, property of any kind;
- c. leasing of property of any kind;
- d. availing or rendering of any services;
- e. appointment of any agent for purchases or sale of goods, materials, services or property;
- f. such related party’s appointment to any office or place of profit in the company, its subsidiary company or associate company; and
- g. underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof, of the company.
- h. A transaction involving a transfer of resources, services or obligations between:
 - i. the Company or any of its subsidiaries on one hand and a related party of the Company or any of its subsidiaries on the other hand; or
 - ii. the Company or any of its subsidiaries on one hand, and any other person or entity on the other hand, the purpose and effect of which is to benefit a related party of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, with effect from April 1, 2023;

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.

However, the following shall not be a related party transaction:

- (a) 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;
- (b) the following corporate actions by the Company which are uniformly applicable/offered to all shareholders in proportion to their shareholding:
 - iii. payment of dividend;
 - iv. subdivision or consolidation of securities;
 - v. issuance of securities by way of a rights issue or a bonus issue; and
 - vi. buy-back of securities.
- (c) acceptance of fixed deposits by the Company at the terms uniformly applicable/offered to all shareholders/public, subject to disclosure of the same along with the disclosure of related party transactions every six months to the stock exchange(s), in the format as specified by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

“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.

“¹Material Related Party Transaction” means a transaction with a related party if the transaction / transactions to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) crore or 10% (ten per cent) of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company, 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 into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceed 5% (five percent) of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.

“Office or Place of Profit” means any office or place:

- i. where such office or place is held by a director, if the director holding it receives from the company anything by way of remuneration over and above the remuneration to which he is entitled as director, by way of salary, fee, commission, perquisites, any rent free

¹ The revised definition of “Material related party transaction” shall be effective from 1st April, 2023.

accommodation, or otherwise;

- ii. where such office or place is held by an individual other than a director or by any firm, private company or other body corporate, if the individual, firm, private company or body corporate holding it receives from the company anything by way of remuneration, salary, fee, commission, perquisites, any rent-free accommodation, or otherwise;

“Responsibility Officer” means the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the Company. The Board may, where it is considered necessary so to do, appoint such other officer as it may consider proper as such Responsibility Officer(s).

“Act” means the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder.

“Applicable Laws” means the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder and include any other statute, law, standards, regulations or other governmental instruction relating to Related Party Transactions.

All terms not defined herein shall take their meaning from the Applicable Laws.

3. Policy

All RPTs must be reported to the Audit Committee and referred for approval by the Committee in accordance with this Policy. The Audit Committee of the Company shall approve and subsequently modify transactions of the Company with related parties.

Further, in case of transaction, other than transactions referred to in Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, and where Audit Committee does not approve the transaction, it shall make its recommendations to the Board of Directors of the Company.

All specific RPTs covered under Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 shall require approval of the Board except for transactions entered into by the Company in its Ordinary Course of Business and which are on an arm’s length basis.

The agreement for transactions covered under Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) read together with the rules thereto would require prior approval of the Shareholders through ordinary resolutions for the transactions that exceed the specified threshold limits as mentioned in the Act and no member of the Company shall vote on such resolution, to approve any contract or arrangement, which may be entered into by the Company, if such member is a related party.

Further, also that the requirement of Shareholder’s approval as mentioned above shall not be applicable to a company in which ninety per cent. or more members, in number, are relatives of promoters or are related parties.

4. Identification of Related Parties

The Responsibility Officer shall at all times:

- a) Identify and keep on record list of Company's Related Parties, along with their requisite details.
- b) The Responsibility Officer shall identify such functional heads, departmental heads and such other employees (Designated Employees) who are responsible for entering into contracts/ arrangements/ agreements with entities for and on behalf of the Company and circulate the list of Related Parties to all such Designated Employees of the Company along with the approval thresholds for entering into transactions with such listed Related Parties.
- c) The Responsibility Officer shall also set down the mechanism for reporting of such transactions proposed to be entered or entered with related parties by such Designated Employees as specified in (b) above.
- d) The record of Related Parties shall be updated whenever necessary and shall be reviewed at least once in every six months.
- e) With regard to low value Transactions (all transactions with Related Parties below value of Rs. 1 (one) crore per transaction), internal systems may be created to ensure that the Designated Employees approving the transactions are not related to the contracting parties and alternative approving authorities are put in place.
- f) The Responsibility Officer shall be responsible for implementation and monitoring of the Company's RPT Policy at all times and submit a half yearly report of the same to the Audit Committee for review.

5. Identification of Potential RPTs

Each Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel (SMP) is responsible for providing notice to the Board or Audit Committee of any potential RPT, involving him or her or his or her Relative, including any additional information about the transaction that the Board/Audit Committee may reasonably request.

The Board/Audit Committee will determine whether the transaction, does, in fact, constitute a RPT requiring compliance with this Policy.

The Company strongly prefers to receive such notice of any potential Related Party Transaction well in advance so that the Audit Committee/Board has adequate time to obtain and review information about the proposed transaction

6. Review and Approval of RPTs

I. Audit Committee Approval

RPTs, if any, will be referred to the Audit Committee for review and approval, wherever applicable.

The Audit Committee may grant Omnibus Approval for RPTs proposed to be entered into by the Company subject to the following conditions:

- i. It shall, after obtaining approval of the Board of Directors, lay down the criteria for granting the omnibus approval in line with the Policy which shall include the following, namely:
 - (a) maximum value of the transactions, in aggregate, which can be allowed under the omnibus route in a year;
 - (b) the maximum value per transaction which can be allowed;
 - (c) extent and manner of disclosures to be made to the Audit Committee at the time of seeking omnibus approval;
 - (d) review, at such intervals as the Audit Committee may deem fit, related party transaction entered into by the company pursuant to each of the omnibus approval made;
 - (e) transactions which cannot be subject to the omnibus approval by the Audit Committee.
- ii. The Audit Committee shall consider the following factors while specifying the criteria for making omnibus approval, namely:
 - (a) repetitiveness of the transactions (in past or in future);
 - (b) justification for the need of omnibus approval.
- iii. It shall satisfy itself regarding the need for such omnibus approval for transactions of repetitive nature and that such approval is in the interest of the Company.
- iv. Such omnibus approval shall specify –
 - The name/s of the related party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum amount of transaction that can be entered into;
 - The indicative base price / current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price if any, and
 - any other information relevant or important for the Audit Committee to take a decision on the proposed transaction.

Provided that where the need for RPT 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 (One) crore per transaction.

- v. Such omnibus approvals shall be valid for a period not exceeding 1 (one) financial year and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of 1 (one) financial year.
- vi. Omnibus approval shall not be made for transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the undertaking of the Company.
- vii. Any other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit.

Any Member of the Audit Committee who has a potential interest in any RPT will recuse himself or herself and abstain from discussion and voting on the approval of the RPT.

In order to review a RPT, the Audit Committee will be furnished with all relevant material information of the RPT, including the terms of the transaction, the business purpose of the transaction, the benefits to the Company and to the Related Party, and any other relevant matters.

In determining whether to approve a RPT, the Audit Committee will consider the following factors, among others, to the extent relevant to the RPT:

- Name of the related party and the nature of relationship
- Nature and duration of transaction and material terms including the value, if any
- Any advance paid or received for the contract or arrangement, if any
- The manner of determining the pricing and whether the terms of the RPT are fair and on arm's length basis to the Company
- Business rationale for such transactions.

In case of related party transaction, other than transactions referred to in Section 188 of the Act, and where Audit Committee does not approve the transaction, it shall make its recommendations to the Board. Further, in case any related party transaction involving any amount not exceeding Rupees 1 (one) crore is entered into by a director or officer of the Company without obtaining the approval of the Audit Committee and it is not ratified by the Audit Committee within 3 (three) months from the date of the transaction, such transaction shall be voidable at the option of the Audit Committee and if the transaction is with the related party to any director or is authorised by any other director, the director concerned shall indemnify the Company against any loss incurred by it.

The requirement of obtaining Audit Committee approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the Company with related parties by the Audit Committee shall not apply to a transaction, other than a transaction referred to in Section 188, between a holding company and its wholly owned subsidiary company.

The Audit Committee shall evaluate and approve regarding granting loans and advances to

directors, their relatives and to entities where directors or their relatives have major shareholding. The evaluation and approval should be based as per the Credit Policy of the Company.

II. Board Approval

If the Audit Committee determines that a RPT or should be brought before the Board, or it is mandatory under any Applicable law for Board to approve a RPT then the considerations set forth above shall apply to the Board's review and approval of the matter, with such modification as may be necessary or appropriate under the circumstances.

III. Shareholder's Approval

If the Audit Committee and the Board determines that a RPT should be brought before the Shareholders, or it is mandatory under any Applicable law for the shareholders to approve a RPT, then such shareholder approval, as may be necessary or appropriate under the circumstances, shall be obtained and the considerations set forth above shall apply to the Shareholders' approval of the matter. However, no member of the Company shall vote to approve such resolution which may be approved by the Company, if such member is a related party.

The following related party transactions (s) shall require prior approval of the shareholders:

- (a) Contracts or arrangements with respect to clauses (a) to (e) of sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 15 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 , with criteria as mentioned below:
 - (i) sale, purchase or supply of any goods or material, directly or through appointment of agent, amounting to 10% (ten per cent) or more of the turnover of the Company, as mentioned in clause (a) and clause (e) respectively of sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013;
 - (ii) selling or otherwise disposing of or buying property of any kind, directly or through appointment of agent, amounting to 10% (ten per cent) or more of net worth of the Company, as mentioned in clause (b) and clause (e) respectively of sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013;
 - (iii) leasing of property any kind amounting to 10% (ten per cent) or more of the turnover of the Company, as mentioned in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013;
 - (iv) availing or rendering of any services, directly or through appointment of agent, amounting to 10% (ten per cent) or more of the turnover of the Company as mentioned in clause (d) and clause (e) respectively of sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013;

The aforesaid limits specified in sub-clause (i) to (iv) shall apply for transaction or transactions to be entered into either individually or taken together with the previous transactions during a financial year.

- (b) where the transaction or transactions to be entered into is for related party's appointment to any office or place of profit in the Company, its subsidiary company or associate company at a monthly remuneration exceeding Rs. 2.5 (two and a half) lakh as mentioned in clause (f) of sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013;
- (c) where the transaction or transactions to be entered into is for remuneration for underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof, of the Company exceeding 1% (one per cent) of the net worth as as mentioned in clause (g) of sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The turnover or net worth referred in the above clauses shall be computed on the basis of the audited financial statement of the preceding financial year.

In case of a wholly owned subsidiary, for the Related Party Transactions (RPTs) specified in Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, the resolution passed by the holding company shall be sufficient for the purpose of entering into the RPTs between wholly owned subsidiary and the holding company.

For the Related Party Transactions (RPTs) covered under Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, transactions entered into between a holding company and its wholly owned subsidiary whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval are exempted from obtaining shareholders approval.

7. Requirement of fresh approvals for past contracts, if any

Contracts entered into by the Company, after making necessary compliances under the Companies Act, 1956, which already came into effect before the commencement of the Companies Act, 2013, i.e. 1st April 2014, will not require fresh approval till the expiry of the original term of such contracts.

8. RPTs not approved under this Policy

In the event the Company becomes aware of a RPT with a Related Party that has not been approved under this Policy prior to its consummation, the matter shall be reviewed by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee shall consider all of the relevant facts and circumstances regarding the RPT, and shall evaluate all options available to the Company, including ratification, revision or termination of the RPT. The Audit Committee shall also examine the facts and circumstances pertaining to the failure of reporting such RPT to the Committee under this Policy, and shall take any such action it deems appropriate.

In any case, where the Audit Committee determines not to ratify a RPT that has been commenced

without approval, the Audit Committee, as appropriate, may direct additional actions including, but not limited to, immediate discontinuation or rescission of the transaction. The Audit Committee has authority to modify or waive any procedural requirements of this Policy.

9. Existing Related Party Transactions (RPTs)

This Policy shall operate prospectively and all the agreements which have been entered before the effective date of this Policy and are in accordance with the then prevailing laws shall be valid and effective.

This Policy will be communicated to all Directors, KMPs, functional heads and other concerned executives of the Company.

10. Register

The Company shall maintain Registers of RPT(s) in Form MBP 4 or such other form as may be prescribed under the Applicable Laws.

11. Disclosures/Amendment

Necessary disclosures shall be made by the Company in its Annual Report as may be required under applicable laws.

Pursuant to Section 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013, particulars of contracts or arrangements with related parties referred to in Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 shall be disclosed in the Director's Report in the prescribed format.

Pursuant to Regulation 53 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Annual Report of the Company shall contain the related party disclosures as specified in Para A of Schedule V of the said regulations.

The Company shall, disclose the Policy on dealing with Related Party Transactions (RPTs) on its website and a web link thereto may be provided in the Annual Report of the Company.

The rights to interpret/amend/modify this Policy vests in the Audit Committee/ Board of Directors of the Company. Further, this Policy shall be reviewed by the Audit Committee/ Board of Directors at least once every 3 (three) years and updated accordingly.

Any matter not provided for in this Policy shall be handled in accordance with applicable laws, and the Company's Articles of Association.

This Policy is in conformity with Applicable Laws. In case any clause / provision of this Policy is inconsistent with Applicable Laws, the provisions of such Laws shall prevail. Any subsequent amendment / modification in the Applicable Laws shall automatically apply to this Policy.

Place: Kolkata
Date: 08.07.2022

By the order of the Administrator

sd/-
Company Secretary

This Policy has been reviewed by the Corporate Governance and Audit Committee at its meeting held on 08.07.2022 and recommended by Core Strategic Committee at its meeting held on 08.07.2022 to the Administrator and will become effective on and after 08.07.2022 as approved by the Administrator on 08.07.2022.

Note: *"In exercise of the powers conferred on the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under Section 45-IE (1) of the RBI Act, 1934, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued an Order / Press Release w.r.t. the Supersession of the Board of Directors of Srei Equipment Finance Limited with immediate effect. Shri Rajneesh Sharma has been appointed as the Administrator under Section 45-IE(2) of the RBI Act, 1934. Further, pursuant to the Order dated 8th October, 2021 of the National Company Law Tribunal, Kolkata Bench ("NCLT"), corporate insolvency resolution process ("CIRP") has been initiated against Srei Equipment Finance Limited as per the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 ("Code"). The affairs, business and property of Srei Equipment Finance Limited are being managed by the Administrator, Mr. Rajneesh Sharma, who acts as agent of the Company only and without any personal liability.*

Therefore, any reference to the words "Board/ Committee" in the Policy/Code shall be referred to as "Administrator/Core Strategic Committee/Any other Committee" till the Policy/Code is modified/revised or till the completion of CIRP.