

# *POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS*

## **1. PREAMBLE**

The Company is committed to practicing the maximum transparency in the conduct of Related Party Transactions in sync with its corporate governance philosophy based on the objective of continuing ethical conduct in fulfilling its responsibilities and recognizes that Related Party Transactions can present a risk of actual or apparent conflicts of interest of the Directors, Senior Management etc. with the interest of the Company.

The Board of Directors (the "Board") of RDB Realty & Infrastructure Limited (RDB or Company) has adopted the following policy on Related Party Transactions to regulate transactions between the Company and its Related Parties based on the applicable laws and regulations applicable to the Company.

## **2. OBJECTIVE**

This policy is framed as per the requirement of Regulation 23 of Securities And Exchange Board of India (Listing obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, entered into by the Company with the Stock Exchanges and in accordance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with The Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014. Related Party Transaction (RPT) transactions are appropriate only if they are in the best interest of the Company and its stakeholders in addition to being in conformity with the applicable laws. The Company is required to disclose each year in the Financial Statements RPT as well as the policy concerning RPT.

There being two sets of regulations governing RPT and RDB being a listed entity, more stringent of the two shall be adhered to in the conduct of RPT by the Company.

Policy has been designed to ensure the transparency of approval process and disclosures requirements for fairness in the conduct of RPT in accordance with the applicable laws. This policy shall supplement the Company's practices applicable to or involving the transactions with related persons. Further, the Board may amend this policy from time to time as may be required.

The Audit Committee of Directors ('Audit Committee'), shall review, approve and where permitted ratify Related Party Transactions based on this Policy in terms of the requirements under the above regulatory provisions as applicable.

## **3. APPLICABILITY**

This Policy shall come into force with effect from 1st April, 2014 and shall be applicable to transactions made with:-

- (a) Board of Directors & their Relatives
- (b) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of the Company and their Relatives, and
- (c) Other Related Parties, as defined hereinafter.

## 4. DEFINITIONS

**"Audit Committee or Committee"** means Committee of Board of Directors of the Company constituted under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and Listing agreement.

**"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. (Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013)

**"Board of Directors" or "Board"** in relation to a Company, means the collective body of Directors of the Company. (Section 2(10) of the Companies Act, 2013)

**"Control"** includes 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:

Provided that a director or officer of a target company shall not be considered to be in control over such target company, merely by virtue of holding such position; [As per SEBI (SAST) Regulation]

**"Key Managerial Personnel"** means, [Section 2(51) of the Companies Act, 2013]

- (i) Managing Director;
- (ii) Chief Executive Officer or manager;
- (iii) Whole- time director;
- (iv) Chief Financial Officer; and
- (v) Company Secretary

**"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, exceed(s) ten percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the company as per the last audited financial statements of the company. (Regulation 23 of Securities And Exchange Board of India (Listing obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015).

**"Policy"** means Related Party Transaction Policy.

**"Related Party"** means related party as defined in Regulation 2(zc) of Securities And Exchange Board of India (Listing obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 of the Listing Agreement and Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with The Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 which is as follows:

A 'related party' is a person or entity that is related to the company. Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party, directly or indirectly, in making financial and/or operating decisions and includes the following:

1. A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a company if that person:

a. is a related party under Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 which are as follows:

i. a director or his relative;

- ii. a key managerial personnel 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 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 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) a holding, subsidiary or an associate company of such company; or
- (B) a subsidiary of the holding company to which it is also a subsidiary.

ix. any company which is –

- (A) a holding, subsidiary or an associate company of such company; or
- (B) a subsidiary of a holding company to which it is also a subsidiary;

x. Director or key managerial personnel of the holding company or his relative with reference to a company; or

xi. Such other person(s) as may be prescribed.

- b. has control or joint control or significant influence over the company; or
- c. is a key management personnel of the company or of a parent of the company; or

2. An entity is related to a company if any of the following conditions applies:

- a) The entity is a related party under Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013; or
- b) The entity and the company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others); or
- c) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member); or
- d) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party; or
- e) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity; or

f) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the company or an entity related to the company. if the company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the company; or

g) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (1).

h) A person identified in (1) (b) has significant influence over the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

**"Related Party Transaction"** means

Pursuant to Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, Related Party Transactions mean, any contract or arrangement with a related party, with respect to—

(a) sale, purchase 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 purchase 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.

"Relative" means relative as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and includes anyone who is related

to another, if -

- They are members of a Hindu undivided family;
- They are husband and wife;
- Father (including step-father) Mother (including step-mother)
- Son (including step-son)
- Son's wife
- Daughter
- Daughter's husband
- Brother (including step-brother) Sister (including step-sister)

**"Approval by disinterested shareholders"** means, voting by shareholders in favour of the Special Resolution (with three fourth approving this), other than Directors and Promoters/Promoter Group.

## 5. POLICY

### Identification of Potential Related Party Transactions

Each Director and Key Managerial Personnel is responsible for providing notice to the Board or Audit Committee of any potential Related Party Transaction involving him or her or his or her relative, including any additional information about the transaction that the Board/Audit Committee may reasonably require. Audit Committee will determine whether the transaction does, in fact, constitute a Related Party Transaction requiring compliance with the Policy.

The Company strongly advocates receipt of 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.

## What is not a Related Party Transaction? (Transactions that are exempted)

The transaction entered into by the company is:

In ordinary course of business (this is not a defined term in the Act and will have to be interpreted on a case to case basis) i.e. a business as stated in main object(s) clause of the Memorandum of Association of the company and should be a business which is usual or customarily carried on by the company at regular intervals; but on the contrary Regulation 23 of Securities And Exchange Board of India (Listing obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 does not specify any exemption for Related Party Transactions entered in ordinary course of business.

and

On arm's length basis i.e. a transaction between two related parties that is conducted as if they were unrelated or in other words at competitive market rates prevailing, so that there is no conflict of interest. The price and other terms in the contract with the Related Party are to be similar as would be applicable to any third party.

However, in both the above circumstances a proof / evaluation is required to affirm that the transaction is not RPT. This would need to be consistent with domestic transfer pricing requirements as well under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

## Prohibitions related to Related Party Transactions

All Related Party Transactions shall require prior approval of Audit Committee.

As per Regulation 23 of Securities And Exchange Board of India (Listing obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, all Material Related Party Transactions shall require approval of the shareholders through special resolution and the Related Parties shall abstain from voting on such resolutions.

Further, as per Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 except with the prior approval by Special Resolution (SR) at a general meeting a Company shall not enter into a transaction or transactions, where the transaction or transactions to be enter into-

- a) as contracts or arrangements with respect to clauses (a) to (e) of sub-section (1) of Section 188 with criteria, as mentioned below:
  - i) Sale/Purchase or supply of any goods or materials >10% of the turnover OR Rs 100 Crores, whichever is lower.
  - ii) Selling/otherwise disposing/buying property of any kind >10 % of the net worth OR Rs 100 Crores, whichever is lower
  - iii) Leasing of property of any kind >10 % of the turnover OR Rs 100 Crores, whichever is lower.
  - iv) Availing or rendering any services >10% of the turnover OR Rs 50 Crores, whichever is lower.
  
- b) Appointment to any office or place of profit in the company/subsidiary/associate at a monthly remuneration exceeding Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

- c) Remuneration for underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives > 1% of the net worth of the Company.

## Review and Approval of Related Party Transactions

Related Party Transactions will be referred to the next regularly scheduled meeting of Audit Committee for review and approval. Any member of the Committee who has a potential interest in any Related Party Transaction will recuse himself or herself and abstain from discussion and voting on the approval of the Related Party Transaction.

To review a Related Party Transaction, the Committee will be provided with all relevant and complete material information of the Related Party Transaction, including the nature, terms and duration of the transaction, the business purpose, justification of the transaction, the benefits to the Company and to the Related Party, and any other relevant matters. In determining whether to approve a Related Party Transaction, the Committee will consider the following factors, among others, to the extent relevant to the Related Party Transaction:

- \_ Whether the terms of the Related Party Transaction are fair and on arm's length basis to the Company and would apply on the same basis if the transaction did not involve a Related Party;
- \_ Whether there are any compelling business reasons for the Company to enter into the Related Party Transaction and the nature of alternative transactions, if any;
- \_ Whether the Related Party Transaction would affect the independence of an independent director;
- \_ Whether the proposed transaction includes any potential reputational risk issues that may arise as a result of or in connection with the proposed transaction;
- \_ Whether the Company was notified about the Related Party Transaction before its commencement and if not, why pre-approval was not sought and whether subsequent ratification is allowed and would be detrimental to the Company; and
- \_ Whether the Related Party Transaction would present a conflict of interest for any Director or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company, taking into account the size of the transaction, direct or indirect nature of the director's, Key Managerial Personnel's or other Related Party's interest in the transaction and the ongoing nature of any proposed relationship and any other factors the Board/Committee deems relevant.

## Approval of the Board

If the Committee determines that a Related Party Transaction should be brought before the Board, or if the Board in any case elects to review any such matter or it is mandatory under any Law for the Board to approve the Related Party Transaction, then the considerations set out above shall apply to the Board's review and approval of the matter, with such modification(s) as may be necessary or appropriate under the circumstances.

## Approval of Shareholders

All "material" transactions, have to be approved by the "disinterested" shareholders by way of Special Resolution within three months from the date of entering into such contracts.

Prior approval of the shareholders is required for transaction having value exceeding the prescribed limit as specified in Sec 188 of the Act and Rules made thereunder.

## Reporting Requirements

The Company shall report in the Annual Report, the transactions that require the approval of the Board and shareholders with justification for entering into such contract or arrangement.

## Penalties

Notwithstanding the quantum of penalties having been raised in the Companies Act, 2013, violation of the provisions governing RPT also stipulates imprisonment upto one year.

Section 188:

(3) Where any contract or arrangement is entered into by a director or any other employee, without obtaining the consent of the Board or approval by a special resolution in the general meeting under sub-section (1) and if it is not ratified by the Board or, as the case may be, by the shareholders at a meeting within three months from the date on which such contract or arrangement was entered into, such contract or arrangement shall be voidable at the option of the Board and if the contract or arrangement is with a related party to any director, or is authorised by any other director, the directors concerned shall indemnify the company against any loss incurred by it.

(4) Without prejudice to anything contained in sub-section (3), it shall be open to the company to proceed against a director or any other employee who had entered into such contract or arrangement in contravention of the provisions of this section for recovery of any loss sustained by it as a result of such contract or arrangement.

(5) Any director or any other employee of a company, who had entered into or authorized the contract or arrangement in violation of the provisions of this section shall,—

(i) in case of listed company, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand rupees but which may extend to five lakh rupees, or with both; and

(ii) in case of any other company, be punishable with fine which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand rupees but which may extend to five lakh rupees.

## REVIEW

The policy shall be reviewed by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and the Board, from time to time as may be necessary.

This Policy will be communicated to all related parties, operational employees and other concerned persons of the Company and also uploaded on the web site of the Company.