

GP PETROLEUMS LIMITED

“POLICY ON DEALING WITH RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS”

1. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE:

GP Petroleums Limited (the "Company") recognizes that certain relationships can present potential or actual conflicts of interest and may raise questions about whether transactions associated with such relationships are consistent with Company's and its stakeholders' best interests.

The Company must specifically ensure that certain Related Party Transactions are managed and disclosed in accordance with the strict legal and accounting requirements to which the Company is subject.

Therefore, this Policy regarding the review and approval of Related Party Transactions has been adopted by the Company's Board of Directors in order to set forth the procedures under which certain transactions must be reviewed and approved or ratified.

As a part of the corporate governance practice, the Board of Directors (the "Board") of GP Petroleums Limited has adopted the Policy on Dealing with Related Party Transaction (the "Policy") and procedures relating thereto. The Policy is framed based on the requirements of Regulation 23 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations) and also to comply with the provisions of Section 177, 184 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder and is intended to ensure the governance, proper approval and reporting of transactions between the Company and its Related Parties.

2. APPLICABILITY

This Policy is applicable to the Company with effect from October 1, 2014 to regulate the transactions between the Company and its Related Parties in compliance with the provisions of the applicable laws, rules and regulations, as amended and was revised and adopted from time to time

3. DEFINITIONS

"Act" shall mean the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules framed thereunder, including any modifications, amendments, clarifications, circulars or re-enactment(s) thereof.

"Arm's Length Basis/Transactions" means a transaction between two related parties that is conducted as if they were unrelated, so that there is no conflict of interest as defined in explanation (b) to Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. For determination of Arm's Length basis, guidance may be taken from provisions of Transfer Pricing under Income Tax Act, 1961.

“Associate Company” means any other company, in which the Company has a significant influence, but which is not a Subsidiary company of the Company having such influence and includes a joint venture company.

Explanation—For the purposes of this clause, “significant influence” means Control of at least 20% (twenty per cent) of total share capital, or of business decisions under an agreement.

“Audit Committee” or **“Committee”** means “Audit Committee” of the Board of Directors of the Company constituted under the provisions of Regulation 18 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015 and Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013.

“Board of Directors” or **“Board”** means the Board of Directors of the Company.

“Company” means GP Petroleums Limited.

“Key Managerial Personnel” means Key Managerial Personnel of the Company in terms of Section 2(51) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder, i.e.

- (i) The Chief Executive Officer or the Managing Director or the Manager of the Company;
- (ii) The Company Secretary;
- (iii) The Whole Time Director;
- (iv) The Chief Financial Officer;
- (v) Such other officer, not more than one level below the Directors who is in whole time employment, designated as Key Managerial Personnel by the Board; and
- (vi) Such other officer as may be prescribed;

“Listing Regulations” - shall mean the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, including any modifications, amendments, clarifications, circulars or re-enactment(s) thereof.

“Material modification” - means and includes any change/variation/modification to an existing RPT/Material RPT/contract/arrangement, which would result in the value of the approved transaction/contract exceeding by 20% or more of the value of transaction/contract, etc. previously approved by the Audit Committee, or the Board or the Shareholder of the Company, as the case may be.

“Ordinary Course of Business” means a transaction which is

- (i) carried out in normal course of business envisaged in accordance with the

- Memorandum of Association (MOA) of the Company as amended from time to time;
or
- (ii) historical practice with a pattern of frequency; or
 - (iii) common commercial practice; or
 - (iv) meets any other parameters / criteria as decided by the Board / Audit Committee

“Policy” means Policy on dealing with Related Party Transactions of the Company.

“Related Party” means related party of the Company in terms of Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder, i.e.

- (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 or his relative is a member or director;
- (v) a public company in which a director or manager is a director or holds along with his relatives, more than 2% (two percent) 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 body corporate which is—

- (A) a holding, subsidiary or an associate company of such company;
- (B) a subsidiary of a holding company to which it is also a subsidiary; or
- (C) an investing company or the venturer of a 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) A Director (other than an Independent Director) or Key Managerial Personnel of the holding company or his relative with reference to a Company; or such other persons as may be prescribed; or
- (x) which is a related party under the applicable accounting standards.

Provided that any person or entity forming a part of the promoter or promoter group of the Company; or any person or any entity, holding equity shares of 10% or more or as may be amended from time to time, in the Company either directly or on a beneficial interest basis as provided under Section 89 of the Companies Act, 2013, at anytime, during the immediate preceding financial year shall be deemed to be a related party.

“Related Party Transaction” shall have the meaning ascribed to such term under Regulation 2(1) (zc) of the listing regulations and under Section 188 of the Act, as amended from time to time:

And 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; 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 by the listed entity 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;

(d) Acceptance of current account deposits and saving account deposits by banks in compliance with the directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India or any other central bank in the relevant jurisdiction from time to time:

Explanation: For the purpose of clauses (c) and (d) above, acceptance of deposits includes payment of interest thereon.

(e) Retail purchases from any listed entity or its subsidiary by its directors or its employees, without establishing a business relationship and at the terms which are uniformly applicable/offered to all employees and directors.

“Relatives” means a relative as defined in Section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Specification of Definition Details), Rules 2014 and the listing regulations and with reference to any person, means anyone who is related to another, if

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

Relatives as defined in Regulation 2(hc) of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015:

- (i) spouse of the person;
- (ii) parent of the person and parent of its spouse;
- (iii) sibling of the person and sibling of its spouse;
- (iv) child of the person and child of its spouse;
- (v) spouse of the person listed at sub-clause (iii); and
- (vi) spouse of the person listed at sub-clause (iv)

4. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

The Company shall identify related parties as per the Act, IND AS and Listing Regulations and shall also obtain list of related parties in which the directors are interested under the Act and the Listing Regulations

The Company is required to verify list of related parties periodically and review at regular intervals in accordance with the Act and the Listing Regulations.

All the Directors and Key Managerial Personnels are required to disclose their concern/interest in other companies, body corporates, firms or other Association of Persons (AOPs) including shareholdings along with their list of relatives to the Company at the beginning of every financial year and at the first Board meeting wherein they participate and whenever there is any change in their disclosures already made as per the provisions of the

Act. They are also required to intimate the Board or Audit Committee of any potential Related Party Transaction involving him/her or his/her Relatives, including any additional information about the transaction that the Board / Audit Committee may reasonably request. The said list of identified Related Parties is shared with the concerned Department to identify and decide on treatment of Related Party Transactions.

5. REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

AUDIT COMMITTEE:

All Related Party Transactions shall be subject to the prior approval of the Audit Committee. However, the Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for Related Party Transactions proposed to be entered into with the Company which are repetitive in nature along with justification for the same and which are in the ordinary course of business and are at Arm's Length. Where the need for Related Party Transaction cannot be foreseen and the aforesaid details are not available, the Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for such transactions subject to their value not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000/- (Rupees One Crore) per transaction and also subject to the compliance of the conditions as specified in Section 188 of the Act and Rules made thereunder and Regulation 23 of the Listing Regulations. Such omnibus approvals shall be valid for a period not exceeding one year and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of one year.

In terms of Regulation 23 (3) (b) of the listing regulations, the Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for the Related Party Transactions proposed to be entered into by the Company only after satisfying itself regarding the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the Company.

In exceptional cases, where a prior approval is not taken due to an inadvertent omission or due to unforeseen circumstances or emergent situation, the Audit Committee may ratify the said transaction within 3 months from the date of the transaction or in the immediate next meeting of the audit committee, whichever is earlier, and the Board shall also ratify, consider and approve the same. Ratification is subject to certain conditions as specified in the Listing Regulations.

(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 Regulation 23 (1) of Listing Regulations;

(Note: The term of Material related party transactions as mentioned in point no 6 of this policy)

(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 published on a half yearly basis;

(v) any other condition as specified by the audit committee:

The failure to seek ratification of the audit committee shall render related party transactions voidable at the option of the audit committee and if the transaction is with a related party to any director or is authorized by any director, the director(s) concerned shall indemnify the Company against any losses incurred.

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

The Audit Committee shall review on a quarterly basis the details of Related Party Transactions entered into by the Company pursuant to omnibus approval and recommend the same to the board for their approval. On the recommendation of the Audit committee, the Board will consider and approve the related party transactions. To review a Related Party Transaction at such interval of time, the Committee shall be provided with the necessary information, to the extent relevant, with respect to actual or potential Related Party Transaction.

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 shall not require prior approval of the Audit Committee.

Remuneration and sitting fees paid by the Company to its Directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs), or Senior Management shall not require prior approval of the Audit Committee, provided such individuals are not part of the promoter or promoter group, and the payments are not material as specified in point no. 6 of this policy.

However, in cases where the recipient is part of the promoter or promoter group, any remuneration or sitting fees paid—whether in the capacity of a director, KMP, or senior management—shall require prior approval of the Audit Committee, irrespective of the materiality of the transaction.

All related party transactions and subsequent material modifications shall require prior approval of the Audit Committee of the Company, provided that only those members of the Audit Committee, who are Independent Directors, shall approve related party transactions.

The Audit Committee, at the time of approval of RPTs, shall take into consideration the certificate to be placed before it by the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer or any other KMP of the Company, confirming that the RPT(s) to be entered into are not prejudicial to the interest of public shareholders of the Company and the terms and conditions of the proposed RPT(s) are not unfavourable to the Company, compared to terms

and conditions, had similar transaction(s) been entered into with an unrelated party. This certificate shall be placed before the Committee in terms of the Industry Standards as notified by SEBI vide its circular dated February 14, 2025..

The omnibus approval shall contain or indicate the following: –

- (a) name of the related parties;
- (b) nature and duration of the transaction;
- (c) maximum amount of transaction that shall be entered into;
- (d) the indicative base price or current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price, if any; and
- (e) any other information relevant or important for the Audit Committee to take a decision on the proposed transaction:

The Audit Committee is also required to review Related Party Transactions to be placed before them as under:

- a) Type, material terms and particulars of the proposed transaction;
- b) Name of the related party and its relationship with the listed entity or its subsidiary, including nature of its concern or interest (financial or otherwise);
- c) Tenure of the proposed transaction (particular tenure shall be specified);
- d) Value of the proposed transaction;
- e) The percentage of the listed entity's annual consolidated turnover, for the immediately preceding financial year, that is represented by the value of the proposed transaction (and for a 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 listed entity or its subsidiary:

- a) details of the source of funds in connection with the proposed transaction;
- b) 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
- c) applicable terms, including covenants, tenure, interest rate and repayment schedule, whether secured or unsecured; if secured, the nature of security; and
- d) the purpose for which the funds will be utilized by the ultimate beneficiary of such funds pursuant to the RPT.
- e) Justification as to why the RPT is in the interest of the listed entity;
- f) A copy of the valuation or other external party report, if any such report has been relied upon;
- g) Percentage of the counter-party's annual consolidated turnover that is represented by the value of the proposed RPT on a voluntary basis;
- h) Any other information that may be relevant.

BOARD:

As per the provisions of Section 188 of the Act and Regulations 23 of the Listing Regulations, all kinds of transactions, which are not in the ordinary course of business or not at arm's length basis, are required to be placed before the Board for its approval and:

Transactions which are in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis, but which as per Audit Committee requires Board approval; and

Transactions meeting the materiality thresholds as prescribed in Regulation 23 of Listing Regulations, which are intended to be placed before the shareholders for approval.

The agenda of the Board Meeting at which the resolution for related party is proposed shall disclose:

- (a) the name of the related party and nature of relationship;
- (b) the nature, duration of the contract and particulars of the contract or arrangement;
- (c) the material terms of the contract or arrangement including the value, if any;
- (d) any advance paid or received for the contract or arrangement, if any;
- (e) the manner of determining the pricing and other commercial terms, both included as part of contract and not considered as part of the contract;
- (f) 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
- (g) any other information relevant or important for the Board to take a decision on the proposed transaction

SHAREHOLDERS:

All the Material Related Party Transactions and subsequent material modifications shall require prior approval of the shareholders through special resolution and the Related Party/ies with whom transaction is to be entered shall not vote to approve the relevant transaction irrespective of whether the entity is a party to the particular transaction or not.]

In addition to the above, All the transactions specified under Section 188 of the Act, other than the Material Related Party Transactions, with the Related Parties which are not in the ordinary course of business or at Arm's Length basis and exceed the thresholds as laid down in the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time shall also require the approval of the shareholders through special resolution, if so, required under any law and the Related Parties shall not vote to approve the relevant transaction irrespective of whether the entity is a party to the particular transaction or not.

The explanatory statement to be annexed to the notice of a general meeting relating to Related Party Transaction shall contain the following particulars namely:-

- a) name of the related party ;
- b) name of the director or key managerial personnel who is related, if any;
- c) nature of relationship;
- d) nature, material terms, monetary value and particulars of the contract or arrangement;
- e) any other information relevant or important for the members to take a decision on the proposed resolution.

Additionally the following information shall be placed before the shareholders for approval of any related party transaction in addition to the requirements under the Act as above.

- a) A summary of the information provided by the management of the listed entity to the audit committee;
- b) Justification for why the proposed transaction is in the interest of the listed entity;
- c) Where the transaction relates to any loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments made or given by the listed entity or its subsidiary, the details as placed before the Audit Committee; (The requirement of disclosing source of funds and cost of funds shall not be applicable to listed banks/NBFCs.)
- d) A statement that the valuation or other external report, if any, relied upon by the listed entity in relation to the proposed transaction will be made available through the registered email address of the shareholders;
- e) Percentage of the counter-party's annual consolidated turnover that is represented by the value of the proposed RPT, on a voluntary basis;
- f) Any other information that may be relevant.

6. MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As defined in Regulation 23 of the Listing Regulations, any 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 annual consolidated annual turnover as per the last audited financial statements of the Company, whichever is lower.

Further, 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 turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.

Type of Transactions	Threshold	Approval required
Material RPT	As defined in Point 6	Audit Committee and Shareholders
Transaction(s) with a related party, where transactions to be entered into individually or taken together with the previous transactions during a financial year and transactions with promoter or Promoter group or person/entity in which promoter or promoter group has concern or interest.	Exceeds lower of the threshold specified in Regulation 30 of Listing Regulations*	Audit Committee
* Threshold as given in Regulation 30 - (1) two percent of turnover, as per the last audited consolidated financial statements of the listed entity; (2) two percent of net worth, as per the last audited consolidated financial statements of the listed entity, except in case the arithmetic value of the net worth is negative; (3) five percent of the average of absolute value of profit or loss after tax, as per the last three audited consolidated financial statements of the listed entity.		

7. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- i) It shall be responsibility of the Board to monitor and manage potential conflicts of interest of management, board members and shareholders, including abuse in Related Party Transactions.
- ii) The Independent Directors of the Company shall pay sufficient attention and ensure that adequate deliberations are held before approving related party transactions and assure themselves that the same are in the interest of the Company.
- iii) The Audit Committee shall have the following powers with respect to Related Party Transactions :
 - To seek information from any employee.
 - To obtain outside legal or other professional advice.
 - To secure attendance of outsiders with relevant expertise, if it considers necessary
 - To investigate any Related Party Transaction.
- iv) The Board of Directors of the Company is authorized to issue necessary guidelines/instructions for implementation of this Policy.
- v) The Company while entering into any Related Party Transaction shall ensure that such Related Party Transaction is in the best interest of the Company and adheres to this Policy.
- vi) 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 of 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 may examine the facts and circumstances of the case and take any such action it deems appropriate.

8. DISCLOSURES

- (a) Every contract or arrangement entered with Related Parties with the approval of Board/Shareholders in line with Section 188 of the Companies Act 2013 shall be referred in the Board's Report to the shareholders along with the justification for entering into such contract or arrangements.
- (b) Details of all Material RPTs shall be disclosed quarterly along with the compliance report on corporate governance to be submitted to stock exchanges.
- (c) The Company shall disclose the policy on dealing with RPTs on its website and a web link thereto shall be provided in the Annual Report.
- (d) Name of all related parties, nature of relationships and details of all RPT should be disclosed in the financial statement as per Accounting Standard.
- (e) The Company shall keep one or more registers giving separately the particulars of all contracts or arrangements with any related party requires approval of the Board.
- (f) The Company shall submit disclosures of related party transaction as required under Regulation 23 of the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015 as amended from time to time on the date of publication of its standalone and consolidated financial results, if any, in the format as specified to the stock exchanges and publish the same on its website in specified time limit of that regulation.

9. AMENDMENTS IN LAW

Any subsequent amendment/modification in the listing agreement and/or other applicable laws in this regard shall automatically apply to this Policy. Any amendment to this Policy will be in writing.

10. SCOPE LIMITATION

In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this Policy and of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations/Companies Act, 2013 or any other statutory enactments, rules, the provisions of such SEBI(LODR) Regulations/the Companies Act, 2013 or statutory enactments, rules shall prevail over this Policy.

The revised Policy was adopted by the Board on August 13, 2024 and was further adopted on May 28, 2025.
