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**Orient Green  
Power Company  
Limited**

# **POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**



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## **POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

### **1. Introduction**

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of Orient Green Power Company Limited (the “Company”) has adopted the following policy and procedures with regard to Related Party Transactions as defined below. The Audit Committee will review and may amend this policy from time to time. This policy will be applicable to the Company effective 1 October 2014. This policy is to regulate transactions between the Company and its Related Parties based on the laws and regulations applicable to the Company and also provides for materiality of related party transactions.

### **2. PURPOSE**

The Company has adopted this Policy upon the recommendation of the Audit Committee and the said Policy includes the materiality threshold and the manner of dealing with Related Party Transactions (“Policy”) in compliance with the requirements of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 23 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. Amendments, from time to time, to the Policy, if any, shall be considered by the Board based on the recommendations of the Audit Committee.

This Policy applies to transactions between the Company and one or more of its Related Parties. It provides a framework for governance and reporting of Related Party Transactions including material transactions.

This policy is framed based on the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and primarily intended to ensure the governance and reporting of transactions between the Company and its Related Parties as well as compliance with the relevant sections of the Companies Act, 2013. Such transactions are appropriate only if they are in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders. The Company is required to disclose each year in the Financial Statements certain transactions between the Company and Related Parties as well as policies concerning transactions with Related Parties



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### 3. DEFINITIONS

**“Audit Committee or Committee”** means “Audit Committee” constituted by the Board of Directors of the Company under provisions of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Companies Act, 2013, from time to time.

**“Board of Directors”** or **“Board”** means the Board of Directors of Orient Green Power Company Limited, as constituted from time to time.

**“Key Managerial Personnel”** or **“Key Management Personnel”** means Key Managerial Personnel as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder.

**“Policy”** means Related Party Transaction Policy.

**“Arm’s Length Transaction”** means a transaction between two related parties that is conducted as if they were unrelated

**“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.

**“Material Modification”** means modification(s) in the pricing or overall transaction value of a previously approved related party transaction having a variance of 20% (twenty percent) or more or a modification in the core nature of such transaction

**“Related Party”** will have the same meaning as defined under Section 2(76) of the Act, Regulation 2(1) (zb) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and applicable accounting standards as amended from time to time and includes the following:

- 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;

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- 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 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 on 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 a holding company to which it is also a subsidiary;
- c) an investing company or the venture of the company

Explanation—For the purpose of this clause, “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.

ix) such other persons as may be prescribed – a director (other than an independent director) or Key Managerial Personnel of the holding company or his relative, shall be deemed to be related party.

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

- a) *such entity is a related party under Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013; or*
- b) *such entity is a related party under the applicable accounting standards.”*

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**“Related Party Transaction”** shall have the meaning as defined under Regulation 2(1) (zc) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and as envisaged in Section 188(1) of the Act..

*Related Party Transaction” means a transaction involving a transfer of resources, services or obligations between*

- (i) a listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on one hand and a related party of the listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on the other hand; or*
- (ii) a listed entity 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 listed entity 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.*

*Provided that 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 which are uniformly applicable/offered to all shareholders in proportion to their shareholding:*

*i. payment of dividend;*

*ii. subdivision or consolidation of securities;*

*iii. issuance of securities by way of a rights issue or a bonus issue; and*

*iv. buy-back of securities.*

*(c) acceptance of fixed deposits by banks/Non-Banking Finance Companies 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 Board:*

*Provided further that this definition shall not be applicable for the units issued by mutual funds which are listed on a recognised stock exchange(s);”*

Any other term not defined herein shall have the same meaning as defined in the Companies Act, 2013, the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956 or any other applicable regulation, as amended

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**“Relatives”:**

Relative in relation to a Related Party shall have the same meaning as defined under Section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013 and includes anyone who is related in any one of the following manners—

- i. they are members of a Hindu Undivided Family;
- ii. they are husband and wife; or
- iii. one person is related to the other in such manner as may be prescribed, which is as follows:
  - (a) Father (including step-father)
  - (b) Mother (including step-mother)
  - (c) Son (including step-son)
  - (d) Son’s wife
  - (e) Daughter
  - (f) Daughter’s husband
  - (g) Brother (including step-brother)
  - (h) Sister (including step-sister)

**4. Procedure**

All Related Party Transactions must be reported to the Audit Committee for its approval in accordance with this Policy.

**4.1. Identification of Potential Related Party Transactions**

Each director and Key Managerial Personnel is responsible for providing Notice to the Company Secretary of any potential Related Party Transaction involving him/her or his or her relative, including any additional information about the transaction that the Board/Audit Committee may request, for being placed before the Audit Committee and the Board. The Board shall record the disclosure of interest and the Audit Committee will determine whether the transaction does, in fact, constitute a Related Party Transaction requiring compliance with this policy.

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## 4.2. Review and Approval of Related Party Transactions

The Audit Committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the details of related party transactions entered into by the Company or its subsidiary pursuant to each of the omnibus approval given.

Every Related Party Transactions and subsequent material modifications shall be subject to the prior approval of the Audit Committee whether at a meeting or by circulation

*-provided that only those members of the audit committee, who are independent directors, shall approve related party transactions*

*-Provided further that:*

*(a) the audit committee of the Company shall define “material modifications” and disclose it as part of the policy on materiality of related party transactions and on dealing with related party transactions.*

*(b) a related party transaction to which the subsidiary of the Company is a party but the Company is not a party, shall require prior approval of the audit committee of the Company if the value of such transaction whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year exceeds ten per cent of the annual consolidated turnover, as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.*

*(c) a related party transaction to which the subsidiary of a Company is a party but the company is not a party, shall require prior approval of the audit committee of the company if the value of such transaction whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds ten per cent of the annual standalone turnover, as per the last audited financial statements of the subsidiary.*

*(d) prior approval of the audit committee of the listed entity shall not be required for a related party transaction to which the listed subsidiary is a party, but the listed entity is not a party, if regulation 23 and sub-regulation (2) of regulation 15 of the regulations are applicable to such listed subsidiary*

*(e) remuneration and sitting fees paid by the listed entity or its subsidiary to its director, key managerial personnel or senior management, except who is part of promoter or promoter group, shall not require approval of the audit committee provided that the same is not material in terms of the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 23 of the regulation (f) 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:*

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- (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) the transaction is not material in terms of the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 23 of the regulation;*
  - (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) the details of ratification shall be disclosed along with the disclosures of related party transactions in terms of the provisions of sub-regulation (9) of regulation 23 of the regulation;*
  - (v) any other condition 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 authorised by any other director, the director(s) concerned shall indemnify the listed entity against any loss incurred by it*

Any member of the Committee who has a potential interest in any Related Party Transaction will abstain from discussion and voting on the approval of the Related Party Transaction.

In the case of frequent / regular / repetitive transactions which are in the normal course of business of the Company or its subsidiary, the Committee may grant omnibus approval as may be permitted by the Companies Act, 2013, details whereof are given in a separate section of this Policy.

Such omnibus approvals shall be valid for a period of not exceeding one year and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of one year

In exceptional cases, where a prior approval is not taken due to an inadvertent omission or due to unforeseen circumstances, the Committee may ratify the said transactions in accordance with this Policy as per the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

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 Board to approve the Related Party Transaction, then the Board shall consider and approve the Related Party Transaction and 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.

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#### **4.2.1 Consideration by the Committee in approving the proposed transactions**

To review a Related Party Transaction, the Committee will be provided with all relevant material information of the Related Party Transaction, 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. The information provided shall specifically cover the following:

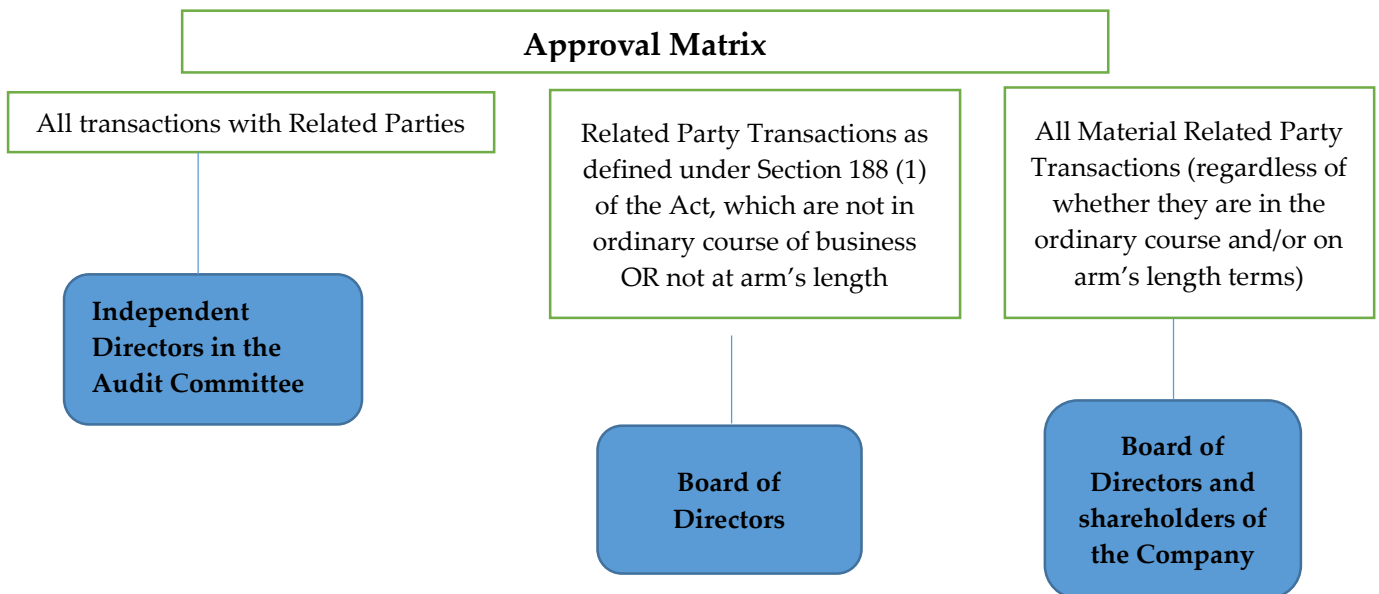
- i. the name of the related party and nature of relationship;
- ii. the nature, duration of the contract and particulars of the contract or arrangement;
- iii. the material terms of the contract or arrangement including the value, if any;
- iv. any advance paid or received for the contract or arrangement, if any;
- v. the manner of determining the pricing and other commercial terms, both included as part of contract and not considered as part of the contract;
- vi. whether all factors relevant to the contract have been considered, if not, the details of factors not considered with the rationale for not considering those factors; and
- vii. any other information relevant or important for the Committee to take a decision on the proposed transaction.

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:

- i. 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;
- ii. Whether there are any undue compelling business reasons for the Company to enter into the Related Party Transaction and the nature of alternative transactions, if any;

- iii. Whether the Related Party Transaction would affect the independence of the directors/KMP;
- iv. Whether the proposed transaction includes any potential reputational risk issues that may arise as a result of or in connection with the proposed transaction; and
- v. Whether the Related Party transaction would present an improper conflict of interest for any director or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company, taking into account the size of the transaction, the overall financial position of the Director, Executive, Officer or other Related Party, the 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.

If the Committee determines that a Related Party Transaction should be brought before the Board and the Board may consider and approve the Related Party Transaction.



### 4.3. Material Related Party Transaction

A transaction with a related party shall be considered material if the transaction / transactions to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds rupees one thousand crore or ten percent of the consolidated annual turnover as per the last audited financial statements of the company, whichever is lower.



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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, exceeds five percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the company as per the last audited financial statements of the company.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the following Related Party Transactions shall not require approval of Audit Committee or Shareholders:

- i. Any transaction that involves reimbursement of reasonable business and travel expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business by any director or Key Managerial Personnel.
- ii. Any transaction in which the Related Party's interest arises solely from ownership of securities issued by the Company and all holders of such securities receive the same benefits pro rata as the Related Party.
- iii. Any Related Party Transactions entered 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.
- iv. Any transactions entered into between two wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company, whose accounts are consolidated with the Company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.

#### **5. Related Party Transactions not approved under this Policy**

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

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In any case, where the Committee determines not to ratify a Related Party Transaction that has been commenced without approval, the Committee, as appropriate, may direct additional actions including, but not limited to, discontinuation of the transaction or seeking the approval of the shareholders, steps for recovery of amount of loss suffered by the company, payment of compensation for the loss suffered by the related party etc. In connection with any review of a Related Party Transaction, the Committee has authority to modify or waive any procedural requirements of this Policy.

## **6. Disclosures**

Details of any material related party transactions shall be disclosed to the stock exchange quarterly, along with the compliance report on corporate governance. The Company shall disclose the Policy on its website and web-link shall be provided in the annual report.

The particulars of contracts or arrangement with related parties referred in section 188(1) of the Companies Act 2013 to be disclosed in the Directors Report in Form AOC-2

The Company shall disclose the policy on dealing with Related Party Transactions on its website and provide a web link of the same in the Annual Report.

The Company shall submit disclosures of related party transactions on a consolidated basis, in the format specified in the relevant accounting standards for annual results to the stock exchanges and publish the same on its website within prescribed time period.

The Company shall make such disclosures on the same day as that of the date of publication of its standalone and consolidated financial results.

The remuneration and sitting fees paid by the company or its subsidiary to its director, key managerial personnel or senior management, except who is part of promoter or promoter group, shall not require to be disclosed, provided that the same is not material in terms of the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 23 of the regulation.



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## **7. Limitation and Amendment**

In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this Policy and of the Act or Listing Regulations or any other statutory enactments, rules, the provisions of such Act or Listing Regulations or statutory enactments, rules shall prevail over this Policy. Any subsequent amendment / modification in the Listing Regulations, Act and/or applicable laws in this regard shall automatically apply to this Policy.

This Policy will be communicated to all operational employees and other concerned persons of the Company and shall be placed on the website of the Company at [www.oriengreenpower.com](http://www.oriengreenpower.com)

*Amended: January 24, 2025*

*Amended: November 11, 2024*

*Amended: January 19, 2022*

*Amended: April 29, 2019*

*Policy Framed: November 13, 2014*