

Fullerton India Home Finance Company Limited

Whistle Blower Policy

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1. Background:

This policy is framed based on the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and rules thereunder.

2. Objective

The objective of this Whistle Blower Policy (hereinafter referred to as “ the Policy”) is to address the concerns raised by Representatives (as defined herein below) by initiating appropriate actions or measures about suspected statutory violations, Fullerton Home Finance Company’s policy/ies violations, misconducts, fraudulent or irregular conduct of Representatives of the Company. Representatives are obligated to raise concern and report any of the above mentioned observations freely and without any fear of retaliation; as such incidents, if not reported would breach trust and has a potential to endanger the Company’s reputation. The process of this Policy should not be used to address personal grievances. The Whistle Blower Policy is in compliance to the Provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder.

3. Scope

a) This Policy applies to Representatives of Fullerton Home Finance Company Ltd (the Company) including its directors and, employees; permanent or temporary including employees working on fixed term contracts. The other stakeholders are expected to abide by the provisions of this policy in letter and spirit.

b) This Policy covers any Acts of Wrongdoing, Violations or Breaches, as defined herein below and other matters or activity on account of which the interest of the Company is affected and is formally reported by Whistle Blower(s). The Policy protects directors and employees wishing to raise a concern about serious irregularities within the Company.

4. Principles

4.1 Definitions on

A. “Act(s) of Wrongdoing, Violations or Breaches”

Representatives should disclose / escalate acts related to fraud, corruption, statutory violations or any other misconduct that come to their attention or of which they have genuine suspicion of occurrence. The act should have occurred in the past, ongoing or is being planned. Such acts include the following:

- a. unlawful acts or orders that lead to violation of a law, gross wastage, mismanagement, abuse of authority,
- b. failures to comply with statutory obligations or regulatory requirements;
- c. fraud and corruption;

- d. breach of Fullerton India Code of Conduct;
- e. coercive practices;
- f. collusive practices;
- g. any other activities which undermine the Company's operations and reputation.

The definition of such acts does not restrict to the list indicated above.

- B. **"Company"** means Fullerton Home Finance Company Limited
- C. **"Audit Committee"** means the committee constituted by the Board of Directors of the Company in accordance with Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- D. **"Employee"** means every person in employment relationship with the Company, including the directors in employment of the company, key managerial personnel and Senior Managerial Personnel (as defined herein below) of the Company.
- E. **"Protected Disclosure"** means a concern raised by Director(s) or an Employee or group of employees or Stakeholders of the Company in good faith and by way of a written communication which discloses or demonstrates information about an Act of Wrongdoing, Violations or Breaches. However, the Protected Disclosures should be factual and not speculative or in the nature of an interpretation / conclusion and should contain as much specific information as possible to allow for proper assessment of the nature and extent of the concern.
- F. **"Representatives"** means Director(s) / Employee(s) / Stakeholder(s) of the Company.
- G. **"Senior Managerial Personnel"** should mean personnel of the Company who are members of its core management team excluding Board of Directors comprising all members of management one level below the executive directors, including the functional heads.
- H. **"Stakeholder"** means a person having a business relationship with the Company including but not limited to vendors, contractors, suppliers, consultants, business associates, service providers, channel partners, third party agencies, valuer etc.
- I. **"Subject"** means a person in relation to whom a Protected Disclosure has been made or evidence gathered during the course of an investigation.
- J. **"Whistle blower"** means Director(s) / Employee(s) / Stakeholder(s) making a disclosure under this Policy.

K. **Investigator**” means those persons authorized, appointed, consulted or approached by the Inquiry Committee and includes the Police

4.2 “Reporting Authority”

Representatives can report any Acts of Wrongdoing, Violations or Breaches as mentioned in provision 3.1 either orally, in writing or by email to “whistleblower-Grihashakti@grihashakti.com” or to any of the following Reporting Authorities whose contact details are adequately published.

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Company
- Chairman - Audit Committee of the Company
- Head - Human Capital of Fullerton India Credit Company Ltd (FICC)
- Immediate Supervisor in the Company
- Head - Internal Audit
- Compliance Officer

4.3 Report Information

To facilitate the reporting process, the Whistle Blower should provide the necessary information specified in the form as per Annexure 1. The Protected Disclosure should provide the names of the subject and contain specific details and factual information to support the act(s) of wrong-doing or breaches. Although the Whistle Blower is not expected to prove the truth of an allegation, at the minimum, some facts and evidence in support of the concerns should be provided.

In case the Protected Disclosure is communicated in electronic mode, the same should be forwarded with the subject as “Protected disclosure under the Whistle Blower Policy”.

The Company should undertake to treat the Protected Disclosure sensitively and should do its best to protect the identity of the Whistle Blower. However, the Company cannot provide any categorical assurances on confidentiality since circumstances should be such that the identity of the reporter becomes apparent during an investigation or should need to be disclosed in a regulatory proceeding.

4.4 Investigation Process

For alleged misconduct by any Representative other than the CEO or any Director of the Board

- (i) Promptly upon receipt of a whistle-blowing report, the person receiving the Protected Disclosure should report the incident to the Head of Human Capital of FICC who should

inform to the CEO about the same. The Head of Human Capital of FICC, CO and CEO of the Company should assess the severity of the alleged wrongdoing/breaches/violations etc.

- (ii) If the Protected Disclosure warrants further investigation, the CO and/or CEO should advise Head Human Capital of FICC to convene an Inquiry Committee comprising of Fraud Control Unit of FICC, Human Capital and Internal Audit as deemed appropriate.
- (iii) Once the Inquiry Committee is convened, it should perform a preliminary assessment on the Protected Disclosure whether the Company has a duty to make a report to any regulatory or enforcement authority under any law or regulation. If so, the Inquiry Committee should notify the CO, CEO & Head of Human Capital of FICC and make the said report as soon as practicable.
- (iv) The Inquiry Committee should then conduct further investigations to make a finding as to whether the Subject has committed the alleged misconduct. The investigation should be document-based and the Subject should normally be informed of the allegations at the outset of a formal investigation and have opportunities for providing their inputs during the investigation.
- (v) Subjects should have a duty to co-operate with the Investigator or any of the Investigators during investigation to the extent that such co-operation sought does not merely require them to admit guilt and Subjects have the right to avail protections available to them under the applicable laws.
- (vi) Subjects have a right to consult with a person or persons of their choice, other than the Investigator / Investigators and / or the Whistle Blower. Subjects should be free at any time to engage counsel at their own cost to represent them in the investigation proceedings. However, if the allegations against the Subject are not sustainable, then the Company should see reason to reimburse such costs.
- (vii) Unless there are compelling reasons not to do so, Subjects should be given the opportunity to respond to material findings contained in an investigation report. No allegation of wrongdoing against a Subject should be considered as maintainable unless there is good evidence in support of the allegation.
- (viii) The investigation should be completed normally within reasonable time of the receipt of the Protected Disclosure.

Once an investigation process is complete, the findings of the report of the investigator should be placed at an Audit Committee meeting for review of the members of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee should suggest suitable action against the Subject, as it deems necessary. Provided further that if any of the members of the committee have a conflict of interest in a given case, they should recuse themselves and the others on the committee would deal with the matter on hand.

For alleged misconduct by the CO, CEO or any Director of the Board

- (i) In the case where the misconduct involves the CO, CEO or any Director of the Board, the Reporting Authority should be the Chairman of the Company or the Chairman of the Audit Committee (if he is not the subject matter of the complaint). If the Chairman determines that the report warrants further investigation, he should convene an Inquiry Committee comprising of an independent persons that should include other Directors of board, internal and external auditors or consultants as should be appropriate. The follow-on investigation process should be as per stipulated in para 3.4 (iii) to (ix) of this Policy.

All incidences and the outcome of the investigations should be reported to the Board by the CO and/or CEO.

The whistle blowing that are in the nature of customer grievances would be dealt in the manner similar to handling customer grievances and would not be subjected to the requirements of this Whistle Blowing Policy

4.5 Handling of Anonymous Protected Disclosure

Information or Protected Disclosure from an anonymous whistle-blower is generally not encouraged to prevent misuse of this Policy. Anonymous Protected Disclosure should be handled as follows:

- (i) Against staff two levels or more below from the CEO, the Head of Human Capital of FICC and CEO should decide whether to investigate or disregard it.
- (ii) Against staff one level below the CEO, the matter must be brought to the attention of CEO. CEO in consultation with the Managing Director or Chairman of the Board should decide on further investigation or disregard the complaint.
- (iii) If the Protected Disclosure is against the CEO or a Board Member, the matter must be brought to the attention of the Board Chairman / Chairman of the Audit Committee who should decide on the appropriate course of action.
- (iv) If the Protected Disclosure is against the Chairman of the Audit Committee, the matter must be reported to Chairman of the Company.
- (v) If a Protected Disclosure is received by any executive of the Company, other than the concerned authorities, the same should be forwarded to the CEO / Chairman of the Audit Committee for further appropriate action.

The investigation process should be as stipulated in para 3.4 of this Policy. The form provided in Annexure 1 has to be completed as a matter of record.

4.6 Non-Retaliation & Abuse of Policy

Whistle-blowers should be protected from any disciplinary or retaliatory action from the Company, regardless of the final outcome/action arising from the report. Appropriate disciplinary action should be taken against Subjects who retaliate against any whistle-blower. Whistle Blowers raising a concern or issue should ensure to restrain from reporting frivolous, groundless or issues in bad faith that should result in abuse of this Policy and procedure provided thereunder and appropriate disciplinary action should be initiated against Whistle Blowers making such malicious complaints as per the provisions of the Companies Act and Rules thereof.

In addition, reporting a concern does not automatically provide immunity to the whistle-blower, if the person is himself/herself a party to the offense.

5. Procedure for whistle-blowing

The Policy should be published on the company's website – <http://www.Grihashakti.com/>. The Whistle Blower or Reporting Authority receiving the information is to file a Protected Disclosure as per Annexure 1 and submit to the appropriate Reporting Authority as stipulated in para 3.2 of this Policy.

6. Form

Annexure 1 Whistle-Blowing - Record of Matters

7. RETENTION OF DOCUMENTS

All reports and representations received in writing or documented along with the results of investigation relating thereto shall be retained by the CO and/or CEO for a minimum period of seven years or such other period as specified by any other law in force, whichever is more.

8. Reporting

A quarterly report about the functioning of the Whistle Blower Mechanism should be placed before the Audit Committee of the Company.

9. Review of the policy

The Policy should be subjected to an annual review by the management and modifications, if any warranted, should be taken up for the approval of the Board. If there are any amendments in the regulations, revision in the policy should be staged for Board's approval in the immediately ensuing Board Meeting, after the amendments are notified by the regulator.

Annexure 1

WHISTLE BLOWING – PROTECTED DISCLOSURE

Part 1 – To be completed by Whistle Blower (or Reporting Authority who received the information from anonymous whistle-blower)

1.1 Name & Department of Whistle Blower

1.2 Date of Reporting

1.3 Name & Department of Person(s)-in-question

1.4 Description of Issue

Part 2 – To be completed by Investigator

2.1 Summary of Investigations / findings

2.2 Conclusion and Recommended Actions

2.3 Follow-up Actions and Target Dates, if applicable

| Follow up Actions | Target Dates |
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