

## **Chapter -3: the procedure followed in the decision-making process, including channels of supervision and accountability;**

### **Key decision-making points:**

Overall management of the Company is vested with the Board of Directors of the Company. The Board of Directors is the highest decision-making body within the Company. As per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, certain matters require the approval of the shareholders of the Company in the general meeting. The Board of Directors is accountable to the shareholders of the Company, i.e., the promoters of the Company viz NTPC Ltd., PFC, REC Limited and Power Grid, whose shareholding is 100% of the share capital of EESL. The Powers, which are not delegated are exercised by the Board of Directors subject to the restrictions and provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable laws if any.

### **Final decision-making authority in EESL:**

Chief Executive Officer, Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) is the final decision-making authority in EESL subject to the Delegation of Powers (DoP) manual adhered to in EESL. The Board of Directors of EESL is also responsible for some decisions in EESL, which are beyond the powers of the CEO.

### **Related Provisions/ Acts/ Rules: Delegation of Powers (DoP) manual of EESL**

In addition to statutes from the Government, or any other applicable authority, the fundamental document that EESL uses is the Delegation of Powers (DoP) manual to transfer and delegate financial powers to officers at different positions in EESL. This fundamental document governs all the powers available and delegated to different officers of EESL for carrying out their duties and functions.

An instrument of the Delegation of Powers (DoP) manual is used within the company to designate powers to officers of EESL at different levels. The DoP manual broadly flows from top-downwards with the Board of Directors in its capacity of being the highest decision-making body, having powers to dispose of a business decision.

The decision-making process within the company involves approval from the senior authority, which is often above the officer initiating a certain task. As already described above, this decision-making process is further in alignment with the powers of each officer mentioned in the Delegation of Powers (DoP) manual of EESL. In simpler terms for the public, the DoP clearly defines the financial powers of an officer of a certain position. An action that is taken in the company, which has financial implications, needs to be routed to a certain level of the officer who has the financial powers corresponding to the estimated (or actual) financial implication of that particular task or assignment.

### **The time limit for taking decisions:**

As EESL broadly doesn't assume the role of an authority passing decisions or judgements directly impacting the members of the public, this section does not apply to EESL.

Further, in various matters, EESL may also not directly liaison with the general public and is more in coordination with the Government(s) or different stakeholders. Whereas, in terms of other decision(s) stipulated in mandatory statutes, the timelines to deliver such decisions are strictly by the respective statutes.

**Channel of supervision and accountability of public authority (seniority chart of public authority):**

Seniority Chart of Executive Grade (Denoted by E) and Workman Grade (Denoted by W)



**Please note: Supervisor grade (denoted by S) existed previously, but now no longer exists in EESL.**