

**GALLANTT ISPAT LIMITED**  
**(Formerly known as Gallantt Metal Limited)**

**RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION POLICY**

**INTRODUCTION**

The Board of Directors (“Board”) of Gallantt Ispat Limited (“Company”) has adopted the Related Party Transaction (RPT) Policy in line with the requirements of Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 23 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015 (“SEBI LODR”) as may be applicable to the Company. Furthermore, in view of the SEBI LODR (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2021, this Policy has been further amended.

This Policy has been adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company based on recommendations of the Audit Committee of Directors (Audit Committee) of the Company. Going forward, the Audit Committee would review and amend the RPT Policy, as and when required, subject to the approval of the Board. In addition to the above, this Policy shall be reviewed by the Board of Directors at least once in three years.

This Policy is intended to ensure that proper reporting, approval and disclosure processes are in place in order to regulate transactions between the Company and its Related Parties based on the applicable laws and regulations applicable to the Company. This Policy specifically deals with the review and approval of material Related Party Transactions (RPTs), keeping in mind the potential or actual conflicts of interest that may arise because of entering into these transactions.

**OBJECTIVE**

This Policy is framed based on provisions of SEBI LODR and Companies Act, 2013 and is intended to ensure the governance and reporting of transactions between the Company and its Related Parties. The objective of this Policy is to set out –

- a) Materiality thresholds for Related Party Transactions; and
- b) The manner of dealing with the transactions between the Company and its Related Parties.

**DEFINITIONS**

“**Act**” means the Companies Act, 2013 including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

**“Applicable Law(s)”** includes (a) the Act and the rules made thereunder; (b) SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, any other statute, law, standards, regulations or other governmental instruction relating to RPTs and amendments made thereto.

**"Associate Company"**, in relation to another company, means a company in which that other company has a significant influence, but which is not a subsidiary company of the company having such influence and includes a joint venture company and as definition amended from time to time.

**“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.

**“Audit Committee or Committee”** means **“Audit Committee”** constituted by the Board of Directors of the Company under provisions of SEBI LODR and Companies Act, 2013, from time to time.

**“Board of Directors”** or **“Board”** or **“Directors”** means the Board of Directors of Gallantt Ispat Limited, as constituted from time to time.

**“Company”** means Gallantt Ispat Limited (Formerly known as Gallantt Metal Limited).

**"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.

**"Key Managerial Personnel"** means —

- (i) Chief Executive Officer or the Managing Director or the manager;
- (ii) Company Secretary;
- (iii) Whole-Time Director;
- (iv) the Chief Financial Officer; and
- (v) such other officer as may be prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules thereunder.

**“Material Related Party Transaction(s)”** 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 ₹ 1,000 crore or 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company, whichever is lower. In case of transaction involving payment to a related party for brand usage or royalty, it will be considered material if the transaction(s) to be entered into individually or taken together with previous

transactions during a financial year, exceed 5% percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.

**“Material Modification(s)”** means and include any modification to an existing RPTs, in aggregate with a related party, having variance of 25% in value of the transaction already approved by the Audit Committee or Board or Shareholders, as the case may be, or such modification as may be decided by the Audit Committee.

**“Ordinary course of business”** means the usual transactions, customs and practices undertaken by the Company to conduct its business operations and activities and includes all such activities which the Company can undertake as per its Memorandum & Articles of Association. The Board and Audit Committee may lay down the principles for determining ordinary course of business in accordance with the statutory requirements and other industry practices and guidelines.

**“Related Party”** means a related party as defined under sub-section (76) of section 2 of the Act or under the applicable accounting standards:

Provided that:

- a) any person or entity forming a part of the promoter or promoter group of the listed entity; 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 listed entity either directly or on a beneficial interest basis as provided under section 89 of the Act, at any time, during the immediate preceding financial year shall be deemed to be a related party.”

**“Related Party Transaction(s)”** shall have the same meaning as specified under the Act and Rules made thereunder and Regulation 2(1)(zc) of the SEBI LODR, as amended and shall mean a transaction involving a transfer of resources, services or obligations between:

- a) the Company or any of its subsidiaries on the one hand and a related party of the Company or any of its subsidiaries on the other hand;
- b) 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.

Following shall not be considered RPTs of the Company in terms of SEBI LODR:

- 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) payment of dividend by the Company;
- c) subdivision or consolidation of securities by the Company;
- d) issuance of securities by way of a rights issue or a bonus issue and
- e) buy-back of securities.

**“Relative(s)”** shall have the same meaning as assigned to it under Section 2 (77) of the Act and the Rules made thereunder and Regulation 2 (1) (zd) of SEBI LODR.

### **IDENTIFICATION OF RELATED PARTIES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The Compliance Officer shall at all times:

- a) Identify, the Related Parties of the Company, along with their personal/company details, make a list, revisit and confirm such list at frequent intervals at least once a year, as on 1st April every year.
- b) Maintain a list of Related Parties of its subsidiaries also, which may be sourced from respective subsidiaries on periodic basis or as and when needed. Adequate systems must be in place to ensure that the RPTs in which the Company is not a party, but the subsidiary is a party, shall be brought to the information of the Company in a timely manner, for necessary approvals, wherever required.
- c) The Compliance Officer shall identify such managers, departmental heads and such other employees (“Designated Employees”) who are authorised for entering into contracts/arrangements/ agreements with entities for and on behalf of the Company and its subsidiaries and circulate the list of Related Parties to all such Designated Employees of the Company and its subsidiaries along with the approval thresholds for entering into transactions with such Related Parties.
- d) The Compliance 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.
- e) The list of Related Parties and the Designated Employees identified for reporting the related party transactions shall be placed before the Audit Committee.
- f) With regard to Immaterial Transactions, 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. The modus operandi for internal systems shall be placed before the Audit Committee and shall be circulated amongst all Designated Employees for effective monitoring of all Related Party transactions whether Immaterial Transactions or otherwise

## **APPROVAL OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

### **1. Approval of the Audit Committee:**

#### **A) Prior approval of the Audit Committee is required for:**

- a) All RPTs, any modification to the transaction with Related Parties as per the provisions of the Act, and subsequent material modifications to the transaction with Related Parties as per the provisions of the SEBI LODR.
- b) A RPT to which the subsidiary of a Company is a party but the Company is not a party, if the value of such transaction whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year exceeds ten percent of the annual consolidated turnover, as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.
- c) With effect from April 1, 2023, an RPT to which the subsidiary of a Company is a party but the Company is not a party, if the value of such transaction whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year exceeds ten percent of the annual standalone turnover, as per the last audited financial statements of the subsidiary company.
- d) With effect from April 1, 2023, 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.

#### **B) Prior approval of the Audit Committee shall not be required for:**

- a) RPTs, where the listed subsidiary is a party, but the Company is not a party, and if Regulation 23 and Regulation 15(2) of SEBI LODR are applicable to such listed subsidiary.
- b) RPTs of unlisted subsidiaries of the listed subsidiary of the Company, where the prior approval of the Audit Committee of the listed subsidiary is obtained.
- c) RPT or subsequent material modifications of RPT (other than those RPT stipulated under Section 188 of the Act) entered into between the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary whose accounts are

consolidated with the Company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.

- d) RPT 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.

**C)** Members of the Audit Committee, who are independent directors, shall only approve RPTs.

**D)** The Company may obtain omnibus approval from the Audit Committee for RPTs where the Company is a party. Omnibus approval from the Audit Committee can also be granted in case the transactions are entered between subsidiaries and other related parties, where the Company is not a party to the transaction subject to compliance with the conditions stipulated under the Act read with the Rules framed thereunder and the SEBI LODR including the following:

- The Audit Committee shall lay down the criteria and guidelines for granting the omnibus approval in line with this Policy and such approval shall be applicable in respect of transactions which are repetitive in nature (either in the past or in the future);
- The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the Company;
- The omnibus approval shall specify **(i)** the name/s of the related party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum amount of transactions, in aggregate, that can be entered into in a year, maximum value per transaction which can be allowed, maximum value of transaction during the year **(ii)** the indicative base price/current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price if any, **(iii)** transactions which cannot be subject to the omnibus approval by the Audit Committee and **(iv)** such other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit.

Provided that where the need for RPT cannot be foreseen and the aforesaid details are not available, Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for such transactions subject to their value not exceeding ₹ 1 crore per transaction;

- The Audit Committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the details of RPTs entered into by the Company pursuant to each of the omnibus approvals given;
- Such omnibus approvals shall be valid for a period not exceeding one financial year and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of such financial year.
- Omnibus approval shall not be made for transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the undertaking of the Company.

**E)** The Company has framed a specific Framework and Guideline explaining the arm's length criteria to be followed by the Company while entering into transactions with related parties. The Company, while entering into RPTs will ensure adherence with the Framework and Guidelines and will maintain necessary documents for the same.

**F)** While assessing a proposal put up before the Audit Committee for approval, the Audit Committee shall review the following documents/seek the following information from the management in order to determine if the transaction is in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length or not:

- Type, nature, material terms and particulars of the proposed transaction;
- Name of the related party and its relationship with the Company or its subsidiary, including nature of its concern or interest (financial or otherwise);
- Tenure of the proposed transaction (particular tenure shall be specified);
- Value of the proposed transaction;
- The percentage of the Company's annual consolidated turnover, for the immediately preceding financial year, that is represented by the value of the proposed transaction (and for an RPT involving a subsidiary, such percentage calculated on the basis of the subsidiary's annual turnover on a standalone basis shall be additionally provided);
- If the transaction relates to any loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments made or given by the Company or its subsidiary:
  - i. details of the source of funds in connection with the proposed transaction;
  - ii. where any financial indebtedness is incurred to make or give loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments,
    - nature of indebtedness;
    - cost of funds; and
    - tenure;
  - iii. applicable terms, including covenants, tenure, interest rate and repayment schedule, whether secured or unsecured; if secured, the nature of security; and
  - iv. the purpose for which the funds will be utilized by the ultimate beneficiary of such funds pursuant to the RPT.
    - Justification as to why the RPT is in the interest of the Company;
    - A copy of the valuation or other external party report, if any such report has been relied upon
    - Any other relevant information or such information as may be prescribed under SEBI LODR.

**G)** The Audit Committee shall also review the status of long-term (more than one year) or recurring RPTs on an annual basis.

**H)** In case of transactions, other than transactions referred to in Section 188 of the Act and where the Audit Committee does not approve any transaction, it shall make its recommendation to the Board.

## **2. Approval of the Board of Directors:**

- a) As per the provisions of Section 188 of the Act, all kinds of transactions specified under the said Section, which are not in the ordinary course of business or at arm's length basis, shall be placed before the Board for its approval. Such approval shall be granted only by means of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Board. The Company may if it considers necessary and shall if the Audit Committee or Board so requires, seek external professional opinion to determine whether an RPT is in the ordinary course of business and/ or at arms' length.
- b) In addition to the above, the following kinds of transactions with related parties are also placed before the Board for its approval:
  - Transactions which may be in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis, but which, as per the Policy determined by the Board from time to time (i.e. value threshold and/or other parameters) require Board approval in addition to Audit Committee approval;
  - Transactions in respect of which the Audit Committee is unable to determine whether or not they are in the ordinary course of business and/or at arm's length basis and decides to refer the same to the Board for approval;
  - Transactions which are in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis, but which in Audit Committee's view requires Board approval.
  - Material RPTs and subsequent material modifications to such transactions, which are intended to be placed before the shareholders for approval.
- c) Where any director is interested in any contract or arrangement with a related party, such director shall not participate during discussions and vote on the subject matter of the resolution related to such contract or arrangement.

## **3. Approval of the Shareholders:**

- a) All the Material RPTs, any modification to the transaction with Related Parties as per the provisions of the Act, and subsequent material modifications to the transaction with Related Parties as per the provisions of the SEBI LODR, are placed before the shareholders for approval. In addition to the above, all kinds of transactions specified under Section 188 of the Act which (a) are not in the ordinary course of business or are not at arm's length basis; and (b) exceed the thresholds laid down in Rule 15(3) of the



Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, shall be placed before the shareholders for approval.

- b) The requirement for seeking Shareholders' approval shall not be applicable to transactions between the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary(ies) whose accounts are consolidated with the Company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.
- c) Further, the requirement for seeking shareholders' approval shall not be applicable for RPTs between the 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.
- d) No related party shall vote to approve such resolutions irrespective of whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not.
- e) The following information shall be provided to the shareholders while seeking their approval for RPTs:
  - i. A summary of the information provided by the management of the Company to the audit committee
  - ii. Reasons/justification for why the proposed transaction is in the interest of the Company;
  - iii. Where the transaction relates to any loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments made or given by the Company or its subsidiary, the details specified under:
    - details of the source of funds in connection with the proposed transaction;
    - where any financial indebtedness is incurred to make or give loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments,
      - nature of indebtedness;
      - cost of funds; and
      - tenure;
    - applicable terms, including covenants, tenure, interest rate and repayment schedule, whether secured or unsecured; if secured, the nature of security; and
    - the purpose for which the funds will be utilized by the ultimate beneficiary of such funds pursuant to the RPT.
- f) A statement that the valuation or other external report, if any, relied upon by the Company in relation to the proposed transaction will be made available through the registered email address of the shareholders;
- g) Any other relevant information or such information as may be prescribed under SEBI LODR.

## **ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS**

**1. A transaction shall be deemed to be “in the Ordinary Course of Business” of the Company, if:**

**A. Any of the following conditions are met:**

- a) The transaction, including, but not limited to sale or purchase of goods or property, or acquiring or providing of services, conveying or accepting leases, transfer of any resources, hiring of any executives or other staff, providing or availing of any guarantees or collaterals, or receiving or providing any financial assistance, or issue, transfer, acquisition of any securities, is in the normal routine of the Company’s business; or
- b) The transaction is in the nature of reimbursements, received or provided, from or to any related party, whether with or without any mark-up towards overheads, and is considered to be congenial for collective procurement or use of any facilities, resources, assets or services and subsequent allocation of the costs or revenues thereof to such related party in an appropriate manner; AND

**B. The transaction is not**

- a) an exceptional or extra ordinary activity as per applicable accounting standards or financial reporting requirements;
- b) Any sale or disposal or any undertaking of the Company, as defined in explanation (i) to clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 180 of Companies Act, 2013.

**2.** In order to decide whether or not a contract or arrangement is being entered by the Company is in its ordinary course, the Company shall consider whether such contract/ arrangement is germane to attainment of the main objects as set out in its Memorandum of Association.

**3.** The Company may also consider whether the transaction contemplated under the proposed contract or arrangement is either similar to contracts or arrangements which have been undertaken in the past, or, in the event that such transaction is being undertaken for the first time, whether the Company intends to carry out similar transactions in the future

These are not exhaustive criteria and the Audit Committee may assess transactions, considering its specific nature and circumstances.

## **DISCLOSURE AND REPORTING**

- 1) The Company is required to disclose Related Party Transactions covered under Section 188 of the Act, in the Company's Board's Report to shareholders of the Company at the Annual General Meeting as follows:
  - i. All Material Related Party Transactions; and
  - ii. All Related Party Transactions not entered into at an arm's length basis
- 2) Details of all Material Related Party Transactions under SEBI LODR shall be disclosed quarterly along with the Company's Compliance Report on Corporate Governance, in accordance with the SEBI LODR.
- 3) Disclosure of related party transactions on a consolidated basis, in the format specified in SEBI from time to time, to the stock exchanges on the the date of publication of its standalone and consolidated financial results for the half year w.e.f April 01, 2023 and to publish the same on the website of the Company.
- 4) Annual disclosures shall be provided in the format prescribed under the specified laws to be submitted by the Company at the end of financial year (for the whole of financial year).
- 5) The Company is also required to disclose this Policy on its website i.e., [www.gallantt.com](http://www.gallantt.com) and also provide web link to the same in the Annual Report of the Company.
- 6) The Company shall keep one or more registers as specified under Applicable Law giving the particulars of all contracts or arrangements with any related party.

**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 in accordance with 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 RPTs, and shall evaluate all options available to the Company, including ratification, revision or termination of the related party transaction. The Audit Committee shall also examine the facts and circumstances pertaining to the failure of reporting such RPTs to the Audit Committee under this Policy and failure of the internal control systems, and shall take any such action it deems appropriate.

Further, in case any transaction (not being a specified transaction under the Act between the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary) involving any amount not exceeding ₹ 1 crore is entered into by a Director or Officer of the Company without

obtaining the approval of the Audit Committee and which is not ratified by the Audit Committee within 3 months from the date of the transaction, such transaction will be 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 concerned shall indemnify the Company against any loss incurred by it.

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, discontinuation of the transaction or seeking the approval of the shareholders, payment of compensation for the loss suffered by the related party, etc. In connection with any review/approval of a RPT, the Audit Committee has authority to modify or waive any procedural requirements of this Policy.

Further, if any contract / arrangement is entered into by a Director or any other employee without obtaining the consent of the Board / shareholders (by a Resolution) under Section 188(1) of the Act, and if it is not ratified by the Board / shareholders, as the case may be, within 3 months from the date on which such contract / arrangement was entered into, such contract / arrangement shall be voidable at the option of the Board / shareholders, as the case may be, and if the contract / arrangement is with a 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.

Without prejudice to anything contained in Section 188(3) of the Act, it shall be open to the Company to proceed against a Director or any other employee who has 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 / arrangement.

### **AMENDMENTS**

The Board may subject to applicable laws, amend any provisions(s) or substitute any of the provisions(s) with the new provision(s) or replace the RPT Policy entirely with a new policy. The RPT Policy is subject to review from time to time.

In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this RPT Policy and applicable laws, the provisions of such applicable laws shall prevail over this Policy.

***Policy revised w.e.f. 01.04.2023***

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