



# **POLICY FOR DETERMINATION OF MATERIALITY OF INFORMATION / EVENT(S)**

25/02/2025



## Document Control

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## **1. INTRODUCTION, OBJECT AND SCOPE:**

Regulation 30(4) (ii) of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements), 2015 (**"2015 SEBI Regulations"**), requires that a listed entity shall frame a policy for determination of materiality and disclosure of events/information, based on the criteria specified in Sub-Regulation 4(i) of Regulation 30 of SEBI (LODR), 2015, duly approved by Board of Directors. In Compliance to the said regulations, Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited (hereinafter referred as "Bank") has formulated this policy ("Policy") for determination of materiality of certain events/ information for appropriate disclosures as required thereunder.

## **2. DEFINITIONS & INTERPRETATIONS:**

The terms and expressions used but not defined herein shall have the same meaning as assigned to those terms under the 2015 SEBI Regulations, the Companies Act, 2013, the Securities Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1956 or any other applicable laws or regulations, as the case may be.

## **3. CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING MATERIAL INFORMATION/EVENTS.**

While determining materiality of events/ information mentioned in the Regulation 30(4) of the **2015 SEBI Regulations**, the Bank shall consider the following criteria and principles:

- a) Whether the omission to report the particular event/information is likely to result in discontinuity or alteration of the event/information already available publicly;
- b) Whether the omission to report the particular event/information is likely to result in significant market reaction if the said omission came to light at a later date;
- c) In case, where the criteria specified in sub-clauses (a) and (b) are not applicable, an event / information may be treated as being material, if in the opinion of the person(s) responsible for determining the materiality of any information or the event is considered material.

As per **2015 SEBI Regulations**, in case of Events where the above criteria is not applicable, an Event may be considered material if, the Board of Directors, in their opinion, consider the event as material event, warranting disclosure.

In addition to the criteria and principles stated herein above, the Industry standards referred to herein below in clause-4, wherever applicable shall be duly complied with while making the disclosures under Regulation 30 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

## **4. COMPLIANCE TO "INDUSTRY STANDARDS NOTE ON REGULATION 30 OF THE LODR REGULATIONS".**

In order to facilitate ease of doing business, the Industry Standards Forum ("ISF") comprising of representatives from three industry associations, viz. ASSOCHAM, CII and

FICCI, under the aegis of the Stock Exchanges, has formulated industry standards, in consultation with SEBI, for effective implementation of the requirement to disclose material events or information under Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("LODR Regulations"). The industry associations which are part of ISF (ASSOCHAM, FICCI, and CII) and the stock exchanges have published the industry standards note on their websites. A copy of the said note is annexed herewith as Annexure-I.

The Bank shall as such make all the requisite disclosures in line with the Regulation-30 of SEBI (LODR) regulations, 2015, schedule-III of said regulations and the supra referred Industry Standards Note on Regulation 30" to the extent applicable to the Bank.

**5. EVENTS WHICH SHALL BE DISCLOSED UPON APPLICATION OF GUIDELINES FOR MATERIALITY REFERRED TO IN REGULATION 30 (4) OF 2015 SEBI REGULATIONS :**

The following are the Event(s) to which the criteria for materiality as enumerated in Clause -3 hereinabove shall be applied:

- i. Commencement or any postponement in the date of commencement of commercial production or commercial operations of any unit/division.
- ii. Any of the following events pertaining to the Bank:
  - (a) arrangements for strategic, technical, manufacturing, or marketing tie-up; or
  - (b) adoption of new line(s) of business; or
  - (c) closure of operation of any unit, division or subsidiary (in entirety or in piecemeal)
- iii. Capacity addition or product launch.
- iv. Awarding, bagging/ receiving, amendment or termination of awarded/bagged orders/contracts not in the normal course of business.
- v. Agreements (viz. loan agreement(s) or any other agreement(s) which are binding and not in normal course of business) and revision(s) or amendment(s) or termination(s) thereof.
- vi. Disruption of operations of any one or more units or division of the Bank due to natural calamity (earthquake, flood, fire etc.), force majeure or events such as strikes, lockouts etc.
- vii. Effect(s) arising out of change in the regulatory framework applicable to the Bank.
- viii. Pendency of any litigation(s) or dispute(s) or the outcome thereof which may have an impact on the Bank.
- ix. Frauds or defaults by employees of the Bank which has or may have an impact on the Bank.
- x. Options to purchase securities including any ESOP/ESPS Scheme.
- xi. Giving of guarantees or indemnity or becoming a surety, by whatever named called, for any third party.
- xii. Delay or default in the payment of fines, penalties, dues, etc. to any regulatory, statutory, enforcement or judicial authority.

- xiii. Any other information/event viz. major development that is likely to affect business, e.g. emergence of new technologies, expiry of patents, any change of accounting policy that may have a significant impact on the accounts, etc. and brief details thereof and any other information which is exclusively known to the Bank which may be necessary to enable the holders of securities of the Bank to appraise its position and to avoid the establishment of a false market in such securities.

**6. EVENTS WHICH SHALL BE DISCLOSED WITHOUT ANY APPLICATION OF THE GUIDELINES FOR MATERIALITY AS SPECIFIED IN REGULATION 30 (4):**

1. Acquisition(s) (including agreement to acquire), Scheme of Arrangement (amalgamation/ merger/ demerger/restructuring), or sale or disposal of any unit(s), division(s) or subsidiary of the Bank or any other restructuring. Expression acquisition shall have same meaning as provided in Explanation -1, appended to point no 1 of Schedule-III, Part A of SEBI (LODR) regulations, 2015.
2. Issuance or forfeiture of securities, split or consolidation of shares, buyback of securities, any restriction on transferability of securities or alteration in terms or structure of existing securities including forfeiture, reissue of forfeited securities, alteration of calls, redemption of securities etc.
3. New Rating(s) or Revision in Rating(s)
4. Outcome of Meetings of the board of directors:  
The Bank shall disclose to the Exchange(s), the outcome of meetings of the board of directors held to consider the following:
  - a) dividends recommended or declared or the decision to pass any dividend and the date on which dividend shall be paid/dispatched
  - b) any cancellation of dividend with reasons thereof;
  - c) the decision on buyback of securities;
  - d) the decision with respect to fund raising proposed to be undertaken including by way of issue of securities (excluding security receipts, securitized debt instruments or money market instruments regulated by the Reserve Bank of India), through further public offer, rights issue, American Depositary Receipts/ Global Depositary Receipts/ Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds, qualified institutions placement, debt issue, preferential issue or any other method;
  - e) Increase in capital by issue of bonus shares through capitalization including the date on which such bonus shares shall be credited/dispatched;
  - f) reissue of forfeited shares or securities, or the issue of shares or securities held in reserve for future issue or the creation in any form or manner of new shares or securities or any other rights, privileges or benefits to subscribe to;
  - g) short particulars of any other alterations of capital, including calls;
  - h) financial results;
  - i) decision on voluntary delisting by the Bank from stock exchange(s):
5. Agreements (viz. shareholder agreement(s), joint venture agreement(s), family settlement agreement(s) (to the extent that it impacts management and control of the Bank), agreement(s)/treaty (ies)/contract(s) with media companies) which are

- binding and not in normal course of business, revision(s) or amendment(s) and termination(s) thereof.
- 5 A. Agreements entered into by the shareholders, promoters, promoter group entities, related parties, directors, key managerial personnel, employees of the Bank or of its holding, subsidiary or associate company, among themselves or with the Bank or with a third party, solely or jointly, which, either directly or indirectly or potentially or whose purpose and effect is to, impact the management or control of the Bank or impose any restriction or create any liability upon the Bank, shall be disclosed to the Stock Exchanges, including disclosure of any rescission, amendment or alteration of such agreements thereto, whether or not the Bank is a party to such agreements.
6. Fraud or defaults by a Bank, its promoter, director, key managerial personnel, senior management or subsidiary or arrest of key managerial personnel, senior management, promoter or director of the Bank, whether occurred within India or abroad:
- For the purpose of this sub-paragraph:
- (i) 'Fraud' shall include fraud as defined under Regulation 2(1)(c) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003.
  - (ii) 'Default' shall mean non-payment of the interest or principal amount in full on the date when the debt has become due and payable.
- Explanation 1- In case of revolving facilities like cash credit, an entity would be considered to be in 'default' if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit or drawing power, whichever is lower, for more than thirty days.
- Explanation 2- Default by a promoter, director, key managerial personnel, senior management, and subsidiary shall mean default which has or may have an impact on the Bank.
- Explanation 3 - Fraud by senior management, other than who is promoter, director or key managerial personnel, shall be required to be disclosed only if it is in relation to the Bank.
7. Change in directors, key managerial personnel (Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary etc.), senior management, Auditor and Compliance Officer.
- 7A. In case of resignation of the auditor of the Bank, detailed reasons for resignation of auditor, as given by the said auditor, shall be disclosed by the listed entities to the stock exchanges as soon as possible but not later than twenty four hours of receipt of such reasons from the auditor.
- 7B. Resignation of independent director including reasons for resignation: In case of resignation of an independent director of the Bank, within seven days from the



date of resignation, the following disclosures shall be made to the stock exchanges by the listed entities:

- a. The letter of resignation along with detailed reasons for the resignation as given by the said director.
    - a (i). Names of listed entities in which the resigning director holds directorships, indicating the category of directorship and membership of board committees, if any.
  - b. The independent director shall, along with the detailed reasons, also provide a confirmation that there is no other material reasons other than those provided.
  - c. The confirmation as provided by the independent director above shall also be disclosed by the listed entities to the stock exchanges along with the disclosures as specified above.
- 7C. In case of resignation of key managerial personnel, senior management, Compliance Officer or director other than an independent director; the letter of resignation along with detailed reasons for the resignation as given by the key managerial personnel, senior management, Compliance Officer or director shall be disclosed to the stock exchanges by the listed entities within seven days from the date that such resignation comes into effect.
- 7D. In case the Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer of the Bank was indisposed or unavailable to fulfil the requirements of the role in a regular manner for more than forty five days in any rolling period of ninety days, the same along with the reasons for such indisposition or unavailability, shall be disclosed to the stock exchange(s).
8. Appointment or discontinuation of share transfer agent.
  9. Resolution plan/ Restructuring in relation to loans/borrowings from banks/financial institutions including the following details:
    - a) Decision to initiate resolution of loans/borrowings;
    - b) Signing of Inter-Creditors Agreement (ICA) by lenders;
    - c) Finalization of Resolution Plan;
    - d) Implementation of Resolution Plan;
    - e) Salient features, not involving commercial secrets, of the resolution/ restructuring plan as decided by lenders.]
  10. One time settlement with a bank.
  11. Winding-up petition filed by any party / creditors.
  12. Issuance of Notices, call letters, resolutions and circulars sent to shareholders, debenture holders or creditors or any class of them or advertised in the media by the Bank.
  13. Proceedings of Annual and extraordinary general meetings of the Bank.
  14. Amendments to memorandum and articles of association of Bank, in brief.
  15. (a).



- (i) Schedule of analysts or institutional investors meet at least two working days in advance (excluding the date of the intimation and the date of the meet);
- (ii) Presentations prepared by the Bank for analysts or institutional investors meet, post earnings or quarterly calls shall be disclosed to the recognized stock exchanges prior to beginning of such events.

Explanation I: For the purpose of this clause “meet” shall mean group meetings or group conference calls conducted physically or through digital means.

Explanation II: Disclosure of names in the schedule of analysts or institutional investors meet shall be optional for the Bank.

- b) Audio recordings, video recordings, if any, and transcripts of post earnings or quarterly calls, by whatever name called, conducted physically or through digital means, in the following manner:
  - (i) The audio recordings shall be promptly made available on the website and in any case, before the next trading day or within twenty-four hours from the conclusion of such calls, whichever is earlier;
  - (ii) the video recordings, if any, shall be made available on the website within forty-eight hours from the conclusion of such calls;
  - (iii) the transcripts of such calls shall be made available on the website along with simultaneous submission to recognized stock exchanges within five working days of the conclusion of such calls.

16. The following events in relation to the corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP) of a listed corporate debtor under the Insolvency Code:

- a) Filing of application by the corporate applicant for initiation of CIRP, also specifying the amount of default;
- b) Filing of application by financial creditors for initiation of CIRP against the corporate debtor, also specifying the amount of default;
- c) Admission of application by the Tribunal, along with amount of default or rejection or withdrawal, as applicable ;
- d) Public announcement made pursuant to order passed by the Tribunal under section 13 of Insolvency Code;
- e) List of creditors as required to be displayed by the corporate debtor under regulation 13(2)(c) of the IBBI (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2016;
- f) Appointment/ Replacement of the Resolution Professional;
- g) Prior or post-facto intimation of the meetings of Committee of Creditors;

- h) Brief particulars of invitation of resolution plans under section 25(2)(h) of Insolvency Code in the Form specified under regulation 36A(5) of the IBBI (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2016;
  - i) Number of resolution plans received by Resolution Professional;
  - j) Filing of resolution plan with the Tribunal;
  - k) Approval of resolution plan by the Tribunal or rejection, if applicable;
  - l) Specific features and details of the resolution plan as approved by the Adjudicating Authority under the Insolvency Code, not involving commercial secrets, including details such as:
    - (i) Pre and Post net-worth of the company;
    - (ii) Details of assets of the company post CIRP ( Corporate insolvency resolution Proceedings) ;
    - (iii) Details of securities continuing to be imposed on the companies' assets;
    - (iv) Other material liabilities imposed on the company;
    - (v) Detailed pre and post shareholding pattern assuming 100% conversion of convertible securities;
    - (vi) Details of funds infused in the company, creditors paid-off;
    - (vii) Additional liability on the incoming investors due to the transaction, source of such funding etc.;
    - (viii) Impact on the investor – revised P/E (Price/Earnings), RONW (return on net worth) ratios etc.
    - (ix) Names of the new promoters, key managerial personnel, if any and their past experience in the business or employment. In case where promoters are companies, history of such company and names of natural persons in control.
    - (x) Brief description of Business Strategy.
  - m) Proposed steps to be taken by the incoming investor/acquirer for Achieving the MPS;
  - n) Quarterly disclosure of the status of achieving the MPS (Marginal propensity to save);
  - o) The details as to the delisting plans, if any approved in the resolution plan.
17. Initiation of Forensic audit: In case of initiation of forensic audit, (by whatever name called), the following disclosures shall be made to the stock exchanges by listed entities:
- a) The fact of initiation of forensic audit along-with name of entity initiating the audit and reasons for the same, if available;

- b) Final forensic audit report (other than for forensic audit initiated by regulatory / enforcement agencies) on receipt by the Bank along with comments of the management, if any.

Explanation- For the purpose of this sub-paragraph, forensic audit refers to the audits, by whatever name called, which are initiated with the objective of detecting any mis-statement in financial statements, mis-appropriation, siphoning or diversion of funds and does not include audit of matters such as product quality control practices, manufacturing practices, recruitment practices, supply chain process including procurement or other similar matters that would not require any revision to the financial statements disclosed by the Bank.

- 18. Announcement or communication through social media intermediaries or mainstream media by directors, promoters, key managerial personnel or senior management of a Bank, in relation to any event or information which is material for the Bank in terms of regulation 30 of these regulations and is not already made available in the public domain by the Bank.

Explanation – “social media intermediaries” shall have the same meaning as defined under the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021.

- 19. Action(s) initiated or orders passed by any regulatory, statutory, enforcement authority or judicial body against the Bank or its directors, key managerial personnel, senior management, promoter or subsidiary, in relation to the Bank, in respect of the following:

- a. search or seizure; or
- b. re-opening of accounts under section 130 of the Companies Act, 2013; or
- c. investigation under the provisions of Chapter XIV of the Companies Act, 2013; along with the following details pertaining to the actions(s) initiated, taken or orders passed:
  - i. name of the authority;
  - ii. nature and details of the action(s) taken, initiated or order(s) passed;
  - iii. date of receipt of direction or order, including any ad-interim or interim orders, or any other communication from the authority;
  - iv. details of the violation(s)/contravention(s) committed or alleged to be committed;
  - v. impact on financial, operation or other activities of the Bank, quantifiable in monetary terms to the extent possible.

20. Action(s) taken or orders passed by any regulatory, statutory, enforcement authority or judicial body against the Bank or its directors, key managerial personnel, senior management, promoter or subsidiary, in relation to the Bank, in respect of the following:

- (a) suspension;
- (b) imposition of fine or penalty;
- (c) settlement of proceedings;
- (d) debarment;
- (e) disqualification;
- (f) closure of operations;
- (g) sanctions imposed;
- (h) warning or caution; or
- (i) any other similar action(s) by whatever name called;

along with the following details pertaining to the action(s) taken or orders passed:

- i name of the authority;
- ii nature and details of the action(s) taken, or order(s) passed;
- iii date of receipt of direction or order, including any ad-interim or interim orders, or any other communication from the authority;
- iv details of the violation(s)/contravention(s) committed or alleged to be committed;
- v impact on financial, operation or other activities of the Bank, quantifiable in monetary terms to the extent possible.

Explanation- Imposition of fine or penalty shall be disclosed in the following manner along with the details pertaining to the action(s) taken or orders passed as mentioned in the sub-paragraph:

- i disclosure of fine or penalty of rupees one lakh or more imposed by sectoral regulator or enforcement agency and fine or penalty of rupees ten lakhs or more imposed by other authority or judicial body shall be disclosed within twenty four hours.
- ii disclosure of fine or penalty imposed which are lower than the monetary thresholds specified in the clause (i) above on a quarterly basis in the format as may be specified.

21. Voluntary revision of financial statements or the report of the board of directors of the Bank under section 131 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Notwithstanding the generality on the clauses 4 and 5 above, The Bank may make disclosures of event/information as specified by the Board from time to time.

## **7. STATUTORY AND REGULATORY DISCLOSURES.**

A. In terms of regulation 30(6) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, the Bank shall first disclose to the stock exchange(s) all events or information which are material in terms of the provisions of the regulation as soon as reasonably possible and in any case not later than the following:

- i. thirty minutes from the closure of the meeting of the board of directors in which the decision pertaining to the event or information has been taken;
- ii. twelve hours from the occurrence of the event or information, in case the event or information is emanating from within the Bank;
- iii. twenty four hours from the occurrence of the event or information, in case the event or information is not emanating from within the Bank:

Provided that disclosure with respect to events for which timelines have been specified in Part A of Schedule III of the regulations [events stated in clauses 4 & 5 ante of this policy) shall be made within such timelines.

Provided further that in case the disclosure is made after the timelines specified under this regulation, the listed entity shall, along with such disclosure provide the explanation for the delay.

- B. All such material events/ information as disseminated on the Stock Exchanges shall be displayed on the Bank's website for a period of 5 years, and thereafter as per the archival policy of the Bank;
- C. For the purpose of this policy, the Audit Committee of the Board may recommend the determination of any additional material event or information to be disclosed appropriately or in proper and transparent manner. The Board while approving or reviewing the Policy may consider such recommendations.

## **8. AUTHORITY COMPETENT TO DETERMINE THE MATERIALITY OF EVENT/ INFORMATION.**

In terms of regulation 30 (5) of 2015 SEBI Regulations, the Board of directors of the listed entity shall authorize one or more Key Managerial Personnel for the purpose of determining materiality of an event or information and for the purpose of making disclosures to stock exchange(s) under this regulation and the contact details of such personnel shall be also disclosed to the stock exchange(s) and as well as on the listed entity's website.

For the purpose of determining materiality of an event or information, the Executive Director (ED), the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Company Secretary/ Compliance Officer or any other Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) in consultation with MD & CEO of Bank shall determine the materiality of an event /information, who then shall pass on the said information to the Compliance Officer/ Company Secretary of the Bank for onward dissemination to the Stock Exchanges.

## **9. GUIDANCE ON WHEN AN EVENT/ INFORMATION HAS OCCURRED**

Where the Bank confronts with the questions or where the Bank is not able to decide as to when an event/information can be said to have occurred, the Compliance officer in consultation with the MD& CEO or any other authorized KMP shall determine the stage of occurrence of the event/ information which can be broadly divided into two (2) instances i.e.

- a. in certain instances, the answer to above question would depend upon the stage of discussion, negotiation or approval and
- b. in other instances where there is no such discussion, negotiation or approval required viz. in case of natural calamities, disruptions etc., the answer to the above question would depend upon the timing when the Bank became aware of the event/information.
  - i. In the situation (a), the events/information can be said to have occurred upon receipt of approval of Board of Directors e.g. further issue of capital by rights issuance and in certain events/information after receipt of approval of both i.e. Board of Directors and Shareholders. However, considering the price sensitivity involved, for certain events e.g. decision on declaration of dividends etc., disclosure shall be made on receipt of approval of the event by the Board of Directors, pending Shareholder's approval.
  - ii. In the situation (b), the events/information can be said to have occurred when the Bank becomes aware of the events/information, or as soon as, an officer of the entity has, or ought to have reasonably come into possession of the information in the course of the performance of his duties.

#### **10. APPLICABILITY OF LAWS & AMMENDMENTS.**

In case any of the provisions of this Policy are inconsistent with the applicable laws, then the provisions of applicable laws shall prevail over the Policy to that extent and the Policy shall be deemed to have been amended so as to be read in consonance with applicable laws. Any guideline(s) issued by Regulator/s with regard to Materiality of information and/or any other matter dealt with by this Policy shall be deemed to be part & parcel of this policy for operational purpose with immediate effect.

#### **11. OWNERSHIP & REVIEW OF THE POLICY**

The ownership of this policy shall be with Board Secretariat Department. The periodicity of review of policy shall be **biennial review**. In the event of any amendment to the statutes/ rules/regulatory guidelines applicable to the policy, same shall be deemed to be part of the policy from the effective date of the amendment. Such changes shall be incorporated in the policy immediately with the approval of MD & CEO and brought to the notice of Board and /or its relevant Committee (s), in the form of an information item, in the meeting that immediately follows. The responsibility for updating the policy shall be that of the owner Department.

Where a change in policy is necessitated by exigencies like developments in industry practice, market needs etc., same shall be placed before the Board and/or its relevant Committee(s) for review and approval, before they become a part of the policy.

#### **Annexures**

Annexure I: Industry Standards Note on Regulation 30 of the LODR Regulations





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## Industry Standards Note on Regulation 30 of the LODR Regulations

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### **Purpose of this Industry Standards Note**

This Industry Standards Note has been published to:

- Facilitate uniform approach and assist listed entities in complying with their obligations in respect of disclosures under Regulation 30 read with Schedule III of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“**LODR Regulations**”) and circulars issued thereunder (referred to below as the “**Continuous Disclosure Requirements**”)<sup>1</sup>; and
- Set out standard operating procedures for compliance with the Continuous Disclosure Requirements.

This Industry Standards Note has been prepared in consultation with SEBI. Any addition/ modification/ alteration to this Industry Standards Note shall be made only in consultation with SEBI. This Industry Standards Note is available on the websites of BSE Limited (“**BSE**”) and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (“**NSE**”) (collectively, the “**Stock Exchanges**”). Further, the same is hosted on the websites of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) accessible at <https://ficci.in/>, the Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), accessible at <https://www.assocham.org/>, and the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), accessible at <https://www.cii.in/>.

The listed entities shall follow this Industry Standards Note to ensure compliance with the Continuous Disclosure Requirements.

### **Main Aspects covered:**

1. Applicability of numerical thresholds to certain companies for Para A(1) of Part A of Schedule III
2. Interpretation of “value or the expected impact in terms of value” under Regulation 30(4)(i)(c).
3. Interpretation of “last audited consolidated financial statements” under Regulation 30(4)(i)(c).
4. Interpretation of “significant market reaction” under Regulation 30(4)(i)(b).
5. Materiality for disclosure under Para A(20) of Part A of Schedule III.
6. Disclosure relating to other persons under Para A(19) and (20) of Part A of Schedule III.

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<sup>1</sup> Excluding Regulation 30(11) of the LODR Regulations.

7. Interpretation of “cumulative basis” (as referred in Master circular dated November 11, 2024<sup>2</sup> read with circular dated December 31, 2024<sup>3</sup> issued by SEBI) for disclosure of pending litigations or disputes under Regulation 30(4) read with Para B(8) of Part A of Schedule III.
8. Disclosure of show cause notices under (i) Para A(20) of Part A of the Schedule III, and (ii) Para B(8) of Part A of Schedule III.
9. Disclosure of confidential litigation / dispute / order / action initiated or taken under (i) Para A(19) and (20) of Part A of the Schedule III, and (ii) Para B(8) of Part A of Schedule III.
10. Compliance of timelines for disclosure under Regulation 30(6).
11. Disclosure of events or information which emanate from a decision taken in a meeting of board of directors under Regulation 30(6) read with Master circular dated November 11, 2024 read with circular dated December 31, 2024 issued by SEBI.
12. Disclosure of communication from regulatory, statutory, enforcement or judicial authority under Regulation 30(13).
13. Disclosure of fraud or default under Regulation 30 read with Para A(6) of Part A of Schedule III.
14. Disclosure for resignation key managerial personnel, senior management, etc under Para A(7C) of Part A of Schedule III.
15. Disclosure of winding up petition under Regulation 30 read with Para A(11) of Part A of Schedule III.
16. Disclosure of frauds or defaults by employees of the listed entity under Regulation 30(4) read with Para B(9) of Part A of Schedule III.
17. Disclosure of guarantees and indemnity under Regulation 30(4) read with Para B(11) of Part A of Schedule III.
18. Disclosure of announcement/ communication through social media intermediaries or mainstream media under Regulation 30(4) read with Para A(18) of Part A of Schedule III.
19. Disclosure of schedule of analysts or institutional investors meet at least two working days in advance under Para A(15(a)) of Part A of Schedule III.
20. Disclosure of proceedings of AGMs and EGMs of the listed entity under Para A(13) of Part A of Schedule III.
21. Intimation of forfeiture/restriction on transferability under Para A(2) of Part A of Schedule III.

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<sup>2</sup> Master circular for compliance with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 by listed entities (SEBI/HO/CFD/PoD2/CIR/P/0155)

<sup>3</sup> Circular for implementation of recommendations of the Expert Committee for facilitating ease of doing business for listed entities (SEBI/HO/CFD/CFD-PoD-2/CIR/P/2024/185)

## **Industry Standards for Compliance**

### **1. Applicability of numerical thresholds to certain companies for Para A(1) of Part A of Schedule III**

1.1. For insurance companies and non-banking financial companies (“NBFC(s)”), including, core investment companies, registered with the Reserve Bank of India (“RBI”), the stipulation in Explanation (1)(ii)(c) to Para A(1) of Part A of Schedule III, should be understood as follows:

1.1.1. In case of acquisitions of listed (or to be listed) equity, convertible or debt securities of another entity, a disclosure of an acquisition would be required to be made only if the cost of acquisition or the price at which the listed (or to be listed) equity, convertible or debt securities are acquired exceeds the threshold specified in Regulation 30(4)(i)(c)(2), i.e., two percent of net worth, as per the last audited consolidated financial statements of the investor entity. In such instances, the materiality thresholds specified in Regulation 30(4)(i)(c)(1) and Regulation 30(4)(i)(c)(3) would not be applicable.

1.1.2. For any other type of acquisition, each of the prescribed materiality thresholds under Regulation 30(4)(i)(c) would continue to apply to assess whether a disclosure of the acquisition is triggered.

### **2. Interpretation of “value or the expected impact in terms of value” under Regulation 30(4)(i)(c)**

2.1. In computing the “expected impact in terms of value” of an event/information, a listed entity should, where applicable, consider the expected impact in the four ensuing quarters (including the quarter in which the event occurs if the event occurs in the first 60 days of the quarter). Illustration in this regard are provided below:

2.1.1. If an event has occurred on May 29, 2023, which is a date in the first 60 days of the quarter, then the computation of the four ensuing quarters for the purposes of assessing the expected impact of the event would include the ongoing quarter beginning April 1, 2023. Accordingly, the period of assessment would be the four quarters beginning April 1, 2023, till March 31, 2024.

2.1.2. However, if an event has occurred on June 1, 2023, which is date not in the first 60 days of the quarter, then the computation of four ensuing quarters for the purposes of assessing the expected impact of the event would not include the ongoing quarter. Accordingly, the period of assessment would then be from July 1, 2023 till June 30, 2024.

2.2. Disclosure / non-disclosure would typically be in compliance with the regulatory requirements if while undertaking the assessment of the “value” and “expected impact in terms of value”, the listed entity places reliance on the principles for measurement set out under the applicable accounting standards (such as the PPR test formulated basis the principles for measurement set out under Ind AS 37), so as to ensure consistency between the disclosures made to the stock exchanges, and the disclosures made in the financial statements. For instance, if the outcome for a matter (above the materiality threshold) falls within probable or possible category then it may be disclosed, however, if it falls within remote category then disclosure may not be required under Para B(8) of Part A of Schedule III.

- 2.3. Disclosure of an event under Para B of Part A of Schedule III would be required to be made if the gross amount involved in such event exceeds the materiality threshold. However, listed entities may disclose details of indemnity and insurance claims which could mitigate the expected impact, if any, in respect of such event to provide more context while making the disclosure.
- 2.4. In certain instances, all of the three parameters specified under Regulation 30(4)(i)(c) (viz., profit / net worth / turnover) may not be relevant to an event. As such, while assessing whether an event exceeds the materiality thresholds, listed entities should refer to **Annexure A** for guidance on which of the relevant and appropriate parameter ought to be considered for determination of materiality for different types of events under Para B of Part A of Schedule III.
- 3. Interpretation of “last audited consolidated financial statements” under Regulation 30(4)(i)(c)**
- 3.1. The reference to last audited consolidated financial statements in this Regulation shall mean the annual audited consolidated financial statements of the listed entity.
- 4. Interpretation of “significant market reaction” under Regulation 30(4)(i)(b)**
- 4.1. Significant market reaction may differ from company to company. Significant market reaction may be assessed against scrip price, as per the parameters specified by the stock exchange(s).
- 5. Materiality for disclosure under Para A(20) of Part A of Schedule III**
- 5.1. For disclosure of imposition of fine or penalty under Para A(20) of Part A of Schedule III:
- 5.1.1. **Action taken or Order Passed by Sector Regulator / Enforcement Authority:** Action taken or order passed by the sector regulator / enforcement authority of the listed entity would be required to be disclosed, if such action or order, where quantifiable, exceeds the threshold specified by SEBI. The listed entity may refer to **Annexure B** for identifying its sector regulator / enforcement authority. Listed entities may also include other sector regulator/ enforcement authorities depending on their business, in their materiality policy.
- 5.1.2. **Action taken or Order Passed by all other Regulators / Authorities (Other than Regulators under paragraph 5.1.1 above):** Action taken or order passed by a regulatory/statutory/enforcement/judicial/quasi-judicial authority would be required to be disclosed only if such action or order, where quantifiable, exceeds the threshold specified by SEBI.
- 5.2. Further, imposition of fine or penalty below the quantifiable thresholds mentioned in paragraphs 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 above, should be disclosed by the listed entity on a quarterly basis.

**6. Disclosure relating to other persons under Para A(19) and (20) of Part A of Schedule III**

- 6.1. Listed entity while considering whether a matter involving directors, key managerial personnel, senior management, promoter or subsidiary requires disclosure can restrict themselves to disclosing such matters which are “in relation to the listed entity” and have an impact on operations, financial position or reputation of the listed entity.

**7. Interpretation of ‘cumulative basis’ (as referred in Master circular dated November 11, 2024 read with circular dated December 31, 2024 issued by SEBI) for disclosure of pending litigations or disputes under Regulation 30(4) read with Para B(8) of Part A of Schedule III**

- 7.1. For litigations or disputes having similar question of law and/or factual matrix such that there is a likelihood of similar outcome of proceedings, the listed entity should disclose such matters, if the aggregate / cumulative amount involved in all such matters cross the materiality threshold. The requirement of aggregation / cumulation will not be applicable only on the account of (i) the opposite party being the same person in more than one matter, or (ii) the litigation involving listed entity and its subsidiaries. It is clarified that the likelihood of similar outcome of proceedings, shall refer to a negative outcome for the listed entity in one proceeding which may lead to similar negative outcomes in the other matters.
- 7.2. For instance, in case of tax matters, the tax authorities may initiate different proceedings against a listed entity for different financial years or in different states, around the same set of facts and legal issues. If it is expected that if one proceeding is held against the entity on merit or law, then the others will also be held against the listed entity, then all such matters should be cumulated. However, matters involving the tax authorities (as common opposite party) with different facts and outcome of which are not inter-related, should not be cumulated. Similarly, matters initiated by or against the listed entity and its subsidiary against or by a common opposite party, with different facts and outcome of which are not inter-related, should not be cumulated.

**8. Disclosure of show cause notices under: (i) Para A(20) of Part A of the Schedule III and (ii) Para B(8) of Part A of Schedule III**

- 8.1. Receipt of a show cause notice would not trigger a disclosure requirement under Para A(20) of Part A of the Schedule III. However, receipt of a show cause notice from any regulatory, statutory, enforcement authority would come under Para B(8) of Part A of the Schedule III, and require disclosure upon application of the guidelines for materiality, as specified in Regulation 30(4).

**9. Disclosure of confidential litigation / dispute / order / action initiated or taken under (i) Para A(19) and (20) of Part A of the Schedule III, and (ii) Para B(8) of Part A of Schedule III**

- 9.1. Listed entities while evaluating the expected impact (and subsequently, the disclosure requirement) of pending litigation / dispute / order / action initiated or taken may also consider whether the same is confidential in nature under any applicable law and/or requirement / direction of any regulatory, statutory, judicial or quasi-judicial authority, or any tribunal.

**10. Compliance of timelines for disclosure under Regulation 30(6)**

10.1. Appropriate systems should be implemented by the listed entity for prompt internal reporting of events and training sessions at regular intervals may be conducted by listed entities in order to ensure awareness within the system of the requirement under Regulation 30 of the LODR Regulations. The timelines stipulated in this Regulation for making disclosures to the stock exchanges would begin once an officer of the listed entity has become aware of the occurrence of an event / information, through credible and verifiable channels of communication. For the purpose of this paragraph 10, the term ‘officer’ shall have the same meaning ascribed to it under section 2(59) of the Companies Act, 2013.

10.2. It shall be a defence for non-compliance with the timelines prescribed if there is any reasonable delay on account of (i) a force majeure event, (ii) time taken for completion of prima facie assessment of materiality for certain relevant events (such as orders, fraud, winding-up petitions, action initiated, claims made against listed entity, etc.), or (iii) information / event relating to subsidiary, director, key managerial personnel, senior management or promoter (where listed entity is not directly involved), etc. In such events, explanation for the delay should be provided along with the disclosure of the event / information.

**11. Disclosure of events or information which emanate from a decision taken in a meeting of board of directors under Regulation 30(6) read with Master circular dated November 11, 2024 read with circular dated December 31, 2024 issued by SEBI**

11.1. The timelines specified for disclosure of events or information which emanate from a decision taken in a meeting of board of directors, shall be applicable for making the disclosure in portable document format (.pdf). The listed entities may make the disclosure in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) format within 24 hours from the conclusion of the meeting of the board of directors.

**12. Disclosure of communication from regulatory, statutory, enforcement or judicial authority under Regulation 30(13)**

12.1. The listed entities, while disclosing material information which is disclosable under Regulation 30 with respect to such communication, shall not be required to disclose confidential and sensitive information, including proprietary information. A summary of key elements of such communication (furnished in the prescribed format as set out in **Annexure C**) shall constitute sufficient compliance under Regulation 30(13).

12.2. To the extent the listed entities make disclosures of all relevant information as per the prescribed format under this requirement, they shall not be required to provide a copy of the communication from regulatory, statutory, enforcement or judicial authority.

**13. Disclosure of fraud or default under Regulation 30 read with Para A(6) of Part A of Schedule III**

13.1. In instances where the fraud relates to the listed company, the timelines stipulated in this Regulation for making disclosures to the stock exchanges would begin: (i) once a prima facie assessment of fraud having occurred is completed, or (ii) upon the expiry of 4 weeks from the time when the listed company becomes aware of the alleged fraud, whichever is earlier. Further, the listed entities will be required to make final disclosure once the investigation is fully concluded.

- 13.2. In instances where the allegation of fraud does not involve the listed company or is not in relation to the affairs of such listed entity, but pertains to its promoter, director, key managerial personnel, senior management or subsidiary, the obligation of the listed company to make a disclosure shall trigger once an officer of that listed company has become aware of the occurrence of fraud, through credible and verifiable channels of communication in relation to the relevant parties.
- 14. Disclosure for resignation of key managerial personnel, senior management, etc. under Para A(7C) of Part A of Schedule III**
- 14.1. In cases of key managerial personnel, senior management, compliance officer and non-independent directors of a listed entity, the phrase “resignation comes into effect” as used in Para A(7C) shall mean the last date of the concerned person in the listed entity, and the timelines for disclosure as per ParaA(7C) shall be calculated accordingly. For instance, *if Ms. X is a key managerial personnel in a listed entity, who submits her resignation letter on January 1, 2024, the management of the listed entity accepts the resignation on January 31, 2024 and her last date in the listed entity is February 28, 2024, the listed entity will be required to make the disclosure of her resignation on or prior to February 29, 2024 (i.e. within 24 hours of such resignation coming into effect) as per Para A(7C). The listed entity would also be required to provide the copy of her resignation letter dated January 1, 2024 on or prior to March 6, 2024 (i.e. within seven days from the date that such resignation comes into effect), along with detailed reasons for the resignation.*
- 14.2. When disclosing a copy of the resignation letter of the key managerial personnel, senior management, compliance officer or director, other than an independent director, to stock exchanges, the listed entity may redact portions from such resignation letter, other than the detailed reasons for resignation.
- 15. Disclosure of winding up petition under Regulation 30 read with Para A(11) of Part A of Schedule III**
- 15.1. Listed entities while considering whether a winding up petition requires disclosure can restrict themselves to disclosing those winding up petitions validly filed by eligible parties under Sections 271 and 272 of the Companies Act, 2013 (once such matter is admitted by NCLT).
- 16. Disclosure of frauds or defaults by employees of the listed entity under Regulation 30(4) read with Para B(9) of Part A of Schedule III**
- 16.1. The listed entities may consider the definition of ‘fraud’ and ‘default’ as provided Para A (6) of Part A of Schedule III for the purposes of this provision.
- 16.2. For the purposes of timing and stage of disclosure, please refer to paragraph 13 above.
- 17. Disclosure of guarantees and indemnity under Regulation 30(4) read with Para B(11) of Part A of Schedule III**
- 17.1. Listed entities may exclude indemnity/guarantee/surety, by whatever name called, provided for their wholly-owned subsidiaries which are consolidated in their financials from the scope of third-party indemnity/ guarantee/ surety. However, listed entities would be required to disclose such indemnity/ guarantee/ surety pertaining to their wholly-owned subsidiary, if the concerned entity ceases to be a wholly owned subsidiary of the listed entity.



- 17.2. The disclosure requirement shall not extend to contractual performance guarantees given by listed entities, involved in business activities where such performance guarantees are required to be furnished in the normal course of business. However, disclosure should be made upon invocation of such performance guarantees.
- 17.3. Additionally, guarantees, indemnity or surety bonds given by listed banking companies and surety insurance provided insurance companies in the normal course of their business, will not trigger a disclosure requirement. However, disclosure would be required upon invocation of such guarantees, indemnity or surety bonds.
- 17.4. Further, all material indemnity/ guarantee/ surety pertaining to their wholly-owned subsidiary would be required to be disclosed by the listed entity in cases where such indemnity/ guarantee/ surety is invoked.
- 18. Disclosure of announcement/ communication through social media intermediaries or mainstream media under Regulation 30(4) read with Para A(18) of Part A of Schedule III**
- 18.1. In case of any premature announcement or communication through social media intermediaries or mainstream media by directors, promoters, key managerial personnel or senior management of a listed entity, while making the requisite disclosure under this provision, the listed entity shall be required to issue necessary clarification in respect to such announcement / communication.
- 19. Disclosure of schedule of analysts or institutional investors meet at least two working days in advance under Para A(15(a)) of Part A of Schedule III**
- 19.1. For analysts or institutional investors meet which are scheduled by the listed entities at short notice for urgent matters, the requirement of providing at least two working days' notice in advance may be dispensed with. In such a case, the schedule of meetings should simultaneously be submitted to the stock exchanges along with the explanation for the short notice. Further, the meeting shall not be preceded or succeeded by any one-to-one meetings.
- 20. Disclosure of proceedings of AGMs and EGMs of the listed entity under Para A(13) of Part A of Schedule III**
- 20.1. A listed entity shall disclose voting results of annual and extraordinary general meetings as per the timelines provided in Regulation 44(3) of the LODR Regulations. However, certain specific details, such as, date of meeting and brief details of items deliberated, should be disclosed within 12 hours as per Regulation 30(6)(ii) of the LODR Regulations.
- 21. Intimation of forfeiture/restriction on transferability under Para A(2) of Part A of Schedule III**
- 21.1. The listed entity shall not be required to make disclosures in such situations where the restriction on transferability was a result of operation of any of the statutes or regulations applicable to the listed entity. For instance, the RBI imposes restrictions on change in shareholding of NBFCs beyond 26% without approval of the RBI. Similarly, the Insurance and Regulatory Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has prescribed approval requirements if the holding crosses a certain limit. In such cases, the listed entity would not be required to make disclosures on the restriction on transferability.

## **Annexure A**

### **Guidance on appropriate parameter (profit / net-worth / turnover) to be considered for determination of materiality for different types of events under Para B of Part A of Schedule III of LODR Regulations**

As per regulation 30(4)(i)(c) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015 ('**LODR Regulations**'),

(i) *The listed entity shall consider the following criteria for determination of materiality of events/ information:*

(c) *the omission of an event or information, whose value or the expected impact in terms of value, exceeds the lower of the following:*

- (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.*

Thus, it is understood that any event/ information shall be considered as material for the Company if the value of such transaction or the expected impact of such event/ information in terms of value is lower of the turnover or net worth or profits after tax as calculated under the above stated provisions.

However, in certain instances, all of the three parameters specified under Regulation 30(4)(i)(c) (viz, profit / net worth / turnover) may not be relevant to an event. Applying the principle of *Reddendo Singula Singulis* to the materiality provisions of LODR Regulations, it can be said that since there are separate thresholds of 2% of turnover, 2% of net worth and 5% of average PAT, each of such values can be applied individually and a particular threshold would be relevant and applicable depending on the nature of the event/ information being assessed. For instance, any event which has an impact on the turnover or profits of the Company can be considered material by comparing the value of such event/ information with 2% of the consolidated turnover or 5% of the average PAT respectively.

Similarly, if there is any event/ information which has a capital cost involved, then the materiality of such event/ information can be identified by comparing the value of such event/ information with 2% of the consolidated net worth of the Company and if the value of event exceeds such threshold, then the event would be considered as material.

**Based on the above, an analysis as to which of the three parameters should be applied for events or information stated in Schedule III, Part A, Para B is suggested below for uniform approach by the listed entities:**

S. No.	Para B Events	Comparable with individual threshold limit (Numerator to Denominator)
1	Commencement or any postponement in the date of commencement of commercial	Lower of the below:

S. No.	Para B Events	Comparable with individual threshold limit (Numerator to Denominator)
	production or commercial operations of any unit/division.	a. Expected impact on turnover to 2% of consolidated turnover; or b. Expected impact on profit/ loss to 5% of average PAT
2	Any of the following events pertaining to the listed entity:	
	(a) arrangements for strategic, technical, manufacturing, or marketing tie-up; or	Lower of the below: a. Capital invested or to be invested for such tie-up to 2% of consolidated net worth; or b. Expected impact on turnover to 2% of consolidated turnover; or c. Expected impact on profit/ loss to 5% of average PAT
	(b) adoption of new line(s) of business; or	Lower of the below: a. Capital invested or to be invested for new line of business to 2% of consolidated net worth; or b. Expected impact on turnover to 2% of consolidated turnover; or c. Expected impact on profit/ loss to 5% of average PAT
	(c) closure of operations of any unit, division or subsidiary (in entirety or in piecemeal)	Lower of the below: a. Expected impact on turnover to 2% of consolidated turnover; or b. Expected impact on profit/ loss to 5% of average PAT
3	Capacity addition or product launch.	<b>Capacity addition:</b> Lower of the below: a. Capital invested or to be invested to 2% of consolidated net worth; or b. Expected impact on turnover to 2% of consolidated turnover; or c. Expected impact on profit/ loss to 5% of average PAT  <b>Product launch:</b> Lower of the below: a. Capital invested or to be invested for product launch to 2% of consolidated net worth; or b. Expected impact on turnover to 2% of consolidated turnover; or c. Expected impact on profit/ loss to 5% of average PAT

S. No.	Para B Events	Comparable with individual threshold limit (Numerator to Denominator)
4	Awarding, bagging/ receiving, amendment or termination of awarded/bagged orders/contracts not in the normal course of business	Lower of the below: a. Expected capital expenditure to 2% of consolidated net worth; or b. Expected impact on turnover to 2% of consolidated turnover; or c. Expected impact on profit/ loss to 5% of average PAT
5	Agreements (viz. loan agreement(s) or any other agreement(s) which are binding and not in normal course of business) and revision(s) or amendment(s) or termination(s) thereof	Lower of the below, as may be applicable: a. Expected impact on balance sheet (increase in liability in terms of amount of loan) to 2% of consolidated net worth; or b. Expected impact on turnover to 2% of consolidated turnover; or c. Expected impact on profit/ loss to 5% of average PAT
6	Disruption of operations of any one or more units or division of the listed entity due to natural calamity (earthquake, flood, fire etc.), force majeure or events such as strikes, lockouts, etc.	Lower of the below: a. Expected impact on turnover to 2% of consolidated turnover; or b. Expected impact on profit/ loss to 5% of average PAT
7	Effect(s) arising out of change in the regulatory framework applicable to the listed entity.	Lower of the below: a. Expected impact on turnover to 2% of consolidated turnover; or b. Expected impact on profit/ loss to 5% of average PAT
8	Pendency of any litigation(s) or dispute(s) or the outcome thereof which may have an impact on the listed entity	Lower of the below: a. Expected impact on turnover to 2% of consolidated turnover; or b. Expected impact on profit/ loss to 5% of average PAT
9	Frauds or defaults by employees of the listed entity which has or may have an impact on the listed entity	Lower of the below: a. Expected impact on turnover to 2% of consolidated turnover; or b. Expected impact on profit/ loss to 5% of average PAT
10	Options to purchase securities including any ESOP/ESPS Scheme	Lower of the below: a. Expected increase in capital to 2% of consolidated net worth; or b. Expected impact on profit/ loss to 5% of average PAT

S. No.	Para B Events	Comparable with individual threshold limit (Numerator to Denominator)
11	Giving of guarantees or indemnity or becoming a surety, by whatever named called, for any third party	Lower of the below: a. Expected impact on balance sheet (increase in liability in terms of amount of guarantee, indemnity, surety, etc.) to 2% of consolidated net worth; or b. Expected impact on profit/ loss in case the guarantee / indemnity / surety is invoked to 5% of average PAT
12	Granting, withdrawal, surrender, cancellation or suspension of key licenses or regulatory approvals.	Lower of the below: a. Expected impact on turnover to 2% of consolidated turnover; or b. Expected impact on profit/ loss to 5% of average PAT
13	Delay or default in the payment of fines, penalties, dues, etc. to any regulatory, statutory, enforcement or judicial authority	Threshold to be linked with Para A(20) - imposition of penalty.

**Notes:**

1. The above comparison of numerator to denominator for each event shall be applied basis on the assessment available with the Company, whether internal or external including any press release, transaction documents, insurance, board presentation, management review, etc., for determining such expected impact on turnover, capital expenditure, profits, etc.  
Refer Para 2.1 of the Note for explanation on computing “expected impact in terms of value”.
2. Consolidated turnover, net worth and profit/loss shall be as per the last audited consolidated financial statements of the listed entity and the average PAT shall be average of absolute value of profit or loss after tax, as per the last three audited consolidated financial statements of the listed entity.

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## **Annexure B**

### **Part I - List of sector regulators in India**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Industry/Sector</b>	<b>Regulator(s)</b>
1.	Chemicals and petrochemicals	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
2.	Fertilizers and agrochemicals	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
3.	Cement and cement products	-
4.	Other construction materials	-
5.	Ferrous metals	-
6.	Non-ferrous metals	-
7.	Diversified metals	-
8.	Minerals and mining	Directorate General Of Mines Safety
9.	Metals and minerals trading	-
10.	Paper, forest and jute products	-
11.	Automobiles	-
12.	Auto components	-
13.	Consumer durables	-
14.	Textiles and apparels	-
15.	Media	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
16.	Entertainment	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, Department of Telecommunications
17.	Printing and publication	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
18.	Realty	Real Estate Regulatory Authority
19.	Leisure services	-
20.	Other consumer services	-
21.	Retailing	-
22.	Gas	Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board
23.	Oil	Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board
24.	Petroleum products	Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board
25.	Consumable fuels	Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board
26.	Agricultural food and other products	-
27.	Beverages	-
28.	Cigarettes and tobacco products	-
29.	Personal products	-
30.	Household products	-
31.	Diversified FMCG	Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
32.	Banks/ NBFCs	Reserve Bank of India, Banking Ombudsman, Securities and Exchange Board of India (to the extent it acts as a licensing authority vis-à-vis the listed entity), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (to the extent it acts as a licensing authority vis-à-vis the listed entity), Pension Fund

S. No.	Industry/Sector	Regulator(s)
		Regulatory and Development Authority (to the extent it acts as a licensing authority vis-à-vis the listed entity)
33.	Capital markets	Securities and Exchange Board of India, Stock Exchanges, Reserve Bank of India (to the extent it acts as a licensing authority vis-à-vis the listed entity), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (to the extent it acts as a licensing authority vis-à-vis the listed entity), Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (to the extent it acts as a licensing authority vis-à-vis the listed entity).
34.	Insurance	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India, Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (to the extent it acts as a licensing authority vis-à-vis the listed entity)
35.	Financial technology (fintech)	Reserve Bank of India (to the extent it acts as a licensing authority vis-à-vis the listed entity), Securities and Exchange Board of India (to the extent it acts as a licensing authority vis-à-vis the listed entity), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (to the extent it acts as a licensing authority vis-à-vis the listed entity), Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (to the extent it acts as a licensing authority vis-à-vis the listed entity)
36.	Pharmaceuticals and biotechnology	National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA)
37.	Healthcare equipment and supplies	Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation
38.	Healthcare services	National Medical Commission
39.	Construction	-
40.	Aerospace and defense	Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)
41.	Agricultural, commercial and construction vehicles	-
42.	Electrical equipment	-
43.	Industrial manufacturing	-
44.	Industrial products	-
45.	IT – software/ services/ hardware	-
46.	Engineering services	-
47.	Transport services	-
48.	Transport infrastructure	-
49.	Commercial services & supplies	-
50.	Public services	-
51.	Telecom – services	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, Department of Telecommunications
52.	Telecom – equipment & accessories	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India , Department of Telecommunications
53.	Power	Central/State Electricity Regulatory Commissions



S. No.	Industry/Sector	Regulator(s)
54.	Other utilities • Water supply & management • Waste management • Emergency services • Multi utilities • Other utilities	-
55.	Diversified	-

### Part II – List of Enforcement Authorities

- Enforcement Directorate and Central Bureau of Investigation.

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**Annexure C**

*[On the letterhead of the listed entity]*

Date: [●]

To  
**BSE Limited**  
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers  
Dalal Street  
Mumbai 400 001  
Maharashtra, India

**National Stock Exchange of India Limited**  
Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block G  
Bandra Kurla Complex  
Bandra (E), Mumbai 400 051  
Maharashtra

Dear Sir / Madam,

Re: [●]

In respect of the captioned matter, I/ (we) the undersigned, state and declare that the information and details provided in **Form A**, in compliance with Regulation 30(13) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, is true, correct and complete to the best of my/ (our) knowledge and belief.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

**Name and Signature:**

**Date and Place:**

**Designation:**

**Email ID:**

**Form A**

**Disclosure by [Name of listed company] regarding receipt of communication from regulatory, statutory, enforcement or judicial authority under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015**

*[Regulation 30(13) – Disclosure of communication from regulatory, statutory, enforcement or judicial authority]*

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name of the listed company	
2.	Type of communication received	
3.	Date of receipt of communication	
4.	Authority from whom communication received	
5.	Brief summary of the material contents of the communication received, including reasons for receipt of the communication	
6.	Period for which communication would be applicable, if stated	
7.	Expected financial implications on the listed company, if any	
8.	Details of any aberrations/non-compliances identified by the authority in the communication	
9.	Details of any penalty or restriction or sanction imposed pursuant to the communication	
10.	Action(s) taken by listed company with respect to the communication	
11.	Any other relevant information	

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