

POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

1. Preface

In terms of Regulation 23 (1) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Bank is required to formulate a policy on materiality of Related Party Transactions and on dealing with Related Party Transactions.

Having regards to the provisions of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and other Statutory/Regulatory stipulations applicable to the Bank, the Policy on Related Party Transactions by the Banks has been framed to regulate the transactions between the Bank and its Related Parties based on the laws and regulations applicable to Bank.

2. Objective

The policy has been framed as per the requirements of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and intended to ensure proper approval and reporting of transactions between the Bank and its Related Parties. Such transactions shall be appropriate, only if, they are in the best interest of the Bank and its stakeholders.

3. Definitions:

“Arm’s length transaction”	“Arm’s length transaction” means a transaction as defined under the Companies Act, 2013, between two related parties that is conducted as if they were unrelated, so that there is no conflict of interest.
“Associate”	“Associate” means an enterprise in which the Bank has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture of the Bank.
“Audit Committee or Committee” (ACB)	“Audit Committee or Committee” means Committee of Board of Directors of the Bank constituted in pursuance of the directives of Reserve Bank of India and in compliance with the Nationalized Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980 and provisions of Listing Agreement.
“Board”	“Board” means Board of Directors of the Bank constituted in terms of Section 9 (3) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/80.
“Control”	“Control” shall have the same meaning as defined in SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011.
“Joint Venture”	“Joint Venture” means a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity, which is subject to joint control.
“Key Managerial Personnel” (KMP)	<p>“Key Managerial Personnel” means key managerial personnel as defined in sub-section (51) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013:</p> <p>(a) Chief Executive Officer or the Managing Director appointed under The Nationalized Banks (Management And Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/80;</p> <p>(b) Board Secretary / Company Secretary;</p>



	<p>(c) Executive Director / Whole-time director;</p> <p>(d) Chief Financial Officer; and</p> <p>(e) such other officer/s as may be prescribed.</p>
<p>“Material Related Party Transaction”</p>	<p>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, exceeds rupees one thousand crore or ten per cent of the annual consolidated turnover/total income of the Bank as per the last audited financial statements of the Bank, whichever is lower</p> <p>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 five percent of the annual consolidated income of the Bank as per the last audited financial statements of the Bank.</p>
<p>“Policy”</p>	<p>“Policy” means Related Party Transaction Policy.</p>
<p>“Related Party”</p>	<p>An entity shall be considered as related if:</p> <p>(a) such entity is a related party under Section 2(76) of the Companies Act,2013 –</p> <p>(i) a director or his relative</p> <p>(ii) a key managerial personnel or his relative</p> <p>(iii) a firm, in which a director or his relatives is a partner</p> <p>(iv) a private company in which a director is a member or a director</p> <p>(v) a public company in which a director is a director or holds along with his relatives, more than two percent of its paid up share capital</p> <p>(vi) any body corporate whose Board of Directors, managing director is accustomed to act in accordance with the advice, directions or instructions of a director</p> <p>(vii) any person on whose advice, directions or instructions a director is accustomed to act.</p> <p>(viii) any company which is:</p> <p>(a) a holding, subsidiary or an associate company of such company; or</p> <p>(b) subsidiary of a holding company to which it is also a subsidiary.</p> <p>A Director (Other than an independent Director) or Key Managerial Personnel of the holding company or his relative with reference to a company shall be deemed to be a related party.</p> <p>Provided that any person or entity belonging to the promoter or promoter group of the Bank or any person or entity holding 20% or more (ten percent or more with effect from April 1, 2023) of shareholding in the Bank shall be deemed to be a related party.</p> <p>(b) such entity is a related party under the applicable accounting standards –</p>

	<p>parties are considered to be related if at any time during the reporting period one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and/or operating decisions.</p>
“Related Party Transaction”	<p>“Related party transaction” means a transaction involving a transfer of resources, services or obligations between:</p> <p>(a) The Bank or any of its subsidiaries on one hand and a related party of the Bank or any of its subsidiaries on the other hand; or</p> <p>(b) The Bank 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 Bank or any of its subsidiaries, with effect from April 1, 2023.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Provided that the following shall not be a related party transaction:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) the following corporate actions by the the Bank which are uniformly applicable/offered to all shareholders in proportion to their shareholding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>(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</p>
“Relative”	<p>“Relative” means and shall include coparceners of the same HUF, spouse and</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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).
“Subsidiary”	<p>“Subsidiary” means a company in which the Bank:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Controls the composition of the Board of directors or



	b) Exercises or controls more than one-half of the total voting power either at its own or together with one or more of its subsidiary companies.
“Material Subsidiary”	“Material subsidiary” shall mean a subsidiary, whose income or net worth exceeds ten percent of the consolidated income or net worth respectively, of the Bank and its subsidiaries in the immediately preceding accounting year.
Material Modification in Related Party Transaction	Material Modification in Related Party Transaction means any variation/ change in contract value of sale /purchase/service which result in more than 10% variation in total cost /charges/fees involved in a particular transaction.

4. Disclosures:

Pursuant to requirements of Regulation 27 (2) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 the Bank is required to disclose to the Stock Exchanges the details of all material transactions with related parties quarterly as part of the compliance report on corporate governance on Quarterly/Half Yearly/Yearly basis.

The policy on dealing with Related Party Transactions is also required to be disclosed on Bank's website and a web link thereto to be provided in the Annual report.

Details of contract(s) or arrangement(s) with related parties shall be reported to the Audit Committee of the Board with the justification (if any). It shall also be disclosed in the Annual Report of the Bank.

The Reserve Bank of India vide its Master Circular DBR.BP.BC.No.23/21.04.018/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015 on Disclosure in Financial Statements-Notes to Accounts, has provided detailed guidance to Banks in the matter of disclosures in the 'Notes to Accounts' to the Financial Statements.

The Accounting Standard 18 (AS-18) relating to Related Party Disclosures is applicable for reporting related party relationships and transactions between a reporting enterprise and its related parties. The illustrative format as prescribed by RBI for disclosure by banks for the purpose of AS-18 is annexed as Annexure -1.

5. Policy:

All Related Party Transactions (RPT) must be reported to the Audit Committee and referred for approval to the Committee in accordance with this Policy.

5.1 Related Party includes Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives. During discussion on related party agenda item, wherein any Director or KMP is interested, he / she shall recuse from the respective ACB meeting.

5.2 All Related Party Transactions (RPTs) and subsequent material modifications shall require prior approval of the Audit Committee of the Board (ACB).

Provided that only those members of the audit committee, who are independent directors, shall approve related party transactions.

Provided further that:

(a) a related party transaction to which the subsidiary of the Bank is a party but the Bank is not a party, shall require prior approval of the audit committee of the Bank 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 Bank;

- (b) with effect from April 1, 2023, a related party transaction to which the subsidiary of the Bank is a party but the Bank is not a party, shall require prior approval of the audit committee of the Bank 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;
- (c) prior approval of the audit committee of the Bank shall not be required for a related party transaction to which the listed subsidiary is a party but the Bank is not a party, if regulation 23 and sub-regulation (2) of regulation 15 of these regulations are applicable to such listed subsidiary.

Explanation: For related party transactions of unlisted subsidiaries of a listed subsidiary as referred to in (d) above, the prior approval of the audit committee of the listed subsidiary shall suffice

5.3 However, the ACB may grant omnibus approval for RPTs proposed to be entered into by the Bank subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The Audit Committee shall lay down the criteria for granting the omnibus approval .
- (b) The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself the need for omnibus approval and that the approval is in the interest of the Bank.
- (c) The approval shall be applicable only in respect of transactions which are repetitive in nature.
- (d) Omnibus approval shall specify: (i) the name/s of the related party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum amount of transaction that can be entered into, (ii) the indicative base price / current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price if any and (iii) such other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit.

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 crore** per transaction.

- (e) Audit committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the details of RPTs entered into by the Bank pursuant to each of the omnibus approval given.
- (f) Any omnibus approval shall be valid for a period not exceeding one year and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of **one year**.

5.3 A. Ceiling on Related Party Transactions:

Ceiling on the amount	Approval required		
	Audit Committee	Board of Directors	Shareholders (ordinary resolution)
Upto 10% of the annual consolidated income of the Bank	Yes	-	-
In excess of the above limit	Yes	Yes	Yes. (No related parties can vote to approve the transaction)



- 5.4** All material related party transactions and subsequent material modifications as defined by the audit committee shall require prior approval of the shareholders through resolution and no related party shall vote to approve such resolutions whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not.
- 5.5** Provided that prior approval of the shareholders of the Bank shall not be required for a related party transaction to which the listed subsidiary is a party but the Bank is not a party, if regulation 23 and regulation 15 (2) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015 are applicable to such listed subsidiary.
- 5.6** The rules mentioned in points 5.2 to 5.4 shall not be applicable in the following cases:
- Transactions entered into between two government companies.
 - 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.
 - Transactions entered into between two wholly-owned subsidiaries of the listed holding company, whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.

For the purpose of clause (i), "government company(ies)" means Government company as defined in sub-section (45) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013.

5.7 Type of Transactions to be covered:

- The following transactions will be covered under this Policy:
 - Sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials.
 - Selling or otherwise disposing of, or buying, property of any kind.
 - Leasing of property of any kind.
 - Availing or rendering of any services.
 - Appointment of any agent for purchase or sale of goods, materials, services or property etc.
 - Such related party's appointment to any office or place of profit in the Bank, its subsidiary company or associate company.
 - Underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof, of the Bank.
- Pursuant to RBI Guidelines on Disclosure in Financial Statements - Notes to Accounts (Accounting Standard 18), the following transactions will be covered such as:
 - Borrowings
 - Deposit
 - Placement of deposits
 - Advances
 - Investments
 - Non-funded commitments
 - Leasing/HP arrangements availed
 - Leasing/HP arrangements provided
 - Purchase of fixed assets
 - Sale of fixed assets
 - Interest paid
 - Interest received
 - Rendering of services
 - Receiving of services
 - Management contracts



5.8 Identification of potential Related Party Transactions:

Each Director and Key Managerial Personnel is responsible for providing notice to the Board or the 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 request. The Audit Committee will determine whether the transaction does, in fact, constitute a Related Party Transaction requiring compliance with this policy.

The notice of any such potential Related Party Transaction should be given to the Board/Audit Committee well in advance so that the Audit Committee has adequate time to obtain and review information about the proposed transaction.

5.9 Procedure for seeking approval of Related Party Transactions:

As and when any transaction is contemplated with any Related Party, the concerned office / department entertaining the request shall submit to the Board Secretariat at Corporate Office, the details of proposed transaction with details/draft contract/ draft agreement or other supporting documents justifying that the transactions are on arms' length basis in an ordinary course of business at prevailing market rate. Based on this, the Board Secretariat shall appropriately take it up for necessary prior approvals from the Audit Committee at its next meeting and convey back the decision to the originator. The Board Secretariat shall maintain records indicating particulars of all contracts or arrangements and thereafter the same shall be placed before the next meeting of the Board. The departments who have obtained such approvals from ACB should report the details of sanction, indicating material transactions separately, to CO: Investor Services Cell on quarterly basis for reporting to Stock Exchanges / in Annual Reports.

5.10 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 material information of the Related Party Transaction, including the terms of the transaction, the business purpose of the transaction, the benefits to the Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank; and
- ❖ Whether the Related Party Transaction would present an improper conflict of interest for any director or Key Managerial Personnel of the Bank, taking into account the size of the transaction, the overall financial position of the Director, Chief 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, or if the Board in any case decides 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 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.

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

- a. Any transaction that involves providing of compensation to a director or Key Managerial Personnel in connection with his or her duties to the Bank or any of its subsidiaries or associates, including the reimbursement of reasonable business and travel expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business.
- b. Any transaction in which the Related Party's interest arises solely from ownership of securities issued by the Bank and all holders of such securities receive the same benefits pro rata as the Related Party.

6. Related Party Transactions without the prior approval under this Policy:

In the event the Bank becomes aware of a Related Party Transaction 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 Committee shall consider all the relevant facts and circumstances regarding the Related Party Transaction and shall evaluate all options available to the Bank, 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 shall take any such action it deems appropriate.

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, immediate discontinuation or rescission of the transaction.

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

7. Secrecy Provisions:

In terms of paragraph 5 of Accounting Standard 18, the disclosure requirements do not apply in circumstances when providing such disclosures would conflict with the reporting enterprise's duties of confidentiality as specifically required in terms of statute, by regulator or similar competent authority. In terms of Paragraph 6 of Accounting Standard 18, in case a statute or the RBI or a similar competent authority governing the Bank, prohibit the Bank from disclosing certain information which is required to be disclosed, non-disclosure of such information would not be deemed as non-compliance with the requirements of Accounting Standard 18. It is clear from the above that bank is obliged by the law to maintain confidentiality in respect of the customers' transactions and the accounting standard 18 would not override the obligation of the Bank to preserve the confidentiality of customers' dealings.

Format for disclosure of related party transactions to Stock Exchanges, NSE & BSE as per SEBI guidelines

S. No.	Details of the party (listed entity /subsidiary) entering into the transaction		Details of the counterparty			Type of related party transaction (see Note 3)	Value of the related party transaction as approved by the audit committee (see Note 4a)	Value of transaction during the reporting period (see Note 4b)	In case monies are due to either party as a result of the transaction (see Note 1)	
	Name	PAN	Name	PAN	Relationship of the counterparty with the listed entity or its subsidiary				Opening balance	Closing balance
Total (of Note 4b)										

Notes:

- The details in this format are required to be provided for all transactions undertaken during the reporting period. However, opening and closing balances, including commitments, to be disclosed for existing related party transactions even if there is no new related party transaction during the reporting period.
- Where a transaction is undertaken between members of the consolidated entity (between the listed entity and its subsidiary or between subsidiaries), it may be reported once.
- Each type of related party transaction (for e.g. sale of goods/services, purchase of goods/services or whether it involves a loan, inter-corporate deposit, advance or investment) with a single party shall be disclosed separately and there should be no clubbing or netting of transactions of same type. However, transactions with the same counterparty of the same type may be aggregated for the reporting period. For instance, sale transactions with the same party may be aggregated for the reporting period and purchase transactions may also be disclosed in a similar manner. There should be no netting off for sale and purchase transactions. Similarly, loans advanced to and received from the same counterparty should be disclosed separately, without any netting off.
- In case of a multi-year related party transaction:
 - The aggregate value of such related party transaction as approved by the audit committee shall be disclosed in the column "Value of the related party transaction as approved by the audit committee".
 - The value of the related party transaction undertaken in the reporting period shall be reported in the column "Value of related party transaction during the reporting period".



Annexure -2

Format for Related Party Disclosures as per RBI guidelines

{Refer RBI Circular No. RBI/DOR/2021-22/83DOR.ACC.REC.No.45/21.04.018/2021-22 dated 30.08.2021}

(Amount in INR crore)

Items / Related Party	Parent (as per ownership or control)	Subsidiaries	Associates / Joint Ventures	KMP @	Relatives of KMP	Total
Borrowings #						
Deposit #						
Placement of deposits #						
Advances #						
Investments #						
Non funded commitments #						
Leasing/HP arrangements availed #						
Leasing /HP arrangements provided #						
Purchase of fixed assets						
Sale of fixed assets						
Interest paid						
Interest received						
Rendering of services*						
Receiving of services*						
Management contracts*						

* Contract services etc. and not services like remittance facilities, locker facilities etc.

@ Whole time directors of the Board and CEOs of the branches of foreign banks in India.

The outstanding at the year end and the maximum during the year are to be disclosed.



Note:

- i) Related parties for a bank are its parent, subsidiary(ies), associates/ joint ventures, Key Management Personnel (KMP) and relatives of KMP. KMP are the whole-time directors for an Indian bank and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) for a foreign bank having branches in India. Relatives of KMP would be on the lines indicated in section 45 S of the RBI Act, 1934
- ii) The name and nature of related party relationship shall be disclosed, irrespective of whether there have been transactions, where control exists within the meaning of the Standard. Control would normally exist in case of parent-subsidary relationship. The disclosures may be limited to aggregate for each of the above related party categories and would pertain to the year-end position as also the maximum position during the year.
- iii) The Accounting Standards is applicable to all nationalised banks. The accounting standard exempts state-controlled enterprises i.e., nationalised banks from making any disclosures pertaining to their transactions with other related parties which are also state controlled enterprises. Thus, nationalised banks need not disclose their transactions with the subsidiaries as well as the RRBs sponsored by them. However, they will be required to disclose their transactions with other related parties.
- iv) Secrecy provisions: If in any of the above category of related parties there is only one related party entity, any disclosure would tantamount to infringement of customer confidentiality. In terms of AS 18, the disclosure requirements do not apply in circumstances when providing such disclosures would conflict with the reporting enterprise's duties of confidentiality as specifically required in terms of statute, by regulator or similar competent authority. Further, in case a statute or regulator governing an enterprise prohibits the enterprise from disclosing certain information, which is required to be disclosed, non-disclosure of such information would not be deemed as non-compliance with the Accounting Standards. On account of the judicially recognized common law duty of the banks to maintain the confidentiality of the customer details, they need not make such disclosures. In view of the above, where the disclosures under the Accounting Standards are not aggregated disclosures in respect of any category of related party i.e., where there is only one entity in any category of related party, banks need not disclose any details pertaining to that related party other than the relationship with that related party

