

MARICO INSIDER TRADING RULES, 2015

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1. INTRODUCTION

'Insider Trading' as understood under Indian law means trading in the securities of the Company by persons while in possession of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information ("UPSI") and includes procurement or communication of unpublished price sensitive information otherwise than for legitimate purposes, performance of duties or discharge of legal obligations.

Insider trading is not only unethical and immoral but also illegal as it fuels illegitimate speculation in the price of the securities on the Stock Exchanges. Such a profiteering by insiders by misusing confidential information available to them by virtue of their position or connection with the company erodes investors' confidence in the integrity of the management of a company and adversely impacts the capital markets.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 ("the SEBI Regulations") which came into force on May 15, 2015 and as amended till date govern the law relating to insider trading in India. The SEBI Regulations replaced the erstwhile Securities and Exchange Board (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992.

Under the SEBI Regulations every listed company must formulate a code of conduct to regulate, monitor and report insider trading by its employees and connected persons. Accordingly, the Marico Insider Trading Rules, 2015 ("Rules") were adopted with effect from May 15, 2015 to replace the erstwhile Marico Employees (Dealing in Securities & Prevention of Insider Trading) Rules of 2012. The Rules have been, and will be, amended by the Board of Directors of the Company, from time to time, to bring them in line with the SEBI Regulations in force.

It is clarified that these Rules are pursuant to and in furtherance, and not in derogation, of the laws applicable to insider trading in India. The SEBI Regulations are enclosed as **Appendix I** to the Rules.

2. TITLE, COMMENCEMENT AND APPLICABILITY

- 2.1. These Rules shall be called "Marico Insider Trading Rules, 2015" or "the Rules".
- 2.2. These Rules are made pursuant to the Securities Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time (hereinafter referred to as 'the SEBI Regulations'/'the Regulations') and have been framed based on the Model Code specified in Schedule B and the Principles of Fair Disclosure specified in Schedule A, to the SEBI Regulations without diluting the provisions of the Regulations in any manner.
- 2.3. The purpose of these Rules is to:
 - 2.3.1. prohibit the communication of unpublished price sensitive information except for legitimate purposes, performance of duties or discharge of legal obligations;
 - 2.3.2. prohibit trading in the securities of the Company while in possession of unpublished price sensitive information;
 - 2.3.3. enable disclosure of trading by Insiders;
 - 2.3.4. ensure appropriate, fair and timely disclosure of unpublished price sensitive information.
 - 2.3.5. initiate inquiry/ investigation in case of violation of these Rules; and
 - 2.3.6. take disciplinary / penal / corrective actions, if so required, in case of any violation of the Rules.
- 2.4. The Rules came into effect from May 15, 2015.
- 2.5. These Rules are mainly applicable to:
 - 2.5.1. Insiders and
 - 2.5.2. Designated Persons (as defined hereinafter).
- 2.6. It is important to observe these Rules not just in letter, but in its true spirit.

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1. Board of Directors or Board

Board means the collective body of Directors of the Company.

3.2. Chief Investor Relations officer

The Company nominates the Chief Financial Officer as the Chief Investor Relation Officer of the Company for the purpose of these Rules.

3.3. Company

Company for the purpose of these Rules means Marico Limited.

3.4. Committee

Committee means the Audit Committee of the Board or such other Committee as may be nominated by the Board for the purpose of these Rules.

3.5. Compliance Officer

Compliance Officer shall mean the Company Secretary or such other person appointed by the Board, for the purposes of the Rules and the SEBI Regulations, who shall work under the supervision of, and report to, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

3.6. Designated Person(s)

Designated Person(s) means:

- (i) All Promoters, Directors & Key Managerial Personnel;
- (ii) All employees in the Partner Grade;
- (iii) All employees in the Corporate Finance and Business Finance including Commercial Finance but excluding employees in the grades Junior Manager and below who are based out of operations, procurement and sales units;
- (iv) All employees in the following functions:
 - Secretarial
 - Legal
 - Investor Relations
 - Strategy & M&A
 - Corporate Communications and
 - IT and the Business Process Transformation & Analytics functions;
- (v) All Personal Secretaries/Executive Assistants, of the Director(s), Promoters and members of the Executive Committee, if they are employees of the Company; and
- (vi) Any other department or person as may be determined by the Compliance Officer as likely to be in possession of UPSI.
- (vii) The following persons of the material subsidiary(ies) of the Company:
 - a) Directors
 - b) All employees in the Partner Grade;
 - c) All Managers in the Finance Function, Legal and Secretarial Functions.
 - d) Any other employee designated on the basis of their functional role or access to UPSI, as may be determined by the Compliance Officer.
- (viii) Such other employees/persons as may be designated by the Board or the Committee or the Compliance Officer of the Company from time to time, to whom these trading restrictions shall be applicable, keeping in mind the objectives of these Rules.
- (ix) Immediate Relatives of persons specified in (i) to (viii) above.

Note: All the obligations/responsibilities with respect to Immediate Relatives shall devolve upon persons specified in (i) to (viii) above.

3.7. Employee

Employee means an employee of Marico Limited and shall include any person deputed by Marico Limited to any subsidiary entity, trainees and temporary staff.

3.8. Executive Committee

Executive Committee shall mean the Committee designated as such by the Company.

3.9. Free Period

Free Period means any Period other than the Prohibited Period.

3.10. Generally Available Information

The term "Generally Available Information" means information that is accessible to the public on a non-discriminatory basis.

3.11. Immediate Relative

Immediate Relative means:

- (i) a spouse of a person; and
- (ii) child, parent and sibling of such person or of the spouse, any of whom is either dependent financially on such person or consults such person in taking decisions relating to trading in securities.

Note: It is hereby clarified that "Spouse" of a person will be considered immediate relative irrespective of whether he/she is financially dependent or consults such person in taking decisions relating to trading in securities.

3.12. Insider

Insider means any person who is:

- (i) a connected person or
- (ii) in possession of or having access to unpublished price sensitive information.

3.12.1. The term "**Connected Person**" means:

- (i) any person who is or has during the six (6) months prior to the concerned act been associated with the Company, directly or indirectly, in any capacity including the following, that allows such person, directly or indirectly, access to unpublished price sensitive information or is reasonably expected to allow such access:
 - a. by reason of frequent communication with its officers; or
 - b. by being in any contractual, fiduciary or employment relationship; or
 - c. by being a director, officer or an employee of the company; or
 - d. holds any position including a professional or business relationship between himself and the company whether temporary or permanent.

3.12.2. Deemed to be a Connected Person

The persons falling within the following categories shall be deemed to be connected persons unless the contrary is established:

- a. an immediate relative of connected persons specified in clause 3.12.1 or
- b. a holding company or associate company or subsidiary company or
- c. an intermediary as specified in section 12 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 or an employee or director thereof or
- d. an investment company, trustee company, asset management company or an employee or director thereof or
- e. an official of a stock exchange or of clearing house or corporation or
- f. a member of board of trustees of a mutual fund or a member of the board of directors of the asset management company of a mutual fund or is an employee thereof or
- g. a member of the board of directors or an employee, of a public financial institution as defined in section 2 (72) of the Companies Act, 2013 or
- h. an official or an employee of a self-regulatory organization recognised or authorized by the Board or
- i. a banker of the company or
- j. a concern, firm, trust, Hindu undivided family, company or association of persons wherein a director of a company or his immediate relative or banker of the company, has more than ten per cent. of the holding or interest.

3.13. Key Managerial Personnel or KMP

Key Managerial Personnel or KMP means the following officers of the Company:

1. Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer;
2. Chief Financial Officer;
3. Company Secretary;
4. Such other officer as may be designated by the Board as a KMP and
5. Such other officer as may be prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

3.14. Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer or MD & CEO

MD & CEO means the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer appointed by the Company as such.

3.15. Material Subsidiary

A subsidiary in relation to the Company shall be considered as "material", if its income or net worth exceeds ten percentage of the consolidated income or net worth respectively of the Company in the immediately preceding accounting year and any other subsidiary in terms of the Company's policy on material subsidiaries.

3.16. Prohibited Period

3.16.1. Prohibited Period shall mean the following:

a.	In respect of announcement of Quarterly/Half Yearly/ Yearly Financial Results by the Company	<p>The period commencing on the 26th day of the last month of the quarter and ending 2 trading days after the announcement of Financial Results, for the respective quarter/half year/year, as the case may be, is made generally available by the Company.</p> <p>ILLUSTRATION:</p> <p>For the quarter ended September 30: Date of commencement of Prohibited Period: September 26. Date of conclusion of Prohibited Period: 2 trading days after the Financial Results are made generally available by the Company.</p>
b.	In respect of UPSI other than (a) above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Such period as the Compliance Officer or the Board or the Committee, declares as a prohibited period, when the Compliance Officer determines that a designated person or class of designated persons can reasonably be expected to have possession of unpublished price sensitive information. • Such prohibited period shall end 2 trading days after the unpublished price sensitive information is made generally available by the Company.

3.17. Promoter

Promoter means Promoter as defined under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended from time to time and shall include Promoter Group as defined therein.

3.18. Rules

Rules means the Marico Insider Trading Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

3.19. SEBI

SEBI means the Securities Exchange Board of India.

3.20. SEBI Act

SEBI Act means the Securities & Exchange Board of India Act, 1992

3.21. SEBI Regulations

SEBI Regulations means the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time.

3.22. SEBI LODR Regulations

SEBI LODR Regulations means the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time.

3.23. SEBI Takeover Regulations

SEBI Takeover Regulations means the SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011, as amended from time to time.

3.24. Securities

Securities mean and include:

- (i) Equity shares of the Company;
- (ii) Such other marketable instruments as may be issued by the Company from time to time.

3.25. Subsidiary

Subsidiary shall have the same meaning as defined under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013.

3.26. Trading day

Trading day means a day on which the recognized stock exchanges are open for trading;

3.27. Trading in Securities

Trading in securities means and includes subscribing, buying, selling, dealing or agreeing to subscribe, buy, sell or deal in any security of the Company and "trade" shall be construed accordingly.

Note: Trading would include:

- a) *Pledging of the securities of the Company including revocation/invocation of the pledge*
- b) *a gratuitous transfer of any securities of the Company;*
- c) *trading in the securities of the Company through a portfolio management account whether discretionary or otherwise and based on the investment advice rendered by any other investment advisor.*

Trading would however not include dealing in Mutual Funds.

3.28. UPSI

UPSI means any information, relating to the Company or its securities, directly or indirectly, that is not generally available which, upon becoming generally available, is likely to materially affect the price of the securities and shall be, ordinarily including but not restricted to, the information relating to the following:-

- i. financial results;
- ii. dividends;
- iii. change in capital structure;
- iv. corporate actions like mergers, de-mergers, acquisitions, delistings, disposals and expansion of business and such other transactions and
- v. changes in key managerial personnel.

Words and expressions used and not defined in these Rules but defined in the "SEBI LODR Regulations", the SEBI Act, 1992 (15 of 1992), the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (42 of 1956), the Depositories Act, 1996 (22 of 1996) or the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013), and rules and regulations made thereunder, as amended from time to time, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those legislations.

These Rules will be governed by the applicable laws and any provision(s), if not specifically provided herein, will operate as per the provisions of applicable laws.

4. RESTRICTION ON COMMUNICATION AND TRADING BY INSIDERS

4.1. RESTRICTION ON COMMUNICATION OR PROCUREMENT OF UPSI

- 4.1.1. No insider shall communicate, provide, or allow access to any UPSI, relating to the Company or its securities listed or proposed to be listed, to any person including other insiders except where such communication is in furtherance of legitimate purposes, performance of duties or discharge of legal obligations.
- 4.1.2. No person shall procure from or cause the communication by any insider of UPSI, relating to the Company or its securities listed or proposed to be listed, except in furtherance of legitimate purposes, performance of duties or discharge of legal obligations.
- 4.1.3. A policy for determination of "Legitimate Purpose" is covered at Rule no. 7.4 under the "Code of fair disclosure and conduct" of these Rules.

Note: Any person in receipt of UPSI pursuant to a 'Legitimate Purpose' shall be considered an 'insider' for purposes of these Rules and due notice must be given to such persons to maintain confidentiality of such UPSI.

- 4.1.4. Insiders shall maintain confidentiality of UPSI and should handle it with care and deal with the UPSI when transacting their business on a "need to know" basis.
 "Need to know" basis means the disclosure of UPSI only to those within or outside the Company who need the information to discharge their duty and whose possession of such information will not, in any manner, give rise to a conflict of interest or likelihood of the misuse of the information.
- 4.1.5. UPSI may be communicated, provided, allowed access to or procured, in connection with a transaction that would:
 - a. entail an obligation to make an open offer under the SEBI Takeover Regulations where the Board is of informed opinion that the sharing of such UPSI is in the best interests of the Company;
 - b. not attract the obligation to make an open offer under the SEBI Takeover Regulations but where the Board is of informed opinion that the sharing of such UPSI is in the best interests of the Company and the information that constitutes UPSI is disseminated to be made generally available at least two (2) trading days prior to the proposed transaction being effected in such form as the Board may determine to be adequate and fair to cover all relevant and material facts to rule out any information asymmetry in the market.
- 4.1.6. For purposes of clause 4.1.5., the Board shall require the parties to execute agreements to contract confidentiality and non-disclosure obligations on the part of such parties and such parties shall keep information so received confidential, except for the purpose of Clause 4.1.5., and shall not otherwise trade in securities of the company when in possession of UPSI.

4.2. PROHIBITION ON TRADING WHILE IN POSSESSION OF UPSI

- 4.2.1. No Insider shall trade in the securities of the Company listed or proposed to be listed when in possession of UPSI.
- 4.2.2. Any trade by an Insider while in possession of UPSI shall be presumed to have been motivated by the knowledge and awareness of the information of such UPSI.
- 4.2.3. Trading in the securities of other companies

While discharging their role, employees may become aware of any UPSI relating to the Company's clients, suppliers or joint ventures. Such employees shall not deal in the securities of such client, supplier or joint venture companies if they possess any UPSI in relation to that other company.

For example, if a person is aware that the Company is close to or is negotiating a significant/material investment or any corporate structuring transaction or an alliance with another company or any contract or transaction which qualifies to be UPSI, he should not deal in the securities of either Marico Limited or the other company.

4.3. PROHIBITION ON TRADING DURING PROHIBITED PERIOD

4.3.1. Designated Persons shall not deal in the securities of the Company during the Prohibited Period except in the cases mentioned in 4.3.2.

4.3.2. A transaction undertaken where the Designated Person is in possession of UPSI may be defensible if the Designated Person demonstrates that the transaction was:

4.3.2.1. off-market *inter-se* transfer between insiders who are in possession of the same unpublished price sensitive information without being in breach of these Rules or SEBI Regulations and both the parties have made a conscious and informed trade decision.

Provided that such unpublished price sensitive information is not obtained under Rule 4.1.5 of these Rules.

Provided further that such off-market trades shall be reported by the insiders to the Company within two working days. The Company shall notify the particulars of such trades to the stock exchanges within two trading days from receipt of the disclosure or from becoming aware of such information;

4.3.2.2. transaction carried out through the block deal window mechanism between persons who are in possession of the unpublished price sensitive information without being in breach of these Rules and the SEBI Regulations and both the parties have made a conscious and informed trade decision;

Provided that such unpublished price sensitive information is not obtained by either person under Rule 4.1.5 of these Rules of these regulations;

Provided that the transaction set out in 4.3.2.1 and 4.3.2.2 shall nevertheless, be subject to restriction of opposite transaction under 4.4.

4.3.2.3. transaction carried out pursuant to a statutory or regulatory obligation to carry out a bona fide transaction;

4.3.2.4. transaction undertaken pursuant to the exercise of stock options issued by the Company;

4.3.2.5. the trades are pursuant to a trading plan set up as per the SEBI Regulations;

4.3.2.6. pledge of shares for a bonafide purpose such as raising of funds, subject to pre-clearance in accordance with Rule 4.5 of the Rules; and

4.3.2.7. transactions undertaken in accordance with the respective regulations made by SEBI such as acquisition by conversion of warrants or debentures, subscribing to rights issue, further public issue, preferential allotment or tendering of shares in a buyback offer, open offer, delisting offer.

4.4. MINIMUM HOLDING PERIOD/OPPOSITE TRANSACTION

4.4.1. Designated Persons who buy or sell securities shall not enter into an opposite transaction during the next 6 (six) months following the prior transaction (hereinafter called "Opposite Transaction"). However, the restriction on Opposite Transaction shall not apply to:

- a) the exercise of options granted under ESOP Plan announced by the Company from time to time;
- b) the sale of shares acquired under ESOP Plan, provided that the Designated Person is not in possession of UPSI at the time of such sale. However, once the shares acquired under the ESOP Plan are sold by the person, any subsequent purchase (other than exercise of ESOPs) will be subject to the aforesaid restriction of Opposite Transaction.
- c) buy back offers, open offers, rights issues, Further Public Offers, bonus, exit offers etc.

4.4.2. The Compliance Officer, or in the case of a transaction by the Compliance Officer, the Committee, as the case may be, is empowered to grant relaxation from the strict application of the minimum holding period, for reasons to be recorded in writing in this regard, based on an application made by the Designated Person, provided such waiver does not violate the SEBI Regulations.

- 4.4.3. In case an Opposite Transaction is executed, inadvertently or otherwise, in violation of such a restriction, the profits from such trade shall be liable to be disgorged for remittance to SEBI for credit to the Investor Protection and Education Fund administered by SEBI under the applicable law.
- 4.4.4. Designated Persons shall not take positions in derivative transactions in the securities of the Company at any time.
- 4.4.5. Designated Persons are strictly prohibited from entering into speculative transactions in the securities of the Company.

4.5. PRE-CLEARANCE OF TRADES

- 4.5.1. Every Designated Person who intends to trade in the securities of the Company, shall seek pre-clearance of transaction(s) before entering into such transaction(s) as per the pre-clearance procedure described hereafter, if the value of the securities traded, whether in one transaction or a series of transactions over any calendar quarter, aggregates to a traded value in excess of Rs. 10 Lacs.

Illustration:

Mr. X (Designated Person) holds 25,000 equity shares of the Company as at March 31, 2015. Mr. X intends to sell 5,000 equity shares in three lots as under:

Lot No.	No. of equity shares sold	Trade period	Assumed Market Price per share	Traded value of shares
Lot 1	1,000	May, 2015	Rs. 380	Rs. 3,80,000
Lot 2	2,000	June, 2015	Rs. 385	Rs. 7,70,000
Lot 3	2,000	July, 2015	Rs. 390	Rs. 7,80,000

Mr. X need not obtain pre-clearance for selling the first lot (as the traded value does not exceed Rs. 10 Lacs during a calendar quarter). However, before the sale of the second lot of 2,000 shares Mr. X shall pre-clear the transaction as the aggregate traded value of his dealings exceeds the threshold of Rs. 10 Lacs during a calendar quarter April to June, 2015.

Mr. X may execute sale of 2,000 shares in lot No. 3 during the calendar quarter July to September 2015 without seeking pre-clearance of trades since the transaction in that calendar quarter is less than Rs. 10 Lacs in value.

- 4.5.2. No Designated Person shall apply for pre-clearance of any proposed trade if such person is in possession of unpublished price sensitive information.
- 4.5.3. The authority for pre-clearance of trades shall be as under:

Trading by following Designated Persons	Authority for Pre-clearance
Directors and Promoters	The Committee
Members of Executive Committee, Members who are Executive Vice Presidents and Partner members who report to MD & CEO	MD & CEO
Compliance Officer	MD & CEO
Other Designated Persons	Compliance Officer

- 4.5.4. The approval shall be granted within 7 (seven) trading days or such further time from the date of acknowledgement of application for pre-clearance. In exceptional circumstances, approval may not be given if there are reasons to believe that the proposed transaction is on the basis of possession of any unpublished price sensitive information. There shall be no obligation to give reasons for any withholding of approval.
- 4.5.5. Designated Persons who seek pre-clearance shall execute the trade(s) in respect of securities of the Company within 7 (seven) trading days from the date of the approval for pre-clearance or such shorter period as may be specified in the pre-clearance approval. If the transaction is not executed

within the time specified in the pre-clearance approval, the person shall, after complying with clause no.4.5.7. below, pre-clear the transaction again for executing the trade.

- 4.5.6. Designated Persons who have dealt in the securities of the Company after obtaining pre-clearance as aforesaid, shall within 2 (two) trading days of such trading, inform the actual details of their transaction(s) to the Compliance Officer.
- 4.5.7. Designated Persons who have not traded in the securities of the Company after obtaining pre-clearance shall within 2 (two) trading days from the last date accorded for trading in the pre-clearance approval, inform to the Compliance Officer about his/her decision of not trading in the securities.

4.6. DISCLOSURE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

4.6.1. INITIAL DISCLOSURE

- 4.6.1.1. Any person who becomes a Designated Person shall disclose the following to the Compliance Officer, as on the date of becoming a Designated Person, within 7 (seven) days of his so becoming a Designated Person.
- 4.6.1.1.1. His Permanent Account Number, contact details (including phone number and mobile number), educational institutions of graduation and name of the past employer(s);
- 4.6.1.1.2. Name, Permanent Account Number or any other identifier authorized by law and contact details (including phone number and mobile number) of his immediate relatives;
- 4.6.1.1.3. Name, Permanent Account Number or any other identifier authorized by law and contact details of persons with whom he shares a material financial relationship and
- 4.6.1.1.4. the number of securities of the Company held by him and his immediate relatives.

The term "material financial relationship" shall mean a relationship in which one person is a recipient of any kind of payment such as by way of a loan or gift from a designated person during the immediately preceding 12 (twelve) months, equivalent to at least 25% of the annual income of such designated person but shall exclude relationships in which the payment is based on arm's length transactions.

4.6.2. CONTINUAL DISCLOSURE

- 4.6.2.1. Every Designated Person shall affirm to the Compliance Officer, the details given by him as per 4.6.1 on an annual basis within 30 (thirty) days after the close of the financial year.
- 4.6.2.2. Every Designated Person shall inform to the Compliance Officer of any change in the details given by him stated above under clause 4.6.1.1 or clause 4.6.2.1 within 30 (thirty) days of such change.
- 4.6.2.3. Omitted pursuant to SEBI circular SEBI/HO/ISD/ISD/CIR/P/2021/617, dated August 13, 2021.

4.6.3. DISCLOSURE BY OTHER CONNECTED PERSONS

The Compliance Officer may at his discretion require any other Connected Person or Deemed to be Connected Person to make disclosures of holdings and trading in securities of the Company in such form and at such frequency as he deems fit in order to monitor compliance with these Rules and the SEBI Regulations.

- 4.6.4. The disclosures to be made by any person under Clause 4.6 shall include those relating to trading by such person's immediate relatives, and by any other person for whom such person takes trading decisions.

5. TRADING PLANS

- 5.1. The SEBI Regulations contain provisions enabling an Insider to formulate trading plan(s) and present it to the Compliance Officer pursuant to which trades may be carried out on his behalf in accordance with such

- plan. The provisions enable the formulation of a trading plan by an Insider to enable him to plan for trades to be executed in future. Trading plan once published, shall be irrevocable.
- 5.2. The provision intends to give an option to persons who may be perpetually in possession of UPSI and enabling them to trade in securities in a compliant manner. However, the Insider shall not commence trading if any UPSI in his possession at the time of formulation of plan has not become generally available at the time.
 - 5.3. Insiders desiring to formulate Trading Plan(s) may do so in accordance with the provisions of the SEBI Regulations.
 - 5.4. Insiders shall commence trading pursuant to a Trading Plan only after a period of 6 months have elapsed from date of public disclosure of the Trading Plan.
 - 5.5. The Trading Plan may not contemplate any trading for a period between 20th trading day prior to the last day of any financial period for which results are required to be announced by the Company and 2nd trading day after the disclosure of such financial results
 - 5.6. Trading plan shall entail trading for a period of not less than twelve months.
 - 5.7. No Trading Plan may overlap with any existing Trading Plan.
 - 5.8. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no Trading Plan may be formulated for, or result in, market abuse.

6. COMPLIANCE OFFICER

- 6.1. In addition to the duties provided under the SEBI Regulations and the Rules, the Compliance Officer shall have the following duties/powers:
 - 6.1.1. The Compliance Officer shall report to the Board and to the Chairman of the Committee at such frequency as may be required by the Board.
 - 6.1.2. The Compliance Officer shall promptly bring to the notice of the Share Trading Committee any instances of violation under the Rules.
 - 6.1.3. The Compliance Officer shall place before the Committee an update on a quarterly basis capturing details of trading in the securities by Designated Persons.
 - 6.1.4. The Compliance Officer shall maintain all records under these Rules and the SEBI Regulations for a minimum period of five (5) years.
 - 6.1.5. The Compliance Officer shall notify the Stock Exchanges within two (2) trading days of receipt of disclosure or becoming aware of any trading in the securities of the Company by any Designated Person(s) in excess of the thresholds prescribed under clause 4.5.1.
 - 6.1.6. The Compliance Officer shall assist all employees in addressing any clarifications regarding SEBI Insider Regulations and these Rules.
 - 6.1.7. The Compliance Officer shall ensure that prohibited period is intimated to all concerned at least 24 hours before the commencement of the said period.
 - 6.1.8. The Compliance Officer shall promptly inform SEBI or such other authority as designated by SEBI, of any instances of violation of the SEBI Regulations.

7. CODE OF FAIR DISCLOSURE AND CONDUCT

7.1. DISCLOSURE OF UPSI

- 7.1.1. Disclosure/dissemination of any UPSI shall, unless otherwise stated under the SEBI Regulations, be done promptly by the following persons (hereinafter individually referred to as "Authorized Person"), to the Stock Exchanges and posted on the website of the Company and/or otherwise be made generally available:
 - i) MD &CEO; or
 - ii) Chief Investor Relations Officer (CIRO); or
 - iii) Compliance Officer, in consultation with the MD & CEO or CIRO; or
 - iv) Such person as may be authorized by MD & CEO or the Committee to discharge the duties in this regard.

- 7.1.2 The Authorized Person shall ensure prompt public disclosure of UPSI that would impact price discovery no sooner than credible and concrete information comes into being in order to make such information generally available.
- 7.1.3 The Authorized Person shall ensure uniform and universal dissemination / disclosure so as to avoid selective disclosure.
- 7.1.4 No UPSI shall be shared with any person unless the information is made generally available i.e. only public information can be shared.

7.2. PROCEDURE FOR RESPONDING TO ANY QUERIES ON NEWS REPORTS/REQUESTS FOR VERIFICATION OF MARKET RUMOURS BY REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

- 7.2.1. The Authorized Person shall give an appropriate, fair and prompt response to the queries on news reports or requests for verification of market rumours by regulatory authorities.
- 7.2.2. As and when necessary, the Authorized Person shall make appropriate public announcement with respect to market rumours.
- 7.2.3. The Authorized Person shall make a prompt dissemination of UPSI that gets disclosed selectively, inadvertently or otherwise, to make such information generally available.

7.3. DEALING WITH ANALYSTS/INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS/MEDIA

- 7.3.1. Only the following persons are authorised to attend a meeting or interact with analysts/researchers, institutional and other investors or the media or any investor relations conference, on behalf of the Company:
 - i) Any members of the Executive Committee
 - ii) Any members in the grade of Executive Vice President
 - iii) Head – Investor Relations
 - iv) Manager – Investor Relations
 - v) Head – Corporate Communication
 - vi) Manager – Corporate Communication
 - vii) Any employee in the Partner Grade with the permission of any of the members of the Executive Committee.
- 7.3.2. Any meeting or interaction with analysts/researchers, institutional and other investors or the media or any investor relations conference shall be conducted in a manner that only information that is generally available is provided at such meetings/interactions. No UPSI shall be disclosed at such meetings/interactions. If any UPSI is accidentally disclosed, the person responsible may immediately inform the Authorized Person of the same. Such UPSI shared with the analysts/researchers, etc. shall be simultaneously made generally available in consultation with the Authorized Person.
- 7.3.3. Any such interaction/discussion at such meetings / conferences may be preferably recorded through proceedings of the meeting or a transcript of the interaction with the analysts/researchers, institutional investors or other investors or media or in any other suitable manner.
- 7.3.4. If unanticipated questions which are price sensitive are raised during the meeting, such questions shall be noted and a considered response shall be given only after consulting the Authorized Person. The concerned employee, to whom the question has been posed, shall inform the Authorized Person in stating the queries and proposed response.
- 7.3.5. The Authorized Person may issue a press release/transcript or post relevant information on the Company's website immediately after analyst meet. Simultaneously, such information shall also be sent to the Stock Exchanges where any UPSI is disclosed.

7.4. POLICY FOR DETERMINATION OF LEGITIMATE PURPOSE

7.4.1. DETERMINATION OF LEGITIMATE PURPOSE:

- 7.4.1.1. For the purpose of these Rules and the SEBI Regulations, sharing of UPSI in furtherance of Legitimate Purpose shall include sharing of UPSI in the ordinary course of business of the Company by an Insider with the following (including but not limited to), provided that such sharing has not been carried out to evade or circumvent the prohibitions of these Rules or the SEBI Regulations:

Customers, suppliers, merchant bankers, legal advisors, auditors, insolvency professionals or

other advisors or consultants.

Further, the employee must ensure that sharing of information is necessary for 'legitimate purposes' and to carry out their legitimate duties and in proper discharge of their responsibility. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no UPSI may be shared to evade or circumvent the prohibitions of these regulations.

7.4.2. **NOTICE OR CONFIDENTIALITY / NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT:**

- 7.4.2.1. Any person in receipt of UPSI in furtherance of a legitimate purpose shall be considered as an insider for the purpose of these Rules and the SEBI Regulations
- 7.4.2.2. The Designated Persons and Employees, sharing UPSI in furtherance of legitimate purposes, shall issue a due notice or enter into a confidentiality / non-disclosure agreement with such insider to maintain confidentiality of the UPSI in compliance with these Rules and the SEBI Regulations.

7.4.3. **DIGITAL DATABASE OF RECIPIENTS OF UPSI:**

- 7.4.3.1. The Designated Persons and employees, sharing UPSI in furtherance of legitimate purposes, shall inform to the Compliance Officer, nature of the UPSI shared, the Name and Permanent Account Number or such other identifier authorized by law or such other details, as may be required, of such persons or entities with whom UPSI is shared under these Rules.
- 7.4.3.2. The details so obtained shall be maintained in a digital database with adequate internal controls and checks, such as time stamping, audit trails, etc. to ensure non-tampering of the database.
- 7.4.3.3. The Digital Database so maintained shall be preserved for a period of not less than 8 (eight) years after completion of the relevant transaction or for such specific period as may be specified by SEBI in case of proceedings, if any.
- 7.4.3.4. Notwithstanding Rule 7.4.3.3 in the event of receipt of any information SEBI regarding any investigation or enforcement proceedings, the relevant information in the structured digital database shall be preserved till the completion of such proceedings.

8. CHINESE WALL PROCEDURES

- 8.1. Chinese wall procedures ("Chinese Walls") shall be used to manage UPSI and prevent the inadvertent spread and misuse of UPSI. Areas of the Company which routinely have access to confidential information including UPSI shall be considered as 'inside areas' and shall be separated from those areas or departments providing support services, who do not have access to such information, considered as 'public areas'. The Chinese Walls established by the Company shall operate as a barrier to the passing of UPSI.
- 8.2. All Designated Persons must maintain the confidentiality of all UPSI coming into their possession or control. To comply with this confidentiality obligation, the Designated Persons shall not:
 - (ii) pass on any UPSI to any person directly or indirectly by way of making a recommendation for the trading in the securities of the Company; or
 - (iii) disclose UPSI to their family members, friends, business associates or any other individual, or
 - (iv) discuss UPSI in public places, or
 - (v) disclose UPSI to any Employee who does not need to know the information for discharging his or her duties, or
 - (vi) recommend to anyone that they may undertake trading in the securities of the Company while being in possession, control or knowledge of UPSI, or
 - (vii) be seen or perceived to be trading in the securities of the Company on the basis of UPSI.
- 8.3. Files containing UPSI shall be kept secure under lock and key. Computer files must have adequate security of login and password etc. All Designated Persons must follow the guidelines for maintenance of electronic records and systems as may be prescribed by the Compliance Officer from time-to-time in consultation with the person in charge of the information technology function.

9. 'INSIDER SHARE TRADING' PORTAL ON ONE MARICO

- 9.1. The text of these Rules, FAQs and SEBI Regulations are available on the 'Insider Share Trading Portal' on the Company portal "One Marico".
- 9.2. All the information and all the disclosures required to be made under the Rules, are to be submitted through electronic mode on the "Insider Share Trading" portal. Members may refer to the user guide available on the portal for furnishing information on the portal. In case a member faces any technical difficulty which obstructs his filing through the portal, he may reach out to the Insider Team at insider@marico.com and ensure submission of the same through physical mode.
- 9.3. For any clarifications or queries, Designated Persons/employees may contact the Compliance Officer or the Team Insider at insider@marico.com.

10. PENALTY FOR CONTRAVENTION

10.1. ACTION BY THE COMPANY

10.1.1. A Designated Person ("DP") who is guilty of violation of these Rules shall attract disciplinary action by the Company as given herein below.

10.1.2. Penal/disciplinary actions to be taken by the Company:

	Categories of Non-Compliances	Penal/Disciplinary Actions that may be taken by the adjudicating authority
A]	Substantive Non-Compliances:	
1	Trading during Prohibited Period	The adjudicating authority (as mentioned below) may decide one or more of the following actions, based on circumstances of each case: i. Penalty of: a) an amount upto two times of gain made or loss avoided; or b) an amount upto Rs.1,50,000; ii. Termination from service.
2	Trading on the basis of UPSI	
3	Undertaking Opposite transactions/ Derivative Transactions	
4	Making recommendation directly or indirectly on the basis of UPSI	
5	Communication of UPSI in violation of these Rules or the SEBI Regulations.	
6	Trading without seeking pre-clearance of trades	
B]	Any other Non – Compliances (e.g. Sharing of UPSI without issuing due notice or a due notice or enter into a confidentiality agreement, Delay in filing of Initial/additional disclosures etc.)	Such penalty as decided by the STC, based on the circumstances of each case

10.1.3. In addition to the above penalties/actions, the member who violates these Rules, shall be liable for other disciplinary or remedial action by the Company which may include salary freeze, suspension, ineligibility for future participation in employee stock option plans, stock appreciation rights, etc.

10.1.4. The above actions of the Company will be without prejudice to any civil or criminal action that the regulatory authorities may initiate against such the defaulting person.

10.1.5. Adjudication by Audit Committee:

10.1.5.1. Any non-compliance involving the following persons shall be reported to and adjudicated by the Committee which may levy penalty as per the provisions in clause 10.1.2 and 10.1.3 and/or take other appropriate disciplinary/remedial action against the defaulting DP, and such decision and action taken by of the Committee shall be final and binding upon such person:

- a. Promoter
- b. Director or KMP
- c. Any member of the Executive Committee
- d. Any member of the Executive Vice President grade
- e. Any member of the Partner grade who reports to MD & CEO

10.1.5.2. Any non-compliance involving persons other than those mentioned in clause 10.1.5.1 above and where the value of trade involved in the deviation/contravention is in excess of Rs. 20 lakhs shall be reported to and adjudicated by the Committee based on the recommendation of the STC of the penalty as per the provisions in clause 10.1.2 and 10.1.3 and/or other appropriate disciplinary/remedial action. Such decision and action taken by the Committee shall be final and binding upon such person.

10.1.6. Adjudication by STC:

10.1.6.1. Any non-compliance involving persons other than those mentioned in clause 10.1.5.1, where the value of trade involved in the deviation/contravention is less than or equal to Rs. 20 lakhs shall be reported to and adjudicated by the STC comprising the Chief Financial Officer, Head of the Legal function and Compliance Officer.

10.1.6.2. For such cases, the STC may levy penalty as per the penalty provisions in clause 10.1.2 and 10.1.3 and may take other appropriate disciplinary/remedial action against the defaulting member, and the decision of and the action taken by STC shall be final and binding upon the defaulting member.

10.1.6.3. Prior to reporting the violation externally as required under the SEBI Regulations, a summary of the non-compliance and the adjudication action shall be reported by the Compliance Officer to the Committee for its information.

10.1.7. Any amount adjudicated by the Company under this clause shall be remitted to SEBI for credit to the Investor Protection and Education Fund administered by the Board under the SEBI Act.

10.2. REPORTING OF VIOLATION OF THE RULES / SEBI REGULATIONS:

All instances of violation of the SEBI Regulations shall be promptly reported to the stock exchanges or such other authority in such a manner as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

10.3. ACTION BY STATUTORY AUTHORITIES:

In the event of violation of the Companies Act, 2013 or the SEBI Regulations, no penalty levied, or other action taken by the Company will preclude the SEBI or other appropriate authority(ies) from taking action under the relevant legislations / regulations.

11. WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY FOR LEAK / SUSPECTED LEAK OF UPSI AND PROCEDURE FOR INQUIRY IN CASE OF LEAK / SUSPECTED LEAK OF UPSI

11.1. WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY

11.1.1 Any person may report / address a complaint (hereinafter called as "the Complainant"), pertaining to any instance of actual or suspected leak of UPSI relating to the Company, to the STC.

11.1.2. The Complainant may report such instance(s) to the STC in any of the following manner:

- o Submit a written complaint in the Complaint Drop box made available at all locations of the Company;
- o Call on the toll-free number - 000 800 9191 062 (for India);
- o Raise the complaint on the Website - marico.ethicspoint.com;
- o Raise the complaint through Mobile - maricomobile.ethicspoint.com;
- o Personally contact any Member of the STC by email;

- Directly addressing the complaint to The Chairman of Audit Committee (only in case of appropriate or exceptional cases) by sending it through post at 7th Floor, 175 CST Kalina Road, Santacruz East, Mumbai 400098.
- The STC shall be responsible for conducting an inquiry into such complaint and adjudicated and report the outcome of the inquiry along with the actions taken by the STC, to the Committee, on periodic basis.

11.2. INQUIRY/INVESTIGATION AND REPORTING OF ACTUAL OR SUSPECTED LEAK OF UPSI

- 11.2.1 On receipt of a complaint, the STC shall take cognizance of the same and promptly nominate an Investigation Team ("Team") as it may deem fit, to conduct a preliminary inquiry pertaining to instance of actual leak/ suspected leak of UPSI as reported in the complaint. The STC may also engage an external investigator / advisor to assist / conduct an inquiry.
- 11.2.2 Within one week of completion of the preliminary inquiry, the Team shall submit its report to the STC containing details of the alleged leak/ suspected leak and whether such complaint is prima facie genuine or frivolous.
- 11.2.3 Based on the findings of the preliminary inquiry, if the STC has a reason to believe that there is an actual leak or a suspected leak of UPSI. The STC shall proceed with the final inquiry by directing the Team and/ or the external agency, as the case may be, to conduct the same.
- 11.2.4 Within one week of the completion of the final inquiry, the Team/ external agency shall submit its report to the STC containing its final findings regarding the reported complaint.
- 11.2.5 Within one week of submission of the report by the Team/ external agency on its findings of the final inquiry, the STC based on such findings, may take appropriate disciplinary/remedial/penalty actions and the action so taken by STC shall be final and binding.
- 11.2.6 The STC shall, on a quarterly basis, submit a report on the action taken by it to the Committee and the Committee shall ratify such actions. However, the Committee shall reserve the right to revise the penalty levied and/or action taken by STC and the decision of the Committee shall be final and binding.
- 11.2.7 The Compliance Officer shall promptly inform the SEBI regarding the actual or suspected leak of UPSI, inquiry / investigation conducted thereon and results thereof.

11.3 PROTECTION AGAINST RETALIATION AND VICTIMISATION

- 11.3.1 The Company shall ensure protection to the person who files complaint under 11.1.1 above or with SEBI under the SEBI Regulations against any discharge, termination, demotion, suspension, threats, harassment or discrimination, directly or indirectly.
Such protection shall be accorded by the Company irrespective of whether the information provided by such person to the Company/SEBI, as the case may be, is considered or rejected by the Company/SEBI.

12. GENERAL

- 12.1.1. These Rules would be subject to revision/ amendment in accordance with the applicable laws.
- 12.1.2. The Company reserves its rights to alter, modify, add, delete or amend any of the provisions of the Rules.
- 12.1.3. In case of any amendment(s), clarification(s), circular(s) etc. issued by the relevant authorities, not being consistent with the provisions laid down under these Rules, then such amendment(s), clarification(s), circular(s) etc. shall prevail upon the provisions hereunder and the Rules shall stand amended accordingly from the effective date as laid down under such amendment(s), clarification(s), circular(s) etc.

Approved by: The Board of Directors of Marico Limited
 Original date of approval: April 30, 2015
 Effective Date: Since January 29, 2024
 Last Modified on: January 29, 2024

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA

EXTRAORDINARY

PART – III – SECTION 4

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

NEW DELHI, JANUARY 15, 2015

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION

Mumbai, the 15th January, 2015

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA

(PROHIBITION OF INSIDER TRADING) REGULATIONS, 2015

No. LAD-NRO/GN/2014-15/21/85.- In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 read with clause (g) of sub-section (2) of section 11 and clause (d) and clause (e) of section 12A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992), the Board hereby makes the following regulations, to put in place a framework for prohibition of insider trading in securities and to strengthen the legal framework thereof, namely:—

CHAPTER – I

PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) These regulations may be called the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015.

(2) These regulations shall come into force on the one hundred and twentieth day from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Definitions.

2. (1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words, expressions and derivations therefrom shall have the meanings assigned to them as under:–

(a) “Act” means the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992);

(b) “Board” means the Securities and Exchange Board of India;

(c) “compliance officer” means any senior officer, designated so and reporting to the board of directors or head of the organization in case board is not there, who is financially literate and is capable of appreciating requirements for legal and regulatory compliance under these regulations and who shall be responsible for compliance of policies, procedures, maintenance of records, monitoring adherence to the rules for the preservation of unpublished price sensitive information, monitoring of trades and the implementation of the codes specified in these regulations under the overall supervision of the board of directors of the listed company or the head of an organization, as the case may be.

¹[Explanation – For the purpose of this regulation, “financially literate” shall mean a person who has the ability to read and understand basic financial statements i.e. balance sheet, profit and loss account, and statement of cash flows];

(d) "connected person" means,-

(i) any person who is or has during the six months prior to the concerned act been associated with a company, directly or indirectly, in any capacity including by reason of frequent communication with its officers or by being in any contractual, fiduciary or employment relationship or by being a director, officer or an employee of the company or holds any position including a professional or

¹ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

business relationship between himself and the company whether temporary or permanent, that allows such person, directly or indirectly, access to unpublished price sensitive information or is reasonably expected to allow such access.

(ii) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the persons falling within the following categories shall be deemed to be connected persons unless the contrary is established, -

- (a). an immediate relative of connected persons specified in clause (i); or
- (b). a holding company or associate company or subsidiary company; or
- (c). an intermediary as specified in section 12 of the Act or an employee or director thereof; or
- (d). an investment company, trustee company, asset management company or an employee or director thereof; or
- (e). an official of a stock exchange or of clearing house or corporation; or
- (f). a member of board of trustees of a mutual fund or a member of the board of directors of the asset management company of a mutual fund or is an employee thereof; or
- (g). a member of the board of directors or an employee, of a public financial institution as defined in section 2 (72) of the Companies Act, 2013; or
- (h). an official or an employee of a self-regulatory organization recognised or authorized by the Board; or
- (i). a banker of the company; or
- (j). a concern, firm, trust, Hindu undivided family, company or association of persons wherein a director of a company or his immediate relative or banker of the company, has more than ten per cent. of the holding or interest;

NOTE: *It is intended that a connected person is one who has a connection with the company that is expected to put him in possession of unpublished price sensitive information. Immediate relatives and other categories of persons specified above are also presumed to be connected persons but such a presumption is a deeming legal fiction and*

is rebuttable. This definition is also intended to bring into its ambit persons who may not seemingly occupy any position in a company but are in regular touch with the company and its officers and are involved in the know of the company's operations. It is intended to bring within its ambit those who would have access to or could access unpublished price sensitive information about any company or class of companies by virtue of any connection that would put them in possession of unpublished price sensitive information.

(e) "generally available information" means information that is accessible to the public on a non-discriminatory basis;

NOTE: *It is intended to define what constitutes generally available information so that it is easier to crystallize and appreciate what unpublished price sensitive information is. Information published on the website of a stock exchange, would ordinarily be considered generally available.*

(f) "immediate relative" means a spouse of a person, and includes parent, sibling, and child of such person or of the spouse, any of whom is either dependent financially on such person, or consults such person in taking decisions relating to trading in securities;

NOTE: *It is intended that the immediate relatives of a "connected person" too become connected persons for purposes of these regulations. Indeed, this is a rebuttable presumption.*

(g) "insider" means any person who is:

i) a connected person; or

ii) in possession of or having access to unpublished price sensitive information;

NOTE: Since “generally available information” is defined, it is intended that anyone in possession of or having access to unpublished price sensitive information should be considered an “insider” regardless of how one came in possession of or had access to such information. Various circumstances are provided for such a person to demonstrate that he has not indulged in insider trading. Therefore, this definition is intended to bring within its reach any person who is in receipt of or has access to unpublished price sensitive information. The onus of showing that a certain person was in possession of or had access to unpublished price sensitive information at the time of trading would, therefore, be on the person leveling the charge after which the person who has traded when in possession of or having access to unpublished price sensitive information may demonstrate that he was not in such possession or that he has not traded or or he could not access or that his trading when in possession of such information was squarely covered by the exonerating circumstances.

(h) "promoter" shall have the meaning assigned to it under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, ²[2018] or any modification thereof;

³[(ha) "promoter group" shall have the meaning assigned to it under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 or any modification thereof;]

⁴[(⁵[hb]) “proposed to be listed” shall include securities of an unlisted company:

(i) if such unlisted company has filed offer documents or other documents, as the case may be, with the Board, stock exchange(s) or registrar of companies in connection with the listing; or

² Substituted for the number “2009” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

³ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. January 21, 2019)

⁴ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁵ Re-numbered by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. January 21, 2019)

(ii) if such unlisted company is getting listed pursuant to any merger or amalgamation and has filed a copy of such scheme of merger or amalgamation under the Companies Act, 2013;]

(i) "securities" shall have the meaning assigned to it under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (42 of 1956) or any modification thereof ⁶[***];

(j) "specified" means specified by the Board in writing;

(k) "takeover regulations" means the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 and any amendments thereto;

(l) "trading" means and includes subscribing, ⁷[redeeming, switching,] buying, selling, dealing, or agreeing to subscribe, ⁸[redeem, switch,] buy, sell, deal in any securities, and "trade" shall be construed accordingly ;

NOTE: *Under the parliamentary mandate, since the Section 12A (e) and Section 15G of the Act employs the term 'dealing in securities', it is intended to widely define the term "trading" to include dealing. Such a construction is intended to curb the activities based on unpublished price sensitive information which are strictly not buying, selling or subscribing, such as pledging etc when in possession of unpublished price sensitive information.*

(m) "trading day" means a day on which the recognized stock exchanges are open for trading;

⁶ Omitted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022 w.e.f. such date as the Board may by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

⁷ Inserted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022 w.e.f. such date as the Board may by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

⁸ Ibid.

(n) "unpublished price sensitive information" means any information, relating to a company or its securities, directly or indirectly, that is not generally available which upon becoming generally available, is likely to materially affect the price of the securities and shall, ordinarily including but not restricted to, information relating to the following: –

(i) financial results;

(ii) dividends;

(iii) change in capital structure;

(iv) mergers, de-mergers, acquisitions, delistings, disposals and expansion of business and such other transactions;

(v) changes in key managerial personnel.

⁹[***].

NOTE: *It is intended that information relating to a company or securities, that is not generally available would be unpublished price sensitive information if it is likely to materially affect the price upon coming into the public domain. The types of matters that would ordinarily give rise to unpublished price sensitive information have been listed above to give illustrative guidance of unpublished price sensitive information.*

(2) Words and expressions used and not defined in these regulations but defined in the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992), the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (42 of 1956), the Depositories Act, 1996 (22 of 1996) or the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) and rules and regulations made thereunder shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those legislation.

⁹ Omitted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019) which earlier read as follows:
“(vi) material events in accordance with the listing agreement”

CHAPTER – II

RESTRICTIONS ON COMMUNICATION AND TRADING BY INSIDERS

Communication or procurement of unpublished price sensitive information.

3. (1) No insider shall communicate, provide, or allow access to any unpublished price sensitive information, relating to a company or securities listed or proposed to be listed, to any person including other insiders except where such communication is in furtherance of legitimate purposes, performance of duties or discharge of legal obligations.

NOTE: *This provision is intended to cast an obligation on all insiders who are essentially persons in possession of unpublished price sensitive information to handle such information with care and to deal with the information with them when transacting their business strictly on a need-to-know basis. It is also intended to lead to organisations developing practices based on need-to-know principles for treatment of information in their possession.*

(2) No person shall procure from or cause the communication by any insider of unpublished price sensitive information, relating to a company or securities listed or proposed to be listed, except in furtherance of legitimate purposes, performance of duties or discharge of legal obligations.

NOTE: *This provision is intended to impose a prohibition on unlawfully procuring possession of unpublished price sensitive information. Inducement and procurement of unpublished price sensitive information not in furtherance of one's legitimate duties and discharge of obligations would be illegal under this provision.*

¹⁰[(2A) The board of directors of a listed company shall make a policy for determination of “legitimate purposes” as a part of “Codes of Fair Disclosure and Conduct” formulated under regulation 8.

Explanation – For the purpose of illustration, the term “legitimate purpose” shall include sharing of unpublished price sensitive information in the ordinary course of business by an insider with partners, collaborators, lenders, customers, suppliers, merchant bankers, legal advisors, auditors, insolvency professionals or other advisors or consultants, provided that such sharing has not been carried out to evade or circumvent the prohibitions of these regulations.]

¹¹[(2B) Any person in receipt of unpublished price sensitive information pursuant to a “legitimate purpose” shall be considered an “insider” for purposes of these regulations and due notice shall be given to such persons to maintain confidentiality of such unpublished price sensitive information in compliance with these regulations.]

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this regulation, an unpublished price sensitive information may be communicated, provided, allowed access to or procured, in connection with a transaction that would:–

(i) entail an obligation to make an open offer under the takeover regulations where the board of directors of the ¹²[listed] company is of informed opinion that ¹³[sharing of such information] is in the best interests of the company;

NOTE: *It is intended to acknowledge the necessity of communicating, providing, allowing access to or procuring UPSI for substantial transactions such as takeovers, mergers and acquisitions involving trading in securities and change of control to assess a*

¹⁰ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019).

¹¹ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

¹² Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

¹³ Substituted for the words “the proposed transaction” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019).

potential investment. In an open offer under the takeover regulations, not only would the same price be made available to all shareholders of the company but also all information necessary to enable an informed divestment or retention decision by the public shareholders is required to be made available to all shareholders in the letter of offer under those regulations.

(ii) not attract the obligation to make an open offer under the takeover regulations but where the board of directors of the ¹⁴[listed] company is of informed opinion ¹⁵[that sharing of such information] is in the best interests of the company and the information that constitute unpublished price sensitive information is disseminated to be made generally available at least two trading days prior to the proposed transaction being effected in such form as the board of directors may determine ¹⁶[to be adequate and fair to cover all relevant and material facts].

NOTE: *It is intended to permit communicating, providing, allowing access to or procuring UPSI also in transactions that do not entail an open offer obligation under the takeover regulations ¹⁷[when authorised by the board of directors if sharing of such information] is in the best interests of the company. The board of directors, however, would cause public disclosures of such unpublished price sensitive information well before the proposed transaction to rule out any information asymmetry in the market.*

(4) For purposes of sub-regulation (3), the board of directors shall require the parties to execute agreements to contract confidentiality and non-disclosure obligations on the part of such parties and such parties shall keep information so received confidential, except for the purpose of sub-regulation (3), and shall not otherwise trade in securities of the company when in possession of unpublished price sensitive information.

¹⁴ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

¹⁵ Substituted for the words “that the proposed transaction” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

¹⁶ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

¹⁷ Substituted for the words “if it” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

¹⁸[(5) The board of directors or head(s) of the organisation of every person required to handle unpublished price sensitive information shall ensure that a structured digital database is maintained containing the nature of unpublished price sensitive information and the names of such persons who have shared the information and also the names of such persons with whom information is shared under this regulation along with the Permanent Account Number or any other identifier authorized by law where Permanent Account Number is not available. Such database shall not be outsourced and shall be maintained internally with adequate internal controls and checks such as time stamping and audit trails to ensure non-tampering of the database.]

¹⁹[(6) The board of directors or head(s) of the organisation of every person required to handle unpublished price sensitive information shall ensure that the structured digital database is preserved for a period of not less than eight years after completion of the relevant transactions and in the event of receipt of any information from the Board regarding any investigation or enforcement proceedings, the relevant information in the structured digital database shall be preserved till the completion of such proceedings.]

Trading when in possession of unpublished price sensitive information.

4. (1) No insider shall trade in securities that are listed or proposed to be listed on a stock exchange when in possession of unpublished price sensitive information:

¹⁸ Substituted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (w.e.f. July 17, 2020). Prior to the substitution, sub-regulation 5 read as follows: -

“The board of directors shall ensure that a structured digital database is maintained containing the names of such persons or entities as the case may be with whom information is shared under this regulation along with the Permanent Account Number or any other identifier authorized by law where Permanent Account Number is not available. Such databases shall be maintained with adequate internal controls and checks such as time stamping and audit trails to ensure non-tampering of the database.”

Earlier, sub-regulation 5 was inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019).

¹⁹ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (w.e.f. July 17, 2020).

²⁰[Explanation –When a person who has traded in securities has been in possession of unpublished price sensitive information, his trades would be presumed to have been motivated by the knowledge and awareness of such information in his possession.]

Provided that the insider may prove his innocence by demonstrating the circumstances including the following: –

(i) the transaction is an off-market *inter-se* transfer between ²¹[insiders] who were in possession of the same unpublished price sensitive information without being in breach of regulation 3 and both parties had made a conscious and informed trade decision.

²²[Provided that such unpublished price sensitive information was not obtained under sub-regulation (3) of regulation 3 of these regulations.

Provided further that such off-market trades shall be reported by the insiders to the company within two working days. Every company shall notify the particulars of such trades to the stock exchange on which the securities are listed within two trading days from receipt of the disclosure or from becoming aware of such information.];

²³[(ii) the transaction was carried out through the block deal window mechanism between persons who were in possession of the unpublished price sensitive information without being in breach of regulation 3 and both parties had made a conscious and informed trade decision;

Provided that such unpublished price sensitive information was not obtained by either person under sub-regulation (3) of regulation 3 of these regulations.

²⁰ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

²¹ Substituted for the word “promoters” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

²² Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

²³ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

(iii) the transaction in question was carried out pursuant to a statutory or regulatory obligation to carry out a bona fide transaction.

(iv) the transaction in question was undertaken pursuant to the exercise of stock options in respect of which the exercise price was pre-determined in compliance with applicable regulations.]

(v) in the case of non-individual insiders: –

(a) the individuals who were in possession of such unpublished price sensitive information were different from the individuals taking trading decisions and such decision-making individuals were not in possession of such unpublished price sensitive information when they took the decision to trade; and

(b) appropriate and adequate arrangements were in place to ensure that these regulations are not violated and no unpublished price sensitive information was communicated by the individuals possessing the information to the individuals taking trading decisions and there is no evidence of such arrangements having been breached;

(vi) the trades were pursuant to a trading plan set up in accordance with regulation 5.

NOTE: *When a person who has traded in securities has been in possession of unpublished price sensitive information, his trades would be presumed to have been motivated by the knowledge and awareness of such information in his possession. The reasons for which he trades or the purposes to which he applies the proceeds of the transactions are not intended to be relevant for determining whether a person has violated the regulation. He traded when in possession of unpublished price sensitive information is what would need to be demonstrated at the outset to bring a charge. Once this is established, it would be open to the insider to prove his innocence by*

demonstrating the circumstances mentioned in the proviso, failing which he would have violated the prohibition.

(2) In the case of connected persons the onus of establishing, that they were not in possession of unpublished price sensitive information, shall be on such connected persons and in other cases, the onus would be on the Board.

(3) The Board may specify such standards and requirements, from time to time, as it may deem necessary for the purpose of these regulations.

Trading Plans.

5. (1) An insider shall be entitled to formulate a trading plan and present it to the compliance officer for approval and public disclosure pursuant to which trades may be carried out on his behalf in accordance with such plan.

NOTE: *This provision intends to give an option to persons who may be perpetually in possession of unpublished price sensitive information and enabling them to trade in securities in a compliant manner. This provision would enable the formulation of a trading plan by an insider to enable him to plan for trades to be executed in future. By doing so, the possession of unpublished price sensitive information when a trade under a trading plan is actually executed would not prohibit the execution of such trades that he had pre-decided even before the unpublished price sensitive information came into being.*

(2) Such trading plan shall:—

(i) not entail commencement of trading on behalf of the insider earlier than six months from the public disclosure of the plan;

NOTE: *It is intended that to get the benefit of a trading plan, a cool-off period of six months is necessary. Such a period is considered reasonably long for unpublished*

price sensitive information that is in possession of the insider when formulating the trading plan, to become generally available. It is also considered to be a reasonable period for a time lag in which new unpublished price sensitive information may come into being without adversely affecting the trading plan formulated earlier. In any case, it should be remembered that this is only a statutory cool-off period and would not grant immunity from action if the insider were to be in possession of the same unpublished price sensitive information both at the time of formulation of the plan and implementation of the same.

(ii) not entail trading for the period between the twentieth trading day prior to the last day of any financial period for which results are required to be announced by the issuer of the securities and the second trading day after the disclosure of such financial results;

NOTE: *Since the trading plan is envisaged to be an exception to the general rule prohibiting trading by insiders when in possession of unpublished price sensitive information, it is important that the trading plan does not entail trading for a reasonable period around the declaration of financial results as that would generate unpublished price sensitive information.*

(iii) entail trading for a period of not less than twelve months;

NOTE: *It is intended that it would be undesirable to have frequent announcements of trading plans for short periods of time rendering meaningless the defence of a reasonable time gap between the decision to trade and the actual trade. Hence it is felt that a reasonable time would be twelve months.*

(iv) not entail overlap of any period for which another trading plan is already in existence;

NOTE: *It is intended that it would be undesirable to have multiple trading plans operating during the same time period. Since it would be possible for an insider to time*

the publication of the unpublished price sensitive information to make it generally available instead of timing the trades, it is important not to have the ability to initiate more than one plan covering the same time period.

(v) set out either the value of trades to be effected or the number of securities to be traded along with the nature of the trade and the intervals at, or dates on which such trades shall be effected; and

NOTE: *It is intended that while regulations should not be too prescriptive and rigid about what a trading plan should entail, they should stipulate certain basic parameters that a trading plan should conform to and within which, the plan may be formulated with full flexibility. The nature of the trades entailed in the trading plan i.e. acquisition or disposal should be set out. The trading plan may set out the value of securities or the number of securities to be invested or divested. Specific dates or specific time intervals may be set out in the plan.*

(vi) not entail trading in securities for market abuse.

NOTE: *Trading on the basis of such a trading plan would not grant absolute immunity from bringing proceedings for market abuse. For instance, in the event of manipulative timing of the release of unpublished price sensitive information to ensure that trading under a trading plan becomes lucrative in circumvention of regulation 4 being detected, it would be open to initiate proceedings for alleged breach of SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices Relating to the Securities Market) Regulations, 2003.*

(3) The compliance officer shall review the trading plan to assess whether the plan would have any potential for violation of these regulations and shall be entitled to seek such express undertakings as may be necessary to enable such assessment and to approve and monitor the implementation of the plan.

²⁴[Provided that pre-clearance of trades shall not be required for a trade executed as per an approved trading plan.

Provided further that trading window norms and restrictions on contra trade shall not be applicable for trades carried out in accordance with an approved trading plan.]

NOTE: *It is intended that the compliance officer would have to review and approve the plan. For doing so, he may need the insider to declare that he is not in possession of unpublished price sensitive information or that he would ensure that any unpublished price sensitive information in his possession becomes generally available before he commences executing his trades. Once satisfied, he may approve the trading plan, which would then have to be implemented in accordance with these regulations.*

(4) The trading plan once approved shall be irrevocable and the insider shall mandatorily have to implement the plan, without being entitled to either deviate from it or to execute any trade in the securities outside the scope of the trading plan.

Provided that the implementation of the trading plan shall not be commenced if any unpublished price sensitive information in possession of the insider at the time of formulation of the plan has not become generally available at the time of the commencement of implementation and in such event the compliance officer shall confirm that the commencement ought to be deferred until such unpublished price sensitive information becomes generally available information so as to avoid a violation of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 4.

NOTE: *It is intended that since the trading plan is an exception to the general rule that an insider should not trade when in possession of unpublished price sensitive information, changing the plan or trading outside the same would negate the intent behind the exception. Other investors in the market, too, would factor the impact of the trading plan on their own trading decisions and in price discovery. Therefore, it is not fair or desirable to permit the insider to*

²⁴ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

deviate from the trading plan based on which others in the market have assessed their views on the securities.

The proviso is intended to address the prospect that despite the six-month gap between the formulation of the trading plan and its commencement, the unpublished price sensitive information in possession of the insider is still not generally available. In such a situation, commencement of the plan would conflict with the over-riding principle that trades should not be executed when in possession of such information. If the very same unpublished price sensitive information is still in the insider's possession, the commencement of execution of the trading plan ought to be deferred.

(5) Upon approval of the trading plan, the compliance officer shall notify the plan to the stock exchanges on which the securities are listed.

NOTE: *It is intended that given the material exception to the prohibitory rule in regulation 4, a trading plan is required to be publicly disseminated. Investors in the market at large would also factor the potential pointers in the trading plan in their own assessment of the securities and price discovery for them on the premise of how the insiders perceive the prospects or approach the securities in their trading plan.*

²⁵[CHAPTER – II A

RESTRICTIONS ON COMMUNICATION IN RELATION TO AND TRADING BY INSIDERS IN THE UNITS OF MUTUAL FUNDS.

Applicability

5A. (1) The provisions of this Chapter shall apply only in relation to the units of a mutual fund.

(2) All the provisions of Chapter IIIA and V shall also apply in relation to the units of a mutual fund.

Definitions.

²⁵ Inserted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022 w.e.f. such date as the Board may by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

5B.(1) For the purpose of this Chapter,

(a) "associate" shall have the same meaning assigned to it under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual funds) Regulations, 1996;

(b) "connected person" shall mean:

(i) any person who is or has during the two months prior to the concerned act been associated with the mutual fund, asset management company and trustees, directly or indirectly, in any capacity including by reason of frequent communication with its officers or by being in any contractual, fiduciary or employment relationship or by being a director, officer or employee of the asset management company and trustee or holds any position including a professional or business relationship with the mutual fund or asset management company or the trustees, whether temporary or permanent, that allows such a person, direct or indirect access to unpublished price sensitive information or is reasonably expected to allow such access;

(ii) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the persons falling within the following categories shall be deemed to be connected persons unless the contrary is established,

(a) an immediate relative of connected persons specified in clause (i); or

(b) Sponsor, holding company or associate company or subsidiary company of the Sponsor or Asset management company and Trustees; or

(c) Board of Directors and key management personnel of sponsor of the mutual fund; or

(d) Directors or employees of registrar and share transfer agents, custodians or valuation agencies of the mutual fund who have access or are reasonably expected to have access to unpublished price sensitive information relating to a mutual fund scheme or its units in the course of business operations; or

- (e) an official or an employee of fund accountant providing services to a mutual fund who have access or are reasonably expected to have access to unpublished price sensitive information relating to a mutual fund scheme or its units in the course of business operations; or
 - (f) an official or an employee of a self-regulatory organization recognised or authorized by the Board; or
 - (g) an official of a stock exchange for dissemination of information; or
 - (h) Directors or employees of auditor, legal advisor or consultants of the mutual fund or asset management company who have access or are reasonably expected to have access to unpublished price sensitive information relating to a mutual fund scheme or its units in the course of business operation; or
 - (i) an intermediary as specified in section 12 of the Act or an employee or director thereof who have access or are reasonably expected to have access to unpublished price sensitive information relating to a mutual fund scheme or its units in the course of business operations; or
 - (j) a banker of the mutual fund or asset management company; or
 - (k) a concern, firm, trust, HUF, company or association of persons wherein a director of an asset management company and Trustees or his immediate relative or banker of the company, has more than ten per cent of the holding or interest;
- (c) "generally available information" means information that is made available to the unitholders or made accessible to the public on a non-discriminatory basis;

NOTE: Generally available information is intended to be defined to crystallize and appreciate its meaning. Information published on the website of a stock exchange would ordinarily be considered generally available.

Explanation : The asset management companies/trustees shall immediately disseminate all material information on the platform of the stock exchange or

in any other manner as may be specified by the Board, whenever the same needs to be communicated to the unitholders or a public notice needs to be made;

(d) “insider” means any person who is:

- i. a connected person; or
- ii. in possession of or having access to unpublished price sensitive information pertaining to a scheme;

(e) “systematic transactions” in the units of mutual fund are those transactions which are automatically triggered for execution on a periodic basis as instructed by the investor including Systematic Investment Plans, Systematic Transfer Plans or Systematic Withdrawal Plans;

(f) “unpublished price sensitive information” shall mean any information, pertaining to a scheme of a mutual fund which is not yet generally available and which upon becoming generally available, is likely to materially impact the net asset value or materially affect the interest of unit holders and shall include the instances where there is a likelihood of:

- i.* a change in the accounting policy;
- ii.* a material change in the valuation of any asset or class of assets;
- iii.* restrictions on redemptions, winding up of scheme(s);
- iv.* creation of segregated portfolio;
- v.* the triggering of the swing pricing framework and the applicability of the swing factor;
- vi.* material change in the liquidity position of the concerned mutual fund scheme(s);
- vii.* default in the underlying securities which is material to the concerned mutual fund scheme(s).

Note: All other definitions in Chapter-I shall mutatis mutandis be applicable to transactions in the units of mutual funds.

Communication or procurement of unpublished price sensitive information and maintenance of a structured digital data base.

5C. (1) No insider shall communicate, provide, or allow access to any unpublished price sensitive information to any person including other insiders except where such communication is in furtherance of legitimate purposes, performance of duties or discharge of legal obligations.

NOTE: This provision is intended to cast an obligation on all insiders who are essentially persons in possession of unpublished price sensitive information to handle such information with care and to deal with the information with them when transacting their business strictly on a need-to-know basis. It is also intended to lead to organisations developing practices based on need-to-know principles for treatment of information in their possession.

(2) No person shall procure from or cause the communication by any insider of unpublished price sensitive information, except in furtherance of legitimate purposes, performance of duties or discharge of legal obligations.

NOTE: This provision is intended to impose a prohibition on unlawfully procuring possession of unpublished price sensitive information. Inducement and procurement of unpublished price sensitive information not in furtherance of one's legitimate duties and discharge of obligations would be illegal under this provision.

(3) The board of directors of an asset management company with the approval of the Trustees shall make a policy for determination of "legitimate purposes".

Explanation – For the purpose of illustration, the term "legitimate purpose" shall include sharing of unpublished price sensitive information in the ordinary course of business by an insider with Trustees, Registrars and Share Transfer Agents, Custodians, Valuation Agencies, Fund Accountants, Association of Mutual funds of India, Credit Rating

Agencies, legal advisors, auditors or other advisors or consultants, except where such sharing has been carried out to evade or circumvent the prohibitions of these regulations.

(4) Any person in receipt of unpublished price sensitive information pursuant to a “legitimate purpose” shall be considered an “insider” for purposes of this chapter and due notice shall be given to such persons to maintain confidentiality of such unpublished price sensitive information in compliance with these regulations.

(5) For the purpose of sub-regulation (4), the board of directors of an asset management company shall require the parties to execute agreements to contract confidentiality and non-disclosure obligations on the part of such parties and such parties shall keep information so received confidential, except for the purpose specified herein and shall not otherwise deal in the units of a mutual fund when in possession of unpublished price sensitive information.

(6) The board of directors or head(s) of the organisation of every person required to handle unpublished price sensitive information shall ensure that a structured digital database is maintained containing the nature of unpublished price sensitive information and the names of such persons who have shared the information and also the names of such persons with whom information is shared under this regulation along with the Permanent Account Number or any other identifier authorized by law where Permanent Account Number is not available. Such database shall not be outsourced and shall be maintained internally with adequate internal controls and checks such as time stamping and audit trails to ensure non-tampering of the database.

(7) The board of directors or head(s) of the organisation of every person required to handle unpublished price sensitive information shall ensure that the structured digital database is preserved for a period of not less than eight years after completion of the relevant transactions and in the event of receipt of any information from the Board regarding any investigation or enforcement proceedings, the relevant information in the structured digital database shall be preserved till the completion of such proceedings

Trading when in possession of unpublished price sensitive information.

5D. (1) No insider shall trade in the units of a scheme of a mutual fund, when in possession of unpublished price sensitive information, which may have a material impact on the net asset value of a scheme or may have a material impact on the interest of the unit holders of the scheme:

Explanation –The dealings of a person in the units of a mutual fund when in possession of unpublished price sensitive information, shall be presumed to have been motivated by the knowledge and awareness of such information in his possession:

Provided that the insider may prove his innocence by demonstrating the circumstances including the following: –

- (i) the transaction is an off-market inter-se transfer between insiders who were in possession of the same unpublished price sensitive information and both parties had made a conscious and informed trade decision:

Provided that such off-market trades shall be reported by the insiders to the asset management company within two working days. Every asset management company shall notify the particulars of such trades to the stock exchange or in any other manner as may be specified by the Board within two trading days from receipt of the disclosure or from becoming aware of such information;

- (ii) such transaction in question was carried out pursuant to a statutory or regulatory obligation including subscription or investment in mutual fund units pursuant to the mandatory requirement specified by the Board for “Alignment of interest of Designated Employees of asset management companies with the Unit holders of the mutual fund schemes”;

- (iii) such transaction in question is triggered by systematic transactions, where such

systematic transactions are registered at least two months prior to such transaction;

(iv) such transaction in question is triggered by irrevocable trading plans, where such plan has been approved by the Compliance Officer and disclosed on the Stock Exchange platform or in any other manner as may be specified by the Board, at least sixty days before the commencement of trades:

Provided that the trading period for each plan shall be at least six months with no overlapping of different trading plans:

Provided further that for the trading as per the approved plan, no requirements/norms related to pre-clearance of trading or closure period or contra trade shall be applicable.

(2) In the case of connected persons, the onus of establishing that they were not in possession of unpublished price sensitive information, shall be on such connected persons and in other cases, the onus would be on the Board.

Disclosures by certain persons

5E. (1) An asset management company shall, on such date as may be specified by the Board and on a quarterly basis thereafter, disclose the details of holdings in the units of its mutual fund schemes, on an aggregated basis, held by the Designated Persons of asset management company, trustees and their immediate relatives on the platform of Stock Exchanges or in any other manner as may be specified by the Board.

(2) Details of all the transactions in the units of its own mutual funds, above such thresholds as may be specified by the Board, executed by the Designated Persons of asset management company, trustees and their immediate relatives shall be reported by the concerned person to the Compliance Officer of asset management company within two business days from the date of transaction:

Provided that with respect to systematic transactions through any mutual fund scheme, Designated Persons may report the same only at the time of making the first installment of

the transaction along with the period of such transaction and on modifications thereof, if any:

Provided further that no reporting is required if such transaction was pursuant to

- a. subscription/investment in the mutual fund units pursuant to mandatory requirement specified by Board for “Alignment of interest of Key Employees (‘Designated Employees’) of Asset Management Companies with the Unitholders of the mutual fund Schemes” or otherwise, where separate records are maintained by the Asset management company in this regard. Such transactions may be governed by Circulars/guidelines issued by the Board from time to time;
- b. Any trading in overnight schemes, Index funds and Exchange Traded Funds.

(3) Transactions mentioned in sub-regulation (2), shall be disclosed by the asset management company on Stock Exchange or any other manner as may be specified by the Board within two business days of receipt of the same.

(4) The above disclosures shall be made in such form and such manner as may be specified by the Board from time to time.

Code of Conduct

5F. (1) The board of directors of every asset management company shall ensure that the chief executive officer or managing director shall formulate a code of conduct with their approval to regulate, monitor and report dealings in mutual fund units by the Designated Persons and immediate relatives of the Designated Persons towards achieving compliance with these regulations and , adopting the minimum standards set out in **Schedule B1** to these regulations, without diluting the provisions of these regulations in any manner.

(2) The board of directors or head(s) of the organisation, of every other person who is required to handle unpublished price sensitive information relating to a mutual fund scheme or its units in the course of business operations shall formulate a code of conduct to regulate, monitor and report trading by their Designated Persons and immediate relative of

Designated Persons towards achieving compliance with these regulations, adopting the minimum standards set out in **Schedule C** to these regulations, without diluting the provisions of these regulations in any manner.

Explanation - Professional firms such as auditors, accountancy firms, law firms, analysts, consultants, banks, valuation agencies, fund accountants, assisting or advising Asset Management Companies, Trustees, Registrars and share transfer agents, Custodians and Credit Rating Agencies shall be collectively referred to as “fiduciaries” for the purpose of **Schedule C** of these regulations.

(3) Every asset management company, intermediary and other persons formulating a code of conduct shall identify and designate a compliance officer to administer the code of conduct and other requirements under these regulations.

Designated Person

5G. (1)The board of directors of the asset management company and trustees shall in consultation with the compliance officer specify the Designated Persons to be covered by the code of conduct on the basis of their role and function in the organisation and the access that such role and function would provide to unpublished price sensitive information in addition to seniority and professional designation and shall include:

- i. Head of the asset management company (designated as Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director/President or by any other name),
- ii. Directors of the asset management company or the trustee company,
- iii. Chief Investment Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Operation Officer, Chief Information Security Officer, Fund Managers, Dealers, Research Analysts, all employees in the Fund Operations Department, Compliance Officer and Heads of all divisions and/or departments or any other employee as designated by the asset management company and/or trustees.

Explanation :Non-Executive Directors of the asset management company/trustee company or trustees who are in possession of / have access to any “unpublished

price sensitive information" , shall also be deemed to be Designated Persons.

(2) Every other Intermediary and other persons shall in consultation with the compliance officer specify the Designated Persons to be covered by the code of conduct on the basis of their role and function in the organisation and the access that such role and function would provide to unpublished price sensitive information in addition to seniority and professional designation

Institutional Mechanism for Prevention of Insider trading.

5H. (1) The Chief Executive Officer / Managing Director of an asset management company with the approval of the trustee or such other analogous person of an intermediary or fiduciary, shall put in place adequate and effective system of internal controls to ensure compliance with the requirements given in these regulations to prevent insider trading. These internal controls shall include the following:

- (a). All employees who have access to unpublished price sensitive information are identified as Designated Persons;
- (b). All the unpublished price sensitive information shall be identified and its confidentiality shall be maintained as per the requirements of these regulations;
- (c). Adequate restrictions shall be placed on communication or procurement of unpublished price sensitive information as required by these regulations;
- (d). Lists of all employees and other persons with whom unpublished price sensitive information is shared shall be maintained and confidentiality agreements shall be signed or notice shall be served to all such employees and persons;
- (e). Periodic process review to evaluate effectiveness of such internal controls;
- (f). Compliance of all other relevant requirements specified under these regulations.

(2) The board of directors of an asset management company and the board of directors or head(s) of the organisation of intermediaries and fiduciaries, shall also ensure that the Chief Executive Officer or the Managing Director or such other analogous person complies with these regulations.

(3) The Audit Committee of an asset management company or such other analogous body of an intermediary or fiduciary shall review compliance with the provisions of these regulations at least once in a financial year and shall verify that the systems for internal control are adequate and are operating effectively.

(4) Every asset management company shall with the approval of the trustees formulate written policies and procedures for inquiry in case of leak of unpublished price sensitive information or suspected leak of unpublished price sensitive information and accordingly initiate appropriate inquiries on such leak of unpublished price sensitive information or suspected leak of unpublished price sensitive information and promptly inform the Board promptly of such leaks, inquiries and result of such inquiries.

(5) An asset management company shall with the approval of the trustees have a whistle-blower policy that is brought to the notice of their employees to enable them to report instances of leak of such unpublished price sensitive information .

(6) In case an inquiry has been initiated by an asset management company/ trustees in case of leak of unpublished price sensitive information or suspected leak of unpublished price sensitive information, the relevant intermediaries and fiduciaries shall co-operate with the asset management company/ trustees in connection with such inquiry conducted by the asset management company/ trustees.]

CHAPTER – III

DISCLOSURES OF TRADING BY INSIDERS

General provisions.

6. (1) Every public disclosure under this Chapter shall be made in such form as may be specified.

(2) The disclosures to be made by any person under this Chapter shall include those relating to trading by such person's immediate relatives, and by any other person for whom such person takes trading decisions.

NOTE: *It is intended that disclosure of trades would need to be of not only those executed by the person concerned but also by the immediate relatives and of other persons for whom the person concerned takes trading decisions. These regulations are primarily aimed at preventing abuse by trading when in possession of unpublished price sensitive information and therefore, what matters is whether the person who takes trading decisions is in possession of such information rather than whether the person who has title to the trades is in such possession.*

(3) The disclosures of trading in securities shall also include trading in derivatives of securities and the traded value of the derivatives shall be taken into account for purposes of this Chapter:

Provided that trading in derivatives of securities is permitted by any law for the time being in force.

(4) The disclosures made under this Chapter shall be maintained by the company, for a minimum period of five years, in such form as may be specified.

Disclosures by certain persons.

7. (1) Initial Disclosures.

(a). ²⁶[***]

(b). Every person on appointment as a key managerial personnel or a director of the company or upon becoming a ²⁷[promoter or member of the promoter group] shall

²⁶ Omitted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2021 (w.e.f. April 26, 2021). Prior to omission, clause (a) read as under:

“Every promoter, member of the promoter group, key managerial personnel and director of every company whose securities are listed on any recognised stock exchange shall disclose his holding of securities of the company as on the date of these regulations taking effect, to the company within thirty days of these regulations taking effect;”

disclose his holding of securities of the company as on the date of appointment or becoming a promoter, to the company within seven days of such appointment or becoming a promoter.

(2) *Continual Disclosures.*

- (a). Every promoter ²⁸[, member of the promoter group], ²⁹[designated person] and director of every company shall disclose to the company the number of such securities acquired or disposed of within two trading days of such transaction if the value of the securities traded, whether in one transaction or a series of transactions over any calendar quarter, aggregates to a traded value in excess of ten lakh rupees or such other value as may be specified;
- (b). Every company shall notify the particulars of such trading to the stock exchange on which the securities are listed within two trading days of receipt of the disclosure or from becoming aware of such information.

Explanation. — It is clarified for the avoidance of doubts that the disclosure of the incremental transactions after any disclosure under this sub-regulation, shall be made when the transactions effected after the prior disclosure cross the threshold specified in clause (a) of sub-regulation (2).

- ³⁰[(c) The above disclosures shall be made in such form and such manner as may be specified by the Board from time to time.]

Disclosures by other connected persons.

- (3) Any company whose securities are listed on a stock exchange may, at its discretion require any other connected person or class of connected persons to make disclosures of holdings

²⁷ Substituted for the word "promoter" by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. January 21, 2019)

²⁸ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. January 21, 2019)

²⁹ Substituted for the word "employee" by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

³⁰ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (w.e.f. July 17, 2020)

and trading in securities of the company in such form and at such frequency as may be determined by the company in order to monitor compliance with these regulations.

NOTE: *This is an enabling provision for listed companies to seek information from those to whom it has to provide unpublished price sensitive information. This provision confers discretion on any company to seek such information. For example, a listed company may ask that a management consultant who would advise it on corporate strategy and would need to review unpublished price sensitive information, should make disclosures of his trades to the company.*

³¹[CHAPTER – IIIA

Definitions.

7A. (1) In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:-

- (a) ‘Investor Protection and Education Fund’ means the Investor Protection and Education Fund created by the Board under section 11 of the Act;
- (b) ‘Informant’ means an individual(s), who voluntarily submits to the Board a Voluntary Information Disclosure Form relating to an alleged violation of insider trading laws that has occurred, is occurring or has a reasonable belief that it is about to occur, in a manner provided under these regulations, regardless of whether such individual(s) satisfies the requirements, procedures and conditions to qualify for a reward;
- (c) ‘Informant Incentive Committee’ means the High Powered Advisory Committee constituted by the Board in the manner as may be specified under regulation 11 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Settlement Proceedings) Regulations, 2018.
- (d) ‘insider trading laws’ means the following provisions of securities laws,-
 - i. Section 15G of the Act;

³¹ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. December 26, 2019)

- ii. regulation 3 of these regulations;
 - iii. regulation 4 of these regulations;
 - iv. regulation 5 of these regulations; ³²[***]
- ³³[iv(a) regulations 5A to 5G of these regulations; and]
- v. regulation 9 or regulation 9A of these regulations, in so far as they pertain to trading or communication of unpublished price sensitive information.
- (e) ‘irrelevant, vexatious and frivolous information’ includes, reporting of information which in the opinion of the Board, -
- (i) Does not constitute a violation of insider trading laws; or
 - (ii) Is rendered solely for the purposes of malicious prosecution; or
 - (iii) Is rendered intentionally in an effort to waste the time and resource of the Board.
- (f) ‘Legal Representative’ means a duly authorised individual who is admitted to the practice of law in India;
- (g) ‘Monetary Sanctions’ shall mean any non-monetary settlement terms or any direction of the Board, in the nature of disgorgement under securities laws aggregating to at least Rupees one crore arising from the same operative facts contained in the original information.
- (h) ‘Original Information’ means any relevant information submitted in accordance with these regulations pertaining to any violation of insider trading laws that is:-
- (i) derived from the independent knowledge and analysis of the Informant;
 - (ii) not known to the Board from any other source, except where the Informant is the original source of the information;
 - (iii) is sufficiently specific, credible and timely to - (1) commence an examination or inquiry or audit, (2) assist in an ongoing examination or investigation or inquiry or audit, (3) open or re-open an investigation or inquiry, or (4) inquire into a different

³² Omitted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022 w.e.f. such date as the Board may by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

³³ Inserted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022 w.e.f. such date as the Board may by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

conduct as part of an ongoing examination or investigation or inquiry or audit directed by the Board

³⁴[Explanation. – Information shall be considered timely, only if as on the date of receipt of the duly completed Voluntary Information Disclosure Form by the Board, a period of not more than three years has elapsed since the date on which the first alleged trade constituting violation of insider trading laws was executed];

(iv) not exclusively derived from an allegation made in a judicial or administrative hearing, in a Governmental report, hearing, audit, or investigation, or from the news media, except where the Informant is the original source of the information; and

(v) not irrelevant or frivolous or vexatious.

Explanation. –Information which does not in the opinion of the Board add to the information already possessed by the Board is not original information.

(i) ‘own analysis’ means the examination and evaluation of the relevant information by the Informant that may be publicly available, but which reveals analysis that is not known to SEBI:

Provided that such analysis is not derived from professional or confidential communication protected under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872);

(j) ‘own knowledge’ means relevant information in the possession of the Informant not derived from publicly available sources:

Provided that such knowledge is not derived from professional or confidential communications protected under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872);

(k) ‘Reward’ means any gratuitous monetary amount for which an Informant is declared eligible as per the provisions of these regulations;

(l) ‘securities laws’ means the Act, the Securities Contract (Regulations) Act, 1956 (42 of 1956), the Depositories Act, 1996 (22 of 1996), the relevant provisions of any other law

³⁴ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (w.e.f. October 29, 2020).

to the extent it is administered by the Board and the relevant rules and regulations made thereunder;

(m) 'voluntarily providing information' means providing the Board with information before receiving any request, inquiry, or demand from the Board, any other Central or State authorities or other statutory authority about a matter, to which the information is relevant;

(2) Words and expressions used but not defined in these regulations but defined in securities laws, shall have the same meanings respectively assigned to them in those laws or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereto.

Submission of Original Information to the Board

7B. (1) An Informant shall submit Original Information by furnishing the Voluntary Information Disclosure Form to the Office of Informant Protection of the Board in the format and manner set out in Schedule D. The Voluntary Information Disclosure Form may be submitted through informant's legal representative:

Provided that where the Informant does not submit the Voluntary Information Disclosure Form through a legal representative, the Board may require such Informant to appear in person to ascertain his/her identity and the veracity of the information so provided.

Explanation. – Where any information pertaining to any violation of the Securities Laws is received in a manner not in accordance with the manner provided under these regulations, the Board may require such information to be filed with it in accordance with these regulations or reject the same.

(2) The legal representative shall,-

- i. Verify the identity and contact details of the Informant;
- ii. Unless otherwise required by the Board, maintain confidentiality of the identity and existence of the Informant, including the original Voluntary Information Disclosure Form;
- iii. Undertake and certify that he/she,-

- (a) Has reviewed the completed and signed Voluntary Information Disclosure Form for completeness and accuracy and that the information contained therein is true, correct and complete to the best of his/her knowledge;
- (b) Has obtained a irrevocable consent from the Informant to provide to the Board with original Voluntary Information Disclosure Form whenever required by the Board; and
- (c) Agrees to be legally obligated to provide the original Voluntary Information Disclosure Form within seven (7) calendar days of receiving such requests from the Board.

iv. Submits to the Board, the copy of the Voluntary Information Disclosure Form in the manner provided in Schedule D of these regulations along with a signed certificate as required under clause (iii) of this sub-regulation (2).

(3) An Informant shall while submitting the Voluntary Information Disclosure Form shall expunge such information from the content of the information which could reasonably be expected to reveal his or her identity and in case where such information cannot be expunged, the Informant may identify such part of information or any document that the Informant believes could reasonably be expected to reveal his or her identity.

Receipt of Original Information by the Board

7C. (1) The Board may designate a division to function as the independent Office of Informant Protection.

(2) The Office of Informant Protection shall perform such functions as may be specified by the Board, including,-

- i. Receiving and registering the Voluntary Information Disclosure Form;
- ii. Making all necessary communications with the Informant;
- iii. Maintaining a hotline for the benefit of potential Informant;
- iv. Maintaining confidentiality of the legal representative of the Informant and act as an interface between the Informant and the officers of the Board;
- v. Interacting with the Informant Incentive Committee;

- vi. Issuing press releases and rewards relating to Informant; and
- vii. Submitting an annual report to the Board relating to the functioning of the Office of Informant Protection.

(3) On receipt of the Voluntary Information Disclosure Form, the Office of Informant Protection shall communicate the substance of the information along with the evidence submitted by the informant to the relevant department or division of the Board for examination and initiation of necessary action, if any.

(4) The Board shall not be required to send any intimation or acknowledgement to the Informant or any other person, of the examination or action initiated by the Board, if any, pursuant to receipt of the Voluntary Information Disclosure Form or information under these regulations, including rejection thereof.

Informant Reward.

7D. (1) ³⁵[The] Board may at its sole discretion, declare an Informant eligible for Reward and intimate the Informant or his or her legal representative to file an application in the format provided in Schedule-E for claiming such Reward:

Provided that the amount of Reward shall be ten percent of the monetary sanctions ³⁶[***] and shall not exceed Rupees ³⁷[ten crores] or such higher amount as the Board may specify from time to time:

³⁸[***]

³⁵ Substituted for the words "Upon collection or substantial recovery of the monetary sanctions amounting to at least twice the Reward, the" by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2021 (w.e.f. August 05, 2021)

³⁶ Omitted the words "collected or recovered" by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2021 (w.e.f. August 05, 2021)

³⁷ Substituted for the words "one crore" by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2021 (w.e.f. August 05, 2021)

³⁸ Omitted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2021 (w.e.f. August 05, 2021). Prior to omission, second proviso read as under:

"Provided further that the Board may if deemed fit, out of the total Reward payable, grant an interim reward not exceeding Rupees Ten lacs or such higher amount as the Board may specify from time to time, on the issue of final order by the Board against the person directed to disgorge."

³⁹[(1A) If the total reward payable is less than or equal to Rupees One Crore, the Board may grant the said reward upon the issuance of the final order by the Board:

Provided that in case the total reward payable is more than Rupees One Crore, the Board may grant an interim reward not exceeding Rupees One Crore upon the issuance of the final order by the Board and the remaining reward amount shall be paid only upon collection or recovery of the monetary sanctions amounting to at least twice the balance reward amount payable.]

(2) In case of more than one Informant jointly providing the Original Information, the Reward, as specified in the intimation under sub-regulation (1), shall be divided equally amongst the total number of Informants.

(3) ⁴⁰[Any reward, whether interim or otherwise] under these regulations shall be paid from the Investor Protection and Education Fund.

⁴¹[**NOTE:** An illustrative table of the reward payable under this provision is stated below:

Illustrative table of the reward payable

(Amount in crore rupees)

A.	Monetary Sanctions	≥ 100.00	20.00	10.00	5.00	1.00
B.	Total Reward Payable = 10% of Monetary Sanctions subject to maximum of Rupees 10.0 crores.	10.00	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.10
C.	Maximum Amount Payable as Interim Reward (on the issuance of final order by the Board	1.00	1.00			

³⁹ Inserted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2021 (w.e.f. August 05, 2021)

⁴⁰ Substituted for the words "The reward" by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2021 (w.e.f. August 05, 2021)

⁴¹ Inserted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2021 (w.e.f. August 05, 2021)

	<i>against the person directed to disgorge) = Total Reward Payable (B) or Rupees 1.00 Crore, whichever is less.</i>					
D.	<i>Balance Amount of Reward Payable (B - C).</i>	<i>9.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>NIL because the entire reward was paid after passing of final order</i>		
E.	<i>Minimum Amount to be collected / recovered by SEBI, for balance amount of reward (D) to become payable = Twice the Balance Amount of Reward Payable (2 x D).</i>	<i>18.00</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>Not Applicable as the amount of interim reward itself is equal to total eligible reward</i>	<i>Not Applicable as the amount of interim reward itself is equal to total eligible reward</i>	<i>Not Applicable as the amount of interim reward itself is equal to total eligible reward</i>

Determination of amount of Reward.

7E. (1) The amount of the Reward, if payable, shall be determined by the Board.

(2) While determining the amount of Reward under sub-regulation (1), the Board may specify the factors that may be taken into consideration by the Informant Incentive Committee.

(3) An Informant may be eligible for a Reward whether or not he reported the matter to his organization as per its internal legal and compliance procedures and irrespective of such organization's compliance officer subsequently providing the same Information to the Board.

Application for Reward.

7F. (1) Informants who are considered tentatively eligible for a Reward, shall submit the Informant Reward Claim Form set out in Schedule E to the Board within the period specified in the intimation sent by the Board.

(2) Prior to the payment of a Reward, an Informant shall directly or through his or her legal representative, disclose his or her identity and provide such other information as the Board may require.

Rejection of claim for Reward.

7G. No Reward shall be made to an Informant:-

- (1) who does not submit original information;
- (2) who has acquired the Original Information, through or as a member, officer, or an employee of:-
 - (i) any regulatory agency constituted by or under any law in India or outside India, including the Board;
 - (ii) any self-regulatory organization;
 - (iii) the surveillance or investigation wings of any recognised stock exchange or clearing corporation; or
 - (iv) any law enforcement organization including the police or any central or state revenue authorities.
- (3) against whom the Board may initiate or has initiated criminal proceedings under securities laws;
- (4) who wilfully refused to cooperate with the Board during its course of investigation, inquiry, audit, examination or other proceedings under securities laws;
- (5) who:
 - (i) knowingly makes any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation; or
 - (ii) uses any false writing or document knowing that the writing or document contains any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry; or
 - (iii) fails to furnish the complete information available with him or accessible by him in relation to the alleged violation.
- (6) who is obligated, under any law or otherwise, to report such Original Information to the Board, including a compliance officer under securities laws.

Provided that the Board may if deemed fit, at its sole discretion, exempt a person from any of these disqualifications.

Informant confidentiality.

7H. (1) Any information including Original Information may, at the discretion of the Board, be made available:

- (a) when it is required to be disclosed in connection with any legal proceedings in furtherance of the Board's legal position;
- (b) as permitted by these regulations; or
- (c) as may be otherwise required or permitted by law.

(2) Original Information may, at the discretion of the Board, be made available to -

- (i) any regulatory agency constituted by or under any law in India or outside India;
- (ii) any self-regulatory organization;
- (iii) the surveillance or investigation wings of any recognised stock exchange or clearing corporation; or
- (iv) any law enforcement organization including the police or any central or state revenue authorities; or
- (v) a public prosecutor in connection with any criminal proceedings.

Provided that sharing of information shall be in accordance with such assurances of confidentiality as the Board determines appropriate.

Explanation - Nothing in these regulations is intended to limit, or shall be construed to limit, the ability of the public prosecutor to share such evidence with potential witnesses or accused in connection with any criminal proceedings.

(3) The Original Information and identity provided by an Informant shall be held in confidence and exempted from disclosure under clauses (g) and (h) of sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 (No. 22 of 2005).

(4) Subject to the law of evidence for the time being in force, nothing in these regulations shall prejudice the right of the Board to use or to rely on information received otherwise.

(5) No person shall have the right to compel disclosure of the identity, existence of an Informant or the information provided by an Informant, except to the extent relied upon in any proceeding initiated against such person by the Board.

Explanation 1. – The confidentiality in respect of the identity and existence of the Informant shall be maintained throughout the process of investigation, inquiry and examination as well as during any proceedings before the Board and save where the evidence of the Informant is required during such proceedings, advance notice of such evidence may be provided to the noticee at least seven (7) working days prior to the date of the scheduled hearing for evidence.

Explanation 2. – In proceedings before any authority other than the Board, the Board may request maintenance of confidentiality of the identity and existence of an Informant in such proceeding.

Protection against retaliation and victimisation

7I. (1) Every person required to have a Code of Conduct under these regulations shall ensure that such a Code of Conduct provides for suitable protection against any discharge, termination, demotion, suspension, threats, harassment, directly or indirectly or discrimination against any employee who files a Voluntary Information Disclosure Form, irrespective of whether the information is considered or rejected by the Board or he or she is eligible for a Reward under these regulations, by reason of:

- (i) filing a Voluntary Information Disclosure Form under these regulations;
- (ii) testifying in, participating in, or otherwise assisting or aiding the Board in any investigation, inquiry, audit, examination or proceeding instituted or about to be instituted for an alleged violation of insider trading laws or in any manner aiding the enforcement action taken by the Board; or
- (iii) breaching any confidentiality agreement or provisions of any terms and conditions of employment or engagement solely to prevent any employee from cooperating with the Board in any manner.

Explanation 1. - For the purpose of this Chapter, “employee” means any individual who during employment may become privy to information relating to violation of insider trading laws and

files a Voluntary Information Disclosure Form under these regulations and is a director, partner, regular or contractual employee, but does not include an advocate.

Explanation 2. - Nothing in this regulation shall require the employee to establish that,-

- (i) the Board has taken up any enforcement action in furtherance of information provided by such person; or
- (ii) the information provided fulfils the criteria of being considered as an Original Information under these regulations.

(2) Nothing in these regulations shall prohibit any Informant who believes that he or she has been subject to retaliation or victimisation by his or her employer, from approaching the competent court or tribunal for appropriate relief.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-regulation (2), any employer who violates this Chapter may be liable for penalty, debarment, suspension, and/or criminal prosecution by the Board, as the case may be:

Provided that nothing in these regulations will require the Board to direct re-instatement or compensation by an employer.

(4) Nothing in these regulations shall diminish the rights and privileges of or remedies available to any Informant under any other law in force.

Void Agreements

7J. (1) Any term in an agreement (oral or written) or Code of Conduct, is void in so far as it purports to preclude any person, other than an advocate, from submitting to the Board information relating to the violation of the securities laws that has occurred, is occurring or has a reasonable belief that it would occur.

(2) No person shall by way of any threat or act impede an individual from communicating with the Board, including enforcing or threatening to enforce, a confidentiality agreement (other than agreements related to legal representations of a client and communications there under) with respect to such communications.

Explanation. - No employer shall require an employee to notify him of any Voluntary Information Disclosure Form filed with the Board or to seek its prior permission or consent or guidance of any person engaged by the employer before or after such filing.

No Amnesty

7K. (1) Nothing in these regulations shall be deemed to provide any amnesty or immunity to an Informant for violation of securities law.

(2) Where an action against an Informant is deemed appropriate the Board may take into account the co-operation rendered in the final determination of any penalty, sanction, direction or settlement thereof, as the case may be.

(3) Where an action against an Informant is deemed appropriate, the Board while determining the value of monetary sanctions shall not take into account the monetary sanctions that the Informant is ordered to pay or that which any other person is ordered to pay if the liability of such other person is based substantially on the conduct that the Informant directed, planned, or initiated.

(4) An Informant who may be liable for enforcement action by the Board based on his or her conduct in connection with securities laws violations reported in the Voluntary Information Disclosure Form filed with the Board, may simultaneously or at any time thereafter file an application seeking settlement with confidentiality under Chapter IX of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Settlement Proceedings) Regulations, 2018.

(5) Notwithstanding any action taken by the Board against an Informant, the Informant may, after payment of any monetary amounts be eligible for a Reward.

Functions of Informant Incentive Committee

7L. (1) The Informant Incentive Committee shall be assisted by the Office of Informant Protection.

(2) The Informant Incentive Committee shall give its recommendations to the Board on the following matters,-

- i. Eligibility of Informant for reward;
- ii. Determination under regulations 7E and 7G; and
- iii. Such other issues relating to Informant as the Board may require from time to time.

(3) The Informant Incentive Committee shall conduct its meetings in the manner specified by the Board in this regard.

Public dissemination and incentivisation of Informant.

7M. (1) The Board shall upload on its website the following,-

- i. Annual report of the Office of Informant Protection;
- ii. Press release informing the public that an intimation to the Informant has been issued under Regulation 7D;
- iii. Press release informing the public that a Reward has been paid under these regulations and the amount of Monetary Sanctions recovered pursuant to the information provided by the Informant;
- iv. The Order issuing the Reward;

Explanation. – Nothing in this regulation shall require the Board to disclose information that could identify the Informant or the information provided by the Informant.]

CHAPTER – IV

CODES OF FAIR DISCLOSURE AND CONDUCT

Code of Fair Disclosure.

8. (1) The board of directors of every company, whose securities are listed on a stock exchange, shall formulate and publish on its official website, a code of practices and procedures for fair disclosure of unpublished price sensitive information that it would follow in order to adhere to each of the principles set out in Schedule A to these regulations, without diluting the provisions of these regulations in any manner.

NOTE: *This provision intends to require every company whose securities are listed on stock exchanges to formulate a stated framework and policy for fair disclosure of events and occurrences that could impact price discovery in the market for its securities. Principles such as, equality of access to information, publication of policies such as those on dividend, inorganic growth pursuits, calls and meetings with analysts, publication of transcripts of such calls and meetings, and the like are set out in the schedule.*

(2) Every such code of practices and procedures for fair disclosure of unpublished price sensitive information and every amendment thereto shall be promptly intimated to the stock exchanges where the securities are listed.

NOTE: *This provision is aimed at requiring transparent disclosure of the policy formulated in sub-regulation (1).*

Code of Conduct.

9. (1) The board of directors of every listed company and ⁴²[the board of directors or head(s) of the organisation of every intermediary shall ensure that the chief executive officer or managing director] shall formulate a code of conduct ⁴³[with their approval] to regulate, monitor and report trading by its ⁴⁴[designated persons and immediate relatives of designated persons] towards achieving compliance with these regulations, adopting the minimum standards set out in Schedule B ⁴⁵[(in case of a listed company) and Schedule C (in case of an intermediary)] to these regulations, without diluting the provisions of these regulations in any manner.

⁴² Substituted for the words “market intermediary” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁴³ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁴⁴ Substituted for the words “employees and other connected persons” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁴⁵ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁴⁶[Explanation – For the avoidance of doubt it is clarified that intermediaries, which are listed, would be required to formulate a code of conduct to regulate, monitor and report trading by their designated persons, by adopting the minimum standards set out in Schedule B with respect to trading in their own securities and in Schedule C with respect to trading in other securities.]

NOTE: *It is intended that every company whose securities are listed on stock exchanges and every ⁴⁷[intermediary] registered with SEBI is mandatorily required to formulate a code of conduct governing trading by ⁴⁸[designated persons and their immediate relatives]. The standards set out in the ⁴⁹[schedules] are required to be addressed by such code of conduct.*

(2) ⁵⁰[The board of directors or head(s) of the organisation, of every other person who is required to handle unpublished price sensitive information in the course of business operations shall formulate a code of conduct to regulate, monitor and report trading by their designated persons and immediate relative of designated persons towards achieving compliance with these regulations, adopting the minimum standards set out in Schedule C to these regulations, without diluting the provisions of these regulations in any manner.

Explanation - Professional firms such as auditors, accountancy firms, law firms, analysts, insolvency professional entities, consultants, banks etc., assisting or advising listed companies shall be collectively referred to as fiduciaries for the purpose of these regulations.]

⁴⁶ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁴⁷ Substituted for the words “market intermediary” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁴⁸ Substituted for the words “*its employees*” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁴⁹ Substituted for the word “*schedule*” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁵⁰ Substituted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019). Prior to substitution Sub-regulation (2) read as under:

“Every other person who is required to handle unpublished price sensitive information in the course of business operations shall formulate a code of conduct to regulate, monitor and report trading by employees and other connected persons towards achieving compliance with these regulations, adopting the minimum standards set out in Schedule B to these regulations, without diluting the provisions of these regulations in any manner.”

NOTE: ⁵¹[This provision is intended to mandate persons other than listed companies and intermediaries that are required to handle unpublished price sensitive information to formulate a code of conduct governing trading in securities by their designated persons. These entities include professional firms such as auditors, accountancy firms, law firms, analysts, insolvency professional entities, consultants, banks etc., assisting or advising listed companies. Even entities that normally operate outside the capital market may handle unpublished price sensitive information. This provision would mandate all of them to formulate a code of conduct.]

(3) Every listed company, ⁵²[intermediary] and other persons formulating a code of conduct shall identify and designate a compliance officer to administer the code of conduct and other requirements under these regulations.

NOTE: This provision is intended to designate a senior officer as the compliance officer with the responsibility to administer the code of conduct and monitor compliance with these regulations.

⁵³[(4) For the purpose of sub regulation (1) and (2), the board of directors or such other analogous authority shall in consultation with the compliance officer specify the designated persons to be covered by the code of conduct on the basis of their role and function in the organisation and the access that such role and function would provide to unpublished price sensitive information in addition to seniority and professional designation and shall include:-

- (i) Employees of such listed company, intermediary or fiduciary designated on the basis of their functional role or access to unpublished price sensitive information in the organization by their board of directors or analogous body;

⁵¹ Substituted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019). Prior to substitution the Note read as under:

“This provision is intended to mandate persons other than listed companies and market intermediaries that are required to handle unpublished price sensitive information to formulate a code of conduct governing trading in securities by their employees. These entities include professional firms such as auditors, accountancy firms, law firms, analysts, consultants etc., assisting or advising listed companies, market intermediaries and other capital market participants. Even entities that normally operate outside the capital market may handle unpublished price sensitive information. This provision would mandate all of them to formulate a code of conduct.”

⁵² Substituted for the words “market intermediary” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁵³ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

(ii) Employees of material subsidiaries of such listed companies designated on the basis of their functional role or access to unpublished price sensitive information in the organization by their board of directors;

(iii) All promoters of listed companies and promoters who are individuals or investment companies for intermediaries or fiduciaries;

(iv) Chief Executive Officer and employees upto two levels below Chief Executive Officer of such listed company, intermediary, fiduciary and its material subsidiaries irrespective of their functional role in the company or ability to have access to unpublished price sensitive information;

(v) Any support staff of listed company, intermediary or fiduciary such as IT staff or secretarial staff who have access to unpublished price sensitive information.]

⁵⁴[Institutional Mechanism for Prevention of Insider trading.

9A. (1) The Chief Executive Officer, Managing Director or such other analogous person of a listed company, intermediary or fiduciary shall put in place adequate and effective system of internal controls to ensure compliance with the requirements given in these regulations to prevent insider trading.

(2) The internal controls shall include the following:

- (a). all employees who have access to unpublished price sensitive information are identified as designated ⁵⁵[person];
- (b). all the unpublished price sensitive information shall be identified and its confidentiality shall be maintained as per the requirements of these regulations;

⁵⁴ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁵⁵ Substituted for the word “employee” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. July 25, 2019)

- (c). adequate restrictions shall be placed on communication or procurement of unpublished price sensitive information as required by these regulations;
- (d). lists of all employees and other persons with whom unpublished price sensitive information is shared shall be maintained and confidentiality agreements shall be signed or notice shall be served to all such employees and persons;
- (e). all other relevant requirements specified under these regulations shall be complied with;
- (f). periodic process review to evaluate effectiveness of such internal controls.

(3) The board of directors of every listed company and the board of directors or head(s) of the organisation of intermediaries and fiduciaries shall ensure that the Chief Executive Officer or the Managing Director or such other analogous person ensures compliance with regulation 9 and sub-regulations (1) and (2) of this regulation.

(4) The Audit Committee of a listed company or other analogous body for intermediary or fiduciary shall review compliance with the provisions of these regulations at least once in a financial year and shall verify that the systems for internal control are adequate and are operating effectively.

(5) Every listed company shall formulate written policies and procedures for inquiry in case of leak of unpublished price sensitive information or suspected leak of unpublished price sensitive information, which shall be approved by board of directors of the company and accordingly initiate appropriate inquiries on becoming aware of leak of unpublished price sensitive information or suspected leak of unpublished price sensitive information and inform the Board promptly of such leaks, inquiries and results of such inquiries.

(6) The listed company shall have a whistle-blower policy and make employees aware of such policy to enable employees to report instances of leak of unpublished price sensitive information.

(7) If an inquiry has been initiated by a listed company in case of leak of unpublished price sensitive information or suspected leak of unpublished price sensitive information, the relevant intermediaries and fiduciaries shall co-operate with the listed company in connection with such inquiry conducted by listed company.]

CHAPTER – V

MISCELLANEOUS

Sanction for violations.

10. Any contravention of these regulations shall be dealt with by the Board in accordance with the Act.

Power to remove difficulties.

⁵⁶[11. (1) In order to remove any difficulties in the interpretation or application of the provisions of these regulations, the Board shall have the power to issue directions through guidance notes or circulars:

Provided that where any direction is issued by the Board in a specific case relating to interpretation or application of any provision of these regulations, it shall be done only after affording a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the concerned persons and after recording reasons for the direction.]

⁵⁷[(2) For the purpose of Chapter IIIA, the Board may, -

⁵⁶ Renumbered as 11 (1) by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. December 26, 2019)

- i. by circular, specify procedures and processes for carrying out the purposes of these regulations;
- ii. remove any difficulty in the interpretation or application or implementation of the provisions of these regulations, by issuing clarifications and specifying procedures through circulars or guidelines.]

Repeal and Savings.

12. (1) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 are hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal,—

(a) the previous operation of the repealed regulations or anything duly done or suffered thereunder, any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the repealed regulations, any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against the repealed regulations, or any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid, shall remain unaffected as if the repealed regulations had never been repealed; and

(b) anything done or any action taken or purported to have been done or taken including any adjudication, enquiry or investigation commenced or show-cause notice issued under the repealed regulations prior to such repeal, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of these regulations;

(3) After the repeal of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992, any reference thereto in any other regulations made, guidelines or circulars issued thereunder by the Board shall be deemed to be a reference to the corresponding provisions of these regulations.

⁵⁷ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. December 26, 2019)

SCHEDULE A

[See sub-regulation (1) of regulation 8]

Principles of Fair Disclosure for purposes of Code of Practices and Procedures for Fair Disclosure of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information

1. Prompt public disclosure of unpublished price sensitive information that would impact price discovery no sooner than credible and concrete information comes into being in order to make such information generally available.
2. Uniform and universal dissemination of unpublished price sensitive unpublished price sensitive information to avoid selective disclosure.
3. Designation of a senior officer as a chief investor relations officer to deal with dissemination of information and disclosure of unpublished price sensitive information.
4. Prompt dissemination of unpublished price sensitive information that gets disclosed selectively, inadvertently or otherwise to make such information generally available.
5. Appropriate and fair response to queries on news reports and requests for verification of market rumours by regulatory authorities.
6. Ensuring that information shared with analysts and research personnel is not unpublished price sensitive information.
7. Developing best practices to make transcripts or records of proceedings of meetings with analysts and other investor relations conferences on the official website to ensure official confirmation and documentation of disclosures made.
8. Handling of all unpublished price sensitive information on a need-to-know basis.

SCHEDULE B

*[See sub-regulation (1) ⁵⁸[***] of regulation 9]*

Minimum Standards for Code of Conduct ⁵⁹[for Listed Companies] to Regulate, Monitor and Report Trading by ⁶⁰[Designated Persons]

1. The compliance officer shall report to the board of directors and in particular, shall provide reports to the Chairman of the Audit Committee, if any, or to the Chairman of the board of directors at such frequency as may be stipulated by the board of directors, ⁶¹[but not less than once in a year].

2. All information shall be handled within the organisation on a need-to-know basis and no unpublished price sensitive information shall be communicated to any person except in furtherance of ⁶²[***] legitimate purposes, performance of duties or discharge of ⁶³[***] legal obligations. The code of conduct shall contain norms for appropriate Chinese Walls procedures, and processes for permitting any designated person to “cross the wall”.

3. ⁶⁴[Designated Persons and immediate relatives of designated persons] in the organisation shall be governed by an internal code of conduct governing dealing in securities. ⁶⁵[***]

⁵⁸ Omitted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019) which earlier read as “*and sub-regulation (2)*”.

⁵⁹ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁶⁰ Substituted for the word “Insiders” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁶¹ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁶² Omitted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019) which earlier read as “the insider’s”.

⁶³ Omitted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019) which earlier read as “his”.

⁶⁴ Substituted for the words “Employees and connected persons designated on the basis of their functional role (“designated persons”)” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁶⁵ Omitted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019) which earlier read as below:

“The board of directors shall in consultation with the compliance officer specify the designated persons to be covered by such code on the basis of their role and function in the organisation. Due regard shall be had to the

⁶⁶[4. (1) Designated persons may execute trades subject to compliance with these regulations. Towards this end, a notional trading window shall be used as an instrument of monitoring trading by the designated persons. The trading window shall be closed when the compliance officer determines that a designated person or class of designated persons can reasonably be expected to have possession of unpublished price sensitive information. Such closure shall be imposed in relation to such securities to which such unpublished price sensitive information relates. Designated persons and their immediate relatives shall not trade in securities when the trading window is closed.

(2) ⁶⁷[Trading restriction period ⁶⁸[shall] be made applicable from the end of every quarter till 48 hours after the declaration of financial results. The gap between clearance of accounts by audit committee and board meeting should be as narrow as possible and preferably on the same day to avoid leakage of material information.]

⁶⁹[(3) The trading window restrictions mentioned in sub-clause (1) shall not apply in respect of –
(a) transactions specified in clauses (i) to (iv) and (vi) of the proviso to sub-regulation (1) of regulation 4 and in respect of a pledge of shares for a bonafide purpose such as raising of funds, subject to pre-clearance by the compliance officer and compliance with the respective regulations made by the Board;

(b) transactions which are undertaken in accordance with respective regulations made by the Board such as acquisition by conversion of warrants or debentures, subscribing to rights issue, further public issue, preferential allotment or tendering of shares in a buy-back offer, open offer, delisting offer] ⁷⁰[or transactions which are undertaken through such other mechanism as may be specified by the Board from time to time].

access that such role and function would provide to unpublished price sensitive information in addition to seniority and professional designation.”

⁶⁶ First paragraph numbered as sub-clause (1) and second and third paragraph combined and numbered as sub-clause (2) by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. July 25, 2019)

⁶⁷ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁶⁸ Substituted for the word “can” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. July 25, 2019)

⁶⁹ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. July 25, 2019)

⁷⁰ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (w.e.f. July 17, 2020).

5. The timing for re-opening of the trading window shall be determined by the compliance officer taking into account various factors including the unpublished price sensitive information in question becoming generally available and being capable of assimilation by the market, which in any event shall not be earlier than forty-eight hours after the information becomes generally available. ⁷¹[***]

6. When the trading window is open, trading by designated persons shall be subject to pre-clearance by the compliance officer, if the value of the proposed trades is above such thresholds as the board of directors may stipulate. ⁷²[***]

7. ⁷³[***]

8. Prior to approving any trades, the compliance officer shall be entitled to seek declarations to the effect that the applicant for pre-clearance is not in possession of any unpublished price sensitive information. He shall also have regard to whether any such declaration is reasonably capable of being rendered inaccurate.

9. The code of conduct shall specify any reasonable timeframe, which in any event shall not be more than seven trading days, within which trades that have been pre-cleared have to be executed by the designated person, failing which fresh pre-clearance would be needed for the trades to be executed.

⁷¹ Omitted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019) which earlier read as below:

“The trading window shall also be applicable to any person having contractual or fiduciary relation with the company, such as auditors, accountancy firms, law firms, analysts, consultants etc., assisting or advising the company.”

⁷² Omitted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019) which earlier read as below:

“No designated person shall apply for pre-clearance of any proposed trade if such designated person is in possession of unpublished price sensitive information even if the trading window is not closed.”

⁷³ Omitted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019) which earlier read as below:

“The compliance officer shall confidentially maintain a list of such securities as a “restricted list” which shall be used as the basis for approving or rejecting applications for pre-clearance of trades.”

10. The code of conduct shall specify the period, which in any event shall not be less than six months, within which a designated person who is permitted to trade shall not execute a contra trade. The compliance officer may be empowered to grant relaxation from strict application of such restriction for reasons to be recorded in writing provided that such relaxation does not violate these regulations. Should a contra trade be executed, inadvertently or otherwise, in violation of such a restriction, the profits from such trade shall be liable to be disgorged for remittance to the Board for credit to the Investor Protection and Education Fund administered by the Board under the Act.

⁷⁴[Provided that this shall not be applicable for trades pursuant to exercise of stock options.]

11. The code of conduct shall stipulate such formats as the board of directors deems necessary for making applications for pre-clearance, reporting of trades executed, reporting of decisions not to trade after securing pre-clearance ⁷⁵[***] and for reporting level of holdings in securities at such intervals as may be determined as being necessary to monitor compliance with these regulations.

12. ⁷⁶[Without prejudice to the power of the Board under the Act, the code of conduct shall stipulate the sanctions and disciplinary actions, including wage freeze, suspension, recovery, etc., that may be imposed, by the listed company required to formulate a code of conduct under sub-regulation (1) of regulation 9, for the contravention of the code of conduct. Any amount collected under this clause shall be remitted to the Board for credit to the Investor Protection and Education Fund administered by the Board under the Act.]

⁷⁴ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁷⁵ Omitted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019) which earlier read as “recording of reasons for such decisions”.

⁷⁶ Substituted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (w.e.f. July 17, 2020). Prior to the substitution, clause 12 read as follows: -

“Without prejudice to the power of the Board under the Act, the code of conduct shall stipulate the sanctions and disciplinary actions, including wage freeze, suspension, recovery, clawback etc., that may be imposed, by the listed company required to formulate a code of conduct under sub-regulation (1) of regulation 9, for the contravention of the code of conduct”.

13. The code of conduct shall specify that in case it is observed by the ⁷⁷[listed company] required to formulate a code of conduct under sub-regulation (1) ⁷⁸[***]of regulation 9, that there has been a violation of these regulations, ⁷⁹[it] shall ⁸⁰[promptly inform the stock exchange(s) where the concerned securities are traded, in such form and such manner as may be specified by the Board from time to time].

⁸¹[14. Designated persons shall be required to disclose names and Permanent Account Number or any other identifier authorized by law of the following persons to the company on an annual basis and as and when the information changes:

- a) immediate relatives
- b) persons with whom such designated person(s) shares a material financial relationship
- c) Phone, mobile and cell numbers which are used by them

In addition, the names of educational institutions from which designated persons have graduated and names of their past employers shall also be disclosed on a one time basis.

Explanation – The term “material financial relationship” shall mean a relationship in which one person is a recipient of any kind of payment such as by way of a loan or gift ⁸²[from a designated person] during the immediately preceding twelve months, equivalent to at least 25% ⁸³[of the annual income of such designated person] but shall exclude relationships in which the payment is based on arm’s length transactions.]

⁷⁷ Substituted for the word “persons” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁷⁸ Omitted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019) which earlier read as “and sub-regulation (2)”

⁷⁹ Substituted for the word “they” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁸⁰ Substituted for the words “inform the Board promptly” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (w.e.f. July 17, 2020).

⁸¹ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁸² Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. July 25, 2019)

⁸³ Substituted for the words “of such payer’s annual income” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. July 25, 2019)

⁸⁴[15. Listed entities shall have a process for how and when people are brought ‘inside’ on sensitive transactions. Individuals should be made aware of the duties and responsibilities attached to the receipt of Inside Information, and the liability that attaches to misuse or unwarranted use of such information.]

⁸⁵[**SCHEDULE B1**
(See Regulation 5F of Chapter - IIA)]

Minimum Standards of Code of Conduct for Mutual Funds to regulate, monitor and report trading by the Designated Persons in the units of own mutual fund schemes

1. The compliance officer shall report to the board of directors of asset management company and provide reports to the Chairman of the Audit Committee of the asset management company and to the trustees, at such frequency as may be stipulated by the board of directors, but in any case not less than once in a year.
2. The information shall be handled within the organisation on a need-to-know basis and no unpublished price sensitive information shall be communicated to any person except in furtherance of legitimate purpose, performance of duties or discharge of legal obligations. The code of conduct shall contain norms for appropriate Chinese Walls procedures and processes for permitting any designated person to “cross the wall”.
3. Designated Persons and immediate relatives of designated persons in the organisation shall be governed by an internal code of conduct governing dealings in units of the mutual fund.

⁸⁴ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

⁸⁵ Inserted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022 w.e.f. such date as the Board may by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

4. (1) Designated persons may deal in the units of the mutual fund subject to compliance with these regulations. The compliance officer of the asset management company shall determine the closure period during which a Designated Person or class of Designated Persons can reasonably be expected to have possession of unpublished price sensitive information. Such closure period shall be imposed in relation to such schemes to which such unpublished price sensitive information relates. During such time, any requests to transact in the units of the mutual funds by the Designated Persons and/or their immediate relatives shall not be processed by the asset management company.

(2) The closure period restrictions mentioned in sub-clause (1) shall not apply in respect of transactions specified in clauses (i) to (iii) of the proviso to sub-regulation (1) of regulation 5D and in respect to the pledge of mutual fund units for a bonafide purpose, subject to pre-clearance by the compliance officer and compliance with the other requirements, if any, as may be specified by the Board.

5. The timing for re-opening of the closure period shall be determined by the compliance officer taking into account various factors including the unpublished price sensitive information in question becoming generally available and being capable of assimilation by the market.

6. When the closure period is not applicable, trading in the mutual fund units by Designated Persons and their immediate relatives including at the time of initiation of systematic transactions shall be subject to pre-clearance by the compliance officer, if the value of the proposed trades is above such thresholds (separate thresholds for systematic transactions and lumpsum payments) as the Board of AMCs may stipulate:

Provided that for transactions in units by the Designated Persons pursuant to the mandatory requirement under 'Alignment of interest of Key Employees ('Designated Employees') of asset management companies with the unit holders of the mutual fund schemes' or otherwise shall be as specified by the Board in this regard:

Provided further that the requirement of pre-clearance of trades by Designated Persons shall not apply for trading in Overnight Schemes, Index funds and Exchange Traded Funds.

7. Prior to approving any trades, the compliance officer shall be entitled to seek a declaration to the effect that the applicant for pre-clearance is not in possession of any unpublished price sensitive information with due regard to whether any such declaration is reasonably capable of being rendered inaccurate.

8. The code of conduct formulated by the chief executive officer or managing director of the asset management company shall specify any reasonable timeframe, which in any event shall not be more than seven business days, within which trades that have been pre-cleared have to be executed by the Designated Person, failing which fresh pre-clearance shall be required for the trades to be executed.

9. The code of conduct shall also specify the period, which in any event shall not be less than two months, within which a Designated Person who is permitted to trade shall not execute a contra trade. The compliance officer may be empowered to grant relaxation from the strict application of such restriction for reasons to be recorded in writing provided that such relaxation does not violate these regulations or other requirements specified by the Board. In case a contra trade is executed, inadvertently or otherwise, in violation of such a restriction, the profits or loss avoided from such trade shall be liable to be disgorged by the asset management company and credited under intimation to the Board, to the Investor Protection and Education Fund established by the Board under the Act:

Provided that trading restrictions imposed for contra trade shall not be applicable for Overnight Schemes.

10. The code of conduct shall also stipulate such formats as the board of directors deem necessary for making applications for reporting of trades executed and for reporting level of holdings in units of mutual funds at such intervals as may be determined as being necessary to monitor compliance with these regulations.

11. The code of conduct shall stipulate the internal sanctions and disciplinary actions, including wage freeze, suspension, recovery, etc., that may be imposed by the asset management company for the contravention of the code of conduct. Any amount collected under this clause shall be disgorged by the asset management company and credited under intimation to the Board, to the Investor Protection and Education Fund established by the Board under the Act.

12. The code of conduct shall specify that in case it is observed by the asset management company that there has been a violation of these regulations, it shall promptly inform to the stock exchange(s), in such form and such manner as may be specified by the Board from time to time.

13. Designated Persons shall be required to disclose names and Permanent Account Number or any other identifier authorized by law of the following persons to the mutual fund on an annual basis and as and when the information changes:

- a) immediate relatives
- b) persons with whom such Designated Person(s) shares a material financial relationship
- c) Phone, mobile and cell numbers which are used by them

In addition, the names of educational institutions from which Designated Persons have graduated and names of their past employers shall also be disclosed on a one time basis.

Explanation – The term “material financial relationship” shall mean a relationship in which one person is a recipient of any kind of payment such as by way of a loan or gift from a Designated Person during the immediately preceding twelve months, equivalent to at least 25% of the annual income of such Designated Person but shall exclude relationships in which the payment is based on arm’s length transactions.

14. Mutual funds shall have a process that would determine how an individual is brought ‘inside’ to access sensitive transactions and shall be made aware of the duties and

responsibilities attached to the receipt of such Inside Information and the liability that is attached to the misuse or unwarranted use of such information.]

⁸⁶**SCCHEDULE C**

[See sub-regulation (1) and sub-regulation (2) of regulation 9]

Minimum Standards for Code of Conduct for Intermediaries and Fiduciaries to Regulate, Monitor and Report Trading by Designated Persons

1. The compliance officer shall report to the board of directors or head(s) of the organisation (or committee constituted in this regard) and in particular, shall provide reports to the Chairman of the Audit Committee or other analogous body, if any, or to the Chairman of the board of directors or head(s) of the organisation at such frequency as may be stipulated by the board of directors or head(s) of the organization but not less than once in a year.
2. All information shall be handled within the organisation on a need-to-know basis and no unpublished price sensitive information shall be communicated to any person except in furtherance of legitimate purposes, performance of duties or discharge of legal obligations. The code of conduct shall contain norms for appropriate Chinese Wall procedures, and processes for permitting any designated person to “cross the wall”.
3. Designated persons and immediate relatives of designated persons in the organisation shall be governed by an internal code of conduct governing dealing in securities.
4. Designated persons may execute trades subject to compliance with these regulations. Trading by designated persons shall be subject to pre- clearance by the compliance officer(s), if the value of the proposed trades is above such thresholds as the board of directors or head(s) of the organisation may stipulate.

⁸⁶ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (w.e.f. April 01, 2019)

5. The compliance officer shall confidentially maintain a list of such securities as a “restricted list” which shall be used as the basis for approving or rejecting applications for pre-clearance of trades.

6. Prior to approving any trades, the compliance officer shall seek declarations to the effect that the applicant for pre-clearance is not in possession of any unpublished price sensitive information. He shall also have regard to whether any such declaration is reasonably capable of being rendered inaccurate.

7. The code of conduct shall specify any reasonable timeframe, which in any event shall not be more than seven trading days, within which trades that have been pre-cleared have to be executed by the designated person, failing which fresh pre-clearance would be needed for the trades to be executed.

8. The code of conduct shall specify the period, which in any event shall not be less than six months, within which a designated person who is a connected person of the listed company and is permitted to trade in the securities of such listed company, shall not execute a contra trade.

⁸⁷[In case of dealing in the units of mutual funds, the code of conduct shall specify the period, which in any event shall not be less than two months, within which a Designated Person who is a connected person of the mutual fund/asset management company/trustees and is permitted to trade in the units of such mutual fund, shall not execute a contra trade.] The compliance officer may be empowered to grant relaxation from strict application of such restriction for reasons to be recorded in writing provided that such relaxation does not violate these regulations. Should a contra trade be executed, inadvertently or otherwise, in violation of such a restriction, the profits from such trade shall be liable to be disgorged for remittance to the Board for credit to the Investor Protection and Education Fund administered by the Board under the Act.

Provided that this shall not be applicable for trades pursuant to exercise of stock options.

⁸⁷ Inserted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022 w.e.f. such date as the Board may by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

9. The code of conduct shall stipulate such formats as the board of directors or head(s) of the organisation (or committee constituted in this regard) deems necessary for making applications for pre-clearance, reporting of trades executed, reporting of decisions not to trade after securing pre-clearance, and for reporting level of holdings in securities at such intervals as may be determined as being necessary to monitor compliance with these regulations.

10. ⁸⁸[Without prejudice to the power of the Board under the Act, the code of conduct shall stipulate the sanctions and disciplinary actions, including wage freeze, suspension, recovery, etc., that may be imposed, by the intermediary or fiduciary required to formulate a code of conduct under sub-regulation (1) and sub-regulation (2) of regulation 9, for the contravention of the code of conduct. Any amount collected under this clause shall be remitted to the Board for credit to the Investor Protection and Education Fund administered by the Board under the Act.]

11. The code of conduct shall specify that in case it is observed by the intermediary or fiduciary required to formulate a code of conduct under sub-regulation (1) or sub-regulation (2) of regulation 9, respectively, that there has been a violation of these regulations, such intermediary or fiduciary shall ⁸⁹[promptly inform the stock exchange(s) where the concerned securities are traded, in such form and such manner as may be specified by the Board from time to time].

⁹⁰[11A. In case of dealing in the units of mutual funds, the code of conduct shall specify that in case it is observed by the intermediary or fiduciary required to formulate a code of conduct under sub-regulation (2) of regulation 5F, that there has been a violation of these regulations, such intermediary or fiduciary shall promptly inform the same to the stock exchange(s) in such form and such manner as may be specified by the Board from time to time.]

⁸⁸ Substituted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (w.e.f. July 17, 2020). Prior to the substitution, clause 10 read as follows: -

“Without prejudice to the power of the Board under the Act, the code of conduct shall stipulate the sanctions and disciplinary actions, including wage freeze, suspension, recovery, clawback etc., that may be imposed, by the intermediary or fiduciary required to formulate a code of conduct under sub-regulation (1) and sub-regulation (2) of regulation 9, for the contravention of the code of conduct.”

⁸⁹ Substituted for the words “inform the Board promptly” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (w.e.f. July 17, 2020).

⁹⁰ Inserted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022 w.e.f. such date as the Board may by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

12. All designated persons shall be required to disclose name and Permanent Account Number or any other identifier authorized by law of the following to the intermediary or fiduciary on an annual basis and as and when the information changes:

- a) immediate relatives
- b) persons with whom such designated person(s) shares a material financial relationship
- c) Phone, mobile, and cell numbers which are used by them

In addition, names of ⁹¹[educational] institutions from which designated persons have ⁹²[graduated] and names of their past employers shall also be disclosed on a one time basis.

Explanation – the term “material financial relationship” shall mean a relationship in which one person is a recipient of any kind of payment such as by way of a loan or gift ⁹³[from a designated person] during the immediately preceding twelve months, equivalent to at least 25% ⁹⁴[of the annual income of such designated person] but shall exclude relationships in which the payment is based on arm’s length transactions.

13. Intermediaries and fiduciaries shall have a process for how and when people are brought ‘inside’ on sensitive transactions. Individuals should be made aware of the duties and responsibilities attached to the receipt of Inside Information, and the liability that attaches to misuse or unwarranted use of such information.]

⁹¹ Substituted for the word “educations” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. July 25, 2019)

⁹² Substituted for the word “studied” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. July 25, 2019)

⁹³ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. July 25, 2019)

⁹⁴ Substituted for the words “of such payer’s annual income” by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. July 25, 2019)

⁹⁵[**SCHEDULE D**

[See regulation 7B]

Form for Informant's Voluntary Information Disclosure to be submitted to the Board.

Note: For submission of information through a legal representative, the redacted copy of the Form expunging information that may identify the Informant shall be submitted by the legal representative without expunging any information relating to the legal representative and the details relating to the violation of ⁹⁶[insider trading laws].

*Indicates that the required field is non-mandatory, remaining fields are mandatory

I. PERSONAL INFORMATION OF THE INFORMANT		
A. INDIVIDUAL 1:		
Last Name:.....	First Name:.....	Title:.....
Address:	City / State:	PIN:
Telephone (with State Code):	Mobile:	E-Mail address:
Employment Details*:	Permanent Account Number, if available:	
II. LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE (where applicable)		
Last Name:.....	First Name:.....	Title:.....
Firm Name (if not self-employed):		
Contact address :	City / State:	PIN:
Residence address:	City / State:	PIN:

⁹⁵ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. December 26, 2019)

⁹⁶ Substituted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (w.e.f. October 29, 2020). Prior to the amendment it read as "securities laws".

Telephone (with State Code):	Mobile:	E-Mail address:
Bar Council Enrolment Number:		
III SUBMISSION OF ORIGINAL INFORMATION		
1. Is it a violation of ⁹⁷ [insider trading laws]? Yes / No		
2. If yes to question (1), please describe the type of violation:		
3. Has the violation: Occurred / Occurring / Potential to occur in future		
4. If the violation has occurred, date of occurrence: dd/mm/yy <i>(in case exact date is not known, an approximate period may be entered)</i>		
5. Have the individual(s) or their representatives had any prior communication(s) or representations with the Board concerning this matter? Yes (Details thereof) / No		
6. Does this violation relate to an entity of which the individual is or was an officer, director, counsel, employee, consultant or contractor? Yes (Details thereof) / No		
7. If yes to question (6), was the original information submitted first to your Head or internal legal and compliance office? Yes / No		
8. If yes question (7), then please provide, Date of submission of original information: dd/mm/yy		
9. ⁹⁸ [Please describe in detail how the information submitted by you constitutes a violation of insider trading laws. The details must include specific information with respect to: (i) details of the securities in which insider trading is alleged; (ii) the unpublished price sensitive information based on which insider trading is alleged; (iii) date on which the unpublished price sensitive information was made		

⁹⁷ Substituted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (w.e.f. October 29, 2020). Prior to the amendment it read as “securities laws”.

⁹⁸ Substituted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (w.e.f. October 29, 2020). Prior to the amendment it read as “Please describe in detail why you think the information submitted is a violation?”.

<p>public;</p> <p>(iv) details of circumstances/evidence leading to possession of unpublished price sensitive information by the alleged violator(s);</p> <p>(v) details of insiders/suspects and their trades (i.e. purchase/sale and quantity purchased/sold) along with dates/period of trades.]</p>
<p>10. What facts or supporting material is your allegation based on?</p> <p>⁹⁹[Please include self-certified copies of all the relevant documents.]</p> <p>Please attach any additional documents to this form, if necessary.</p>
<p>11. Identify any documents or other information in your submission that you believe could reasonably be expected to reveal your identity and explain the basis for your belief that your identity would be revealed if the documents were disclosed to a third party.</p>
<p>12. Provide details of connection amongst the Informant, the company whose securities are involved and the person against whom information is being provided:</p>
<p>IV. DECLARATION</p>
<p>I/we hereby declare that,-</p> <p>A. I/we have read and understood the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;</p> <p>B. I/we accept that mere furnishing of information by me/us does not by itself confer on me/us right to get reward and that I/we may not get any Reward at all. I/we would be bound by the decisions that the authority competent to grant reward may take;</p> <p>C. I/we accept that the Securities and Exchange Board of India is under no obligation to enter into any correspondence regarding action or inaction taken as a result of my/our information.</p>

⁹⁹ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (w.e.f. October 29, 2020).

D. I/we accept that the reward would be an ex-gratia payment which, subject to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, shall be granted at the absolute discretion of the competent authority. The decision of the authority shall be acceptable to me/us and I/we shall not challenge it in any litigation, appeal, adjudication, etc.

E. In the event of my/our death before the reward is paid to me/us, it may be paid to (Details of nominee)

F. I/we declare that the information contained herein is true, correct and complete to the best of my/our knowledge and belief and not obtained from the categories of persons indicated in sub-regulation (2) and sub-regulation (6) of regulation 7G of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 and agree to indemnify the Board in case it is not so found. I/we fully understand that I/we may be subject to action under securities laws as well as Section 182 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860) and ineligible for Reward if, in my/our submission of information or in any other dealings with the Board, I/we knowingly and wilfully make any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations, or use any false writing or document knowing that the writing or document contains any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement.

Signature:.....

Date: dd/mm/yy

Place:

V. CERTIFICATE BY LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE (where the information is submitted through legal representative)

I hereby certify as follows,-

- (a) I have reviewed the completed and signed Voluntary Information Disclosure Form for completeness and accuracy and the information contained therein is true, correct and complete to the best of my knowledge;

- (b) I have irrevocable consent from the Declarant, to provide to the Securities and Exchange Board of India, the original Voluntary Information Disclosure Form in the event of a request for it from the Securities and Exchange Board of India due to concerns that the Informant has not complied with these regulations or where the Securities and Exchange Board of India requires the said information for the purpose of verification for declaring any gratuitous reward to the Informant or where the Securities and Exchange Board of India determines that it is necessary to seek such information to accomplish the purpose of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act including for the protection of investors, sharing with foreign securities regulators and foreign and Indian law enforcement agencies, etc.;

- (c) I am and shall continue to be legally obligated to provide the original Voluntary Information Disclosure Form without demur within seven (7) calendar days of receiving such request from the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

Signature:.....

Date: dd/mm/yy

Place:

100[SCHEDULE E

[See regulations 7D and 7E]

Form for Informant's Reward Claim to be submitted to the Board within the time specified in the intimation of prima facie eligibility to receive an Informant Reward.

All fields are mandatory

I. PERSONAL INFORMATION		
A. Informant: Last name:-----	First Name:-----	Title:-----
Address:	City / State:	PIN:
Telephone (with State code):	Mobile:	E-Mail Address:
Employment Details:	Permanent Account Number:	
II ORIGINAL INFORMATION SUBMITTED		
Online Acknowledgment Receipt Number: (Annex Original Form for Voluntary Information Disclosure, if not yet submitted to Securities and Exchange Board of India)		
Subject matter of submission:		Date of submission: dd/mm/20
Case Name:	SEBI Order No.:	Date: dd/mm/20
III CONSIDERATION FOR REWARD		
Provide any material information that may be relevant in light of the criteria for determining the amount of Reward or denial thereof. Include any supporting documents if necessary.		
IV DECLARATION BY INFORMANT		

¹⁰⁰ Inserted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (w.e.f. December 26, 2019)

I/we hereby declare that,-

- A. I/we have read and understood the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
- B. I/we accept that mere furnishing of information by me/us does not by itself confer on me/us right to get reward and that I/we may not get any Reward at all. I/we would be bound by the decisions that the authority competent to grant reward may take;
- C. I/we accept that the Securities and Exchange Board of India is under no obligation to pay any reward or enter into any correspondence regarding action or inaction taken as a result of this communication.
- D. I/we accept that the reward would be an ex-gratia payment which, subject to the Securities and Exchange Board of India Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, shall be granted at the absolute discretion of the competent authority. The decision of the authority shall be acceptable to me/us and I/we shall not challenge it in any litigation, appeal, adjudication, etc.
- E. In the event of my/our death before the reward is paid to me/us, it may be paid to (Details of nominee)
- F. I/we declare that the information contained herein is true, correct and complete to the best of my/our knowledge and belief and not obtained from the categories of persons indicated in sub-regulation (2) and sub-regulation (6) of regulation 7G of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 and agree to indemnify the Board in case it is not so found. I/we fully understand that I/we may be subject to action under securities laws as well as Section 182 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860) and ineligible for an Informant Reward if, in my/our submission of information or in any

other dealings with the Board, I/we knowingly and wilfully make any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations, or use any false writing or document knowing that the writing or document contains any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement.

Signature:.....

Date: dd/mm/yy

Place:

V CERTIFICATE BY LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE (where applicable)

I hereby certify as follows,-

(a) I have reviewed the completed and signed claim form for completeness and accuracy and the information contained therein is true, correct and complete to the best of my knowledge; and

(b) The declarant is the person who signed the original Voluntary Information Disclosure Form.

Signature:.....

Date: dd/mm/yy

Place:

]

Sd/-

U. K. SINHA

CHAIRMAN

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA