

MANAKSIA STEELS LIMITED

POLICY ON DEALING WITH RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND MATERIALITY OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of Manaksia Steels Limited (the “Company”) had originally adopted this Policy on Related Party Transactions, as required in terms of Clause 49 of the erstwhile Equity Listing Agreement in its meeting held on 15th May, 2015. However, pursuant to the enactment of Section 14 of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015, the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“SEBI LODR”) and in light of its impact on the compliance and disclosures pertaining to Related Party Transactions, this Policy was amended by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 10th February, 2016. The policy was further reviewed by the Board at its meeting held on 14th February, 2022.

In view of the amendments of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2024, the Policy has been further amended by the Board on the recommendation of the Audit Committee on 12th February, 2025.

The Board or the Audit Committee of the Board (“Audit Committee”), subject to confirmation by Board, may review and amend this policy from time to time.

EFFECTIVE DATE

This Policy shall become effective from the date of its adoption by the Board.

SCOPE AND PURPOSE

The Companies Act, 2013 (the “Act”) read with the rules framed thereunder as well as Regulation 23 of SEBI LODR, contain detailed provisions on Related Party Transactions.

This Policy on Related Party Transactions (“Policy”) has been framed as per the requirements of Regulation 23 of the SEBI LODR and is intended to ensure proper approval and reporting of the concerned Related Party Transactions, as covered by this Policy.

The Board recognizes that certain transactions present a heightened risk of conflicts of interest or the perception thereof. Therefore, any dealings with a Related Party must be conducted in such a way that no preferential treatment is given and adequate disclosures and/or permissions are made/ sought as required under Applicable Law and as per the applicable policies of the Company. Therefore, the Board has adopted this Policy to ensure that all Related Party Transactions are subject to this policy and approval or ratification in accordance with Applicable Law. This Policy contains the policies and procedures governing the review, determination of materiality, approval and reporting of such Related Party Transactions.

CLARIFICATIONS, AMENDMENTS AND UPDATES

This Policy shall be implemented as per the provisions of the Applicable Laws. Any amendments in the Applicable Law, including any clarification/ circulars of relevant Regulators, shall be read into this Policy such that the Policy shall automatically reflect the contemporaneous Applicable Law at the time of its implementation.

Likewise, reference in this Policy to accounting standards shall be deemed to refer to the contemporaneous accounting standards as applicable to the Company at the relevant time.

All words and expressions used herein, unless defined, shall have the same meaning as respectively assigned to them, in the Applicable Laws under reference, that is to say, the Act and Rules framed thereunder, or SEBI LODR, as amended, from time to time.

DEFINITIONS

1. **“Act”** or the **“Act, 2013”** means the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder, including any modifications, amendments, clarifications, circulars or re-enactment thereof.
2. **“Applicable Law(s)”** means the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Indian Accounting Standards (including any modifications and re-enactments thereof) and includes any other statute, laws, standards, regulations or other governmental instruction relating to Related Party Transactions applicable on the Company.
3. **“Arm’s Length Transaction”** in pursuance of Explanation (b) to section 188(1) of the Act, means a transaction between two related parties that is conducted as if they were unrelated, so that there is no conflict of interest and shall be guided by the determining criteria mentioned in this Policy.
4. **“Associate Company”** means as defined under the Act, 2013 and SEBI LODR.
5. **“Audit Committee”** or **“Committee”** means the Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company constituted under the provisions of Section 177 of the Act, 2013 read with Regulation 18 of the SEBI LODR.
6. **“Board of Directors”** or **“Board”** means the Board of Directors of the Company.
7. **“Company”** means Manaksia Steels Limited.
8. **“Compliance Officer”** means the Company Secretary of the Company or such Compliance Officer identified by the Board for the purpose of SEBI LODR satisfying the eligibility criteria laid down under Regulation 6 of the Listing Regulations, as amended from time to time.
9. **“Control”** shall have the same meaning as defined in SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeover) Regulations, 2011, as amended from time to time.
10. **“Designated Employee”** means any person appointed by senior management in the company or its holding, subsidiary or associate company that is the personnel of the company or its holding, subsidiary or associate company who is core management team excluding the board of directors comprising all members of management one level below the executive directors, including functional heads.
11. **“Key Managerial Personnel”** means key managerial personnel as defined under the Act, 2013.

12. “Material Related Party Transactions under SEBI LODR” means

- a. any transaction to be entered into with a Related Party (other than a Wholly Owned Subsidiary), value whereof individually or taken together with previous Related Party Transaction(s) during a financial year, exceeds rupees one thousand crore or ten percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company, whichever is lower or such other threshold as may be laid down from time to time by Applicable Law;
- b. a transaction involving payments made to a Related Party with respect to brand usage or royalty if the transaction(s) to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds five percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company;

13. “Material Related Party Transactions under Act, 2013” means transactions as defined under Section 188(1) of the Act, 2013 by the Company with Related Parties defined under Section 2(76) of the Act, 2013 where the aggregate value of the transaction/ transactions to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds the limits as prescribed under:

- a. sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials, directly or through appointment of agent, amounting to 10% or more of the turnover of the Company;
- b. selling or otherwise disposing of, or buying, property of any kind directly or through appointment of agent, amounting to 10% or more of the net worth of the Company;
- c. leasing of property of any kind amounting to 10% or more of the turnover of the Company;
- d. availing or rendering of any services directly or through appointment of agent, amounting to 10% or more of the turnover of the company;
- e. such related party's appointment to any office or place of profit in the company, its subsidiary company or associate company at a monthly remuneration exceeding Rs. 2,50,000; and
- f. remuneration for underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof, of the company exceeding 1% of the net worth;

14. “Material modification” shall mean any modification made in the terms and conditions of any ongoing or proposed Related Party Transaction, as originally approved by the Audit Committee and/or shareholders, as the case may be, having a significant impact on the nature, value, tenure, exposure, or likely financial impact of such transaction, as may be determined by the Audit Committee from time to time.

Provided that there shall be a rebuttable presumption that a modification is material, if such modification, together with previous modifications during a financial year, results into any of the following-

- A variation in the value of the transaction/ contract as originally approved, by 25%, or more.
- The terms of the contract cease to be at arms' length.

- Granting of any waiver, abatement or any other relief to either party, which results into a financial implication equal to 25% or more of the value of the contract.
- Extension of tenure of the contract by 25% or more of the original tenure, or continuation of the contract or arrangement beyond the tenure originally agreed upon, except for completion of any residual performances.
- Any modification which results into the claims of either party being subordinated, or relaxation of security interest:
 - Provided that giving any consent for cessation of pari passu charge or any other security interest, provided there is adequate asset cover, shall not be deemed as modification of contract
- Any novation of the contract or arrangement to a third party.

Provided further that the following shall not be considered as material modification –

- modifications which may be mandated pursuant to change in law,
- modifications pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of the approved transaction/contract, whether with or without mutual consent of parties, as the case may be,
- modifications resulting from change in constitution of either of the parties pursuant to schemes of arrangement (e.g. merger, amalgamation, demerger, etc.),
- modifications which are purely technical and do not result in substantive change or alteration of rights, interests, and obligations of any of the parties,
- modifications uniformly affected for similar transactions with unrelated parties

15. **“Ordinary course of business”** means the usual transactions, customs and practices undertaken by the Company to conduct its business operations and activities, the determining criteria for which has been provided in this Policy and includes all such activities which the Company can undertake as per Memorandum & Articles of Association. The Board and Audit Committee may lay down the principles for determining ordinary course of business in accordance with the statutory requirements and other industry practices and guidelines.
16. **“Relative(s)”** shall have the same meaning as assigned to it under Section 2 (77) of the Act, 2013 and Regulation 2 (1) (zd) of SEBI LODR.
17. **“Related Party”** means and includes any person or entity:
 - a. who/ which is a related party under Section 2(76) of the Act;
 - b. who/ which is a related party under Reg 2(1)(zb) of Listing Regulations.
18. **“Related Party Transaction” (RPT)** means any transaction with a Related Party involving a transfer of resources, services or obligations between:
 - (i) Company or any of its subsidiaries on one hand and a related party of the Company or any of its subsidiaries on the other hand; or
 - (ii) Company or any of its subsidiaries on one hand, and any other person or entity on other hand, the purpose and effect of which is to benefit a related party of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;

regardless of whether a price is charged, and a "transaction" with a related party shall be construed to include a single transaction or a group of transactions in a contract and shall include the following:

- a) purchases or sales of goods (finished or unfinished);
- b) purchases or sales of property and other assets;
- c) rendering or receiving of services;
- d) leasing of property of any kind or hire purchase arrangements;
- e) transfers of research and development;
- f) transfers under license agreements;
- g) transfers under finance arrangements (including loans and equity contributions in cash or in kind);
- h) provision of guarantees or collateral;
- i) agency arrangements, management contracts including for deputation of employees; and
- j) settlement of liabilities on behalf of the entity or by the entity on behalf of another party.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the following shall not be considered RPTs for the purpose of this Policy:

- (I) the following corporate actions which are uniformly applicable/offered to all shareholders in proportion to their shareholding:
 - (a) payment of dividend;
 - (b) subdivision or consolidation of securities;
 - (c) issuance of securities by way of a rights issue or a bonus issue; and
 - (d) buy-back of securities.
- (II) issue of specified securities on a preferential basis, subject to the compliance of the requirements under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018.
- (III) retail purchases from the Company or its subsidiaries by its directors or its employees, without establishing a business relationship and at the terms which are uniformly applicable/offered to all employees and directors;
- (IV) any other exception which is consistent with the Applicable Laws, including any rules or regulations made thereunder, and does not require approval in advance by the Audit Committee.

All terms not defined herein shall take their meaning from the Applicable Laws.

POLICY STATEMENT

A. Identification of Related Parties and RPTs

- i. The Compliance Officer shall at all times:
 - a. identify and keep on record Company's Related Parties, along with their personal/ company details and compile a list thereof in accordance with SEBI LODR and the Act based on such identification as well as the

disclosures provided by the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel, the details provided by the CFO or any other person responsible for Accounts & Finance function of the Company and any other information available with the Company.

- b. identify such managers, departmental heads and such other employees (Designated Employees) who are responsible for entering into contracts/ arrangements/ agreements with entities for and on behalf of the Company and circulate the list of Related Parties to all such Designated Employees of the Company along with the approval thresholds for entering into transactions with such listed Related Parties.
 - c. set down the mechanism for reporting of such transactions proposed to be entered or entered with related parties by such Designated Employees as specified in (b) above.
 - d. update the record of Related Parties whenever necessary and shall be reviewed at least once a year, as on 1st April every year.
 - e. place before the Audit Committee annually the record of Related Parties and the Designated Employees identified for reporting the RPTs.
 - f. disclose the RPTs as defined above, on a consolidated basis, to the stock exchange in specified formats and place the same on the website of the Company.
 - g. ensure that Senior Management Personnel discloses to the Audit Committee relating to all material, financial and commercial transactions with Related Parties, where they have personal interest that may have a potential conflict with the interest of the listed entity at large.
- ii. With regard to Immaterial Transactions (not exceeding Rupees One Crore per transaction), internal systems may be created to ensure that the Designated Employees approving the transactions are not related to the contracting parties and alternative approving authorities are put in place. The internal systems shall be placed before the Audit Committee and shall be circulated amongst all Designated Employees for effective monitoring of all RPTs whether Immaterial Transactions or otherwise.

However, the said clause will not be extended to the transactions with Related Parties not involving the Company unless the same exceeds the specified threshold in which case, the approvals will be taken in accordance with Applicable Laws.

- iii. Each Director and Key Managerial Personnel is responsible for disclosing (and periodically updating) particulars of his/her relatives and his/her

interest in any other entity either as Director and/or Member and/or Partner etc. Additionally, the Director and Key Managerial Personnel shall from time to time provide notice to the Board of any potential Related Party Transaction involving him or her or his or her Relative, including any additional information about the transaction that the Board/Audit Committee may reasonably request.

- iv. The Chief Financial Officer or any person responsible for Accounts & Finance function of the Company shall be responsible for identifying related party(ies) as per applicable Accounting Standards and reporting details of such related party(ies) to the Company Secretary.
- v. All functional team members responsible for entering into any contracts/ arrangements on behalf of the Company shall prepare and route a fact sheet detailing brief particulars of contract and the contracting party (including names of Directors and major shareholder of such party) either to the Chief Financial Officer. The Chief Financial Officer shall review the fact sheet to determine whether the contracting party is a related party and if so whether the proposed transaction is within the approved limit and accord their clearance or otherwise to the proposed contracts/ arrangements.
- vi. The Company strongly prefers to receive such notice of any potential RPTs well in advance from the respective functional teams so that the Audit Committee/Board has adequate time to obtain and review information about the proposed transaction and consider approvals.

B. Hierarchy of approval in relation with Related Party Transaction

1. All RPTs are subject to the review and approval as per the below given approval grid:

Provisions	Ceiling on the Amount	Approval Required		
		Audit Committee	Board of Directors	Shareholders (Ordinary Resolution)
Transactions in the ordinary course of business and on arm's length basis				
Any transaction with a related party	up to <u>10%</u> of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company	√	-	-
	excess of above limits	√	√	√ (All related parties to abstain from voting.)
Transactions either not in the ordinary course of business or arm's length basis				

Sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials, directly or through appointment of agent.		√	√	√* Amounting to 10% or more of the turnover of the company
Selling or otherwise disposing of or buying property of any kind, directly or through appointment of agent.		√	√	√* Amounting to 10% or more of the net worth of the company
Leasing of property of any kind.		√	√	√* Amounting to 10% or more of the turnover of the company
Availing or rendering of any services, directly or through appointment of Agent		√	√	√* Amounting to 10% or more of the turnover of the company
Appointment of any related party to any office or place of profit in the company its subsidiary or associate company.		√	√	√* Monthly remuneration exceeding two and half lakh rupees
Underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof, of the company		√	√	√* Remuneration exceeding 1% of net worth
<p><i>* Note: In case of Audit Committee's approval, only such members of the Audit Committee who are independent directors shall vote to approve such transaction.</i></p> <p><i>In case of shareholders' approval, no related parties shall vote to approve such transaction.</i></p>				
Any other transaction with related parties, other than those covered above, resulting in transfer of resources, obligations or services		√	√ <u>For transactions that are not on arm's length basis.</u>	√ exceeding Rupees One Thousand Crore or <u>10% of the</u> annual consolidated turnover of the company, whichever is lower as per last audited financial statements of the Company. <i>Note: no related parties shall vote to approve such transaction.</i>

2. All RPTs shall be reported to the Audit Committee and referred for prior approval by the Committee in accordance with this Policy.
3. Only those members of the Committee who are independent directors shall vote to approve such RPTs.

4. Every proposed RPTs and subsequent material modifications thereof shall require prior approval of Audit Committee of the Company (other than transactions with Wholly Owned Subsidiaries) as per the provisions of the Act and the Listing Regulations. Any subsequent modification shall also require approval of the Audit Committee. Further, Related Party Transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length are exempt from approval requirements, but will be placed before the Audit Committee for review.
5. Prior approval of the Audit Committee of the Company shall also be required in the following instances:
 - (a) an RPT to which the subsidiary of the Company is a party but the Company is not a party, shall require prior approval of the Audit Committee of the Company if the value of such transaction whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year exceeds ten per cent (10%) of the annual standalone turnover, as per the last audited financial statements of the subsidiary of the Company.

However, such prior approval shall not be required for a related party transaction to which the listed subsidiary is a party but the listed entity is not a party, if Regulation 23 and regulation 15(2) of LODR Regulations are applicable to such listed subsidiary.

Explanation: For related party transactions of unlisted subsidiaries of a listed subsidiary as referred above, the prior approval of the audit committee of the listed subsidiary shall suffice.

No approval of Audit Committee of the Company is required in the following cases:

- (a) Transactions entered into between two wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, whose accounts are consolidated with the Company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.
 - (b) Payment of remuneration and sitting fees by the Company to its director, key managerial personnel or senior management, except who is part of promoter or promoter group, provided that the same is not a Material Related Party Transaction.
 - (c) Transactions which are in the nature of payment of statutory dues, statutory fees or statutory charges entered into between the Company on one hand and the Central Government or any State Government or any combination thereof on the other hand.
6. All the contracts/ arrangements prescribed under Section 188(1) of the Act, 2013 and within the threshold limits prescribed under Rule 15(3) of Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, which are either not in the ordinary course of business of the Company or on an arm's length basis shall, in addition to the prior approval of the Audit Committee, also require prior approval of the Board of Directors of the Company.
7. All the Material Related Party Transactions under the SEBI LODR (whether or not in the ordinary course of business of the Company or on an arm's length basis) and all the Material Related Party Transactions under the Act (not in the ordinary course of business and/or not on an arm's length basis), and subsequent material modifications shall require prior approval of the shareholders through ordinary resolution and all the

entities falling under the definition of Related Parties, irrespective of whether the Related Party(ies) is a party to the particular transaction or not, shall not vote to approve the relevant transaction.

Further, the aforementioned conditions shall not apply if the transaction is entered into with wholly owned subsidiaries whose accounts are consolidated with the Company except the transactions covered under Section 188 for which prior approval of the Board of Directors shall be required. The same is also not required where transactions entered into between two wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, whose accounts are consolidated with the Company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.

C. Procedures for review and approval of Related Party Transactions by the Audit Committee

- (a) Except otherwise provided hereunder, all RPTs and subsequent material modifications must be referred for prior approval by the Audit Committee in accordance with this Policy unless the approval is exempted pursuant to the provisions of Applicable Law. Any subsequent modification shall also require approval of the Audit Committee.
- (b) In cases where prior approval is not obtained, the Audit Committee may ratify such transactions, or may put forth the transactions before the Board along with its recommendations and the Board may either ratify such transactions or seek to avoid the same.
- (c) Any member of the Audit Committee who has a potential interest in any RPT will recuse himself or herself and abstain from discussion and voting on the approval of the RPT.
- (d) The Audit Committee will be provided with all the relevant information as required under Applicable Law as well as those which are sought by the Audit Committee for the purpose of considering any RPT for approval.
- (e) To facilitate review of each RPT for granting approval (whether specific or omnibus), the Audit Committee will be provided with all relevant information of the RPT, including the purpose, terms and details of the transaction, the benefits, rights and obligations of the Company and the Related Party, and any other relevant information.
- (f) The Audit Committee will consider the following factors, among others, to the extent relevant to the appropriate RPT:
 - i. Whether the terms of the RPT are fair and on arms-length basis to the Company and would apply on the same basis if the transaction did not involve a Related Party?
 - ii. Whether there are any compelling business reasons for the Company to enter into the RPT and the nature of alternative transactions, if any?
 - iii. Whether the RPT would affect the independence of any Independent Director?
 - iv. Whether the proposed transaction includes any potential reputational risk

issues that may arise as a result of, or in connection, with the proposed transaction?

- v. Whether the Company was notified about the RPT before its commencement and if not, why pre-approval was not sought and whether subsequent ratification is allowed and would be detrimental to the Company?
 - vi. What is the purpose of, and the potential benefits to the Company from the RPT?
 - vii. What is the approximate amount of the Related Party's interest in the transaction without regard to the amount of any profit or loss? and
 - viii. Whether the RPT would present an improper conflict of interest for any Director or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company, taking into account the size of the transaction, the benefits arising therefrom to the Company or Related Party, the direct or indirect nature of the director's, Key Managerial Personnel's or other Related Party's interest in the transaction and the ongoing nature of any proposed relationship and any other factors the Board/Committee deem relevant?
- (g) Where RPTs have been entered into prior to such transactions being placed before the Committee reasoned explanation for the same must be received from the contracting employees to the satisfaction of the Audit Committee.
 - (h) RPTs that are not in ordinary course of business but on arm's length basis may be approved by Audit Committee. Where such transactions fall under Section 188 (1), the Audit Committee shall recommend the transaction for approval to the Board.
 - (i) RPTs that are not on arm's length basis, irrespective whether the transactions are covered under Section 188 or not, shall not be approved by Audit Committee and shall be recommended to the Board for appropriate action.
 - (j) The Audit Committee shall mandatorily review on quarterly basis the statement of related party transactions entered by the Company during the quarter.
 - (k) The Audit Committee will undertake evaluation of the RPT. If that evaluation indicates that the RPT would require the approval of the Board, or if the Board in any case elects to review any such matter, the Audit Committee will report the RPT, together with a summary of material facts, to the Board for its approval.
 - (l) If the RPT needs to be approved at a general meeting of the shareholders by way of a resolution pursuant to Applicable Law or as mentioned in in this Policy, the Board shall ensure that the same be put up for approval by the shareholders of the Company.
 - (m) No director or Key Managerial Personnel shall participate in any discussion or approval of an RPT for which he or she is a Related Party, except that the director/ Key Managerial Personnel shall provide all material information concerning the Related Party Transaction to the Audit Committee/ Board.
 - (n) If an RPT is ongoing, the Board/ Audit Committee may establish guidelines for the Company's management to follow in its ongoing dealings with the Related

Party. Thereafter, the Board, on at least an annual basis, shall review and assess on-going relationships with the Related Party to ensure that they are in compliance with the Act and rules made thereunder, SEBI LODR and this Policy and that the RPT remains appropriate.

D. Omnibus Approval by the Audit Committee

- a. For the ease of carrying out transactions/ contracts/ arrangements, the Audit Committee may grant omnibus approvals for transactions, subject to Clause C above, at the last meeting held in every preceding financial year and such approvals shall be valid for one financial year only and shall require fresh approval before the expiry of the one financial year.
- b. Where the need/ purpose of the transactions to be entered into with Related Parties cannot be foreseen and details related to name of the party, nature of transaction, maximum amount of transaction, indicative base price / current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price and such other parameters as may be laid down by the Audit Committee, are not available at the time of taking such approval, the omnibus approval for such transactions shall be granted subject to their value not exceeding Rupees One Crore per transaction (**Immaterial Transactions**) which shall be approved in accordance with the procedures mentioned in this Policy.
- c. Transactions above value of Rupees One Crore per transaction and not included in sub-clause (b) above, may be granted omnibus approval by Audit Committee subject to criteria specified hereunder.
- d. Omnibus approvals shall be granted based on the following:
 - i. Frequency of the transactions in the last 3 (Three) years;
 - ii. Volumes of transactions undertaken with such Related Party. The maximum value of the transactions, per transaction or in aggregate, per related party, shall not exceed the lower of the following –
 - the threshold limit for Material Related Party Transactions under LODR as provided under Para 12 of the definition of the Policy; or the threshold limit for Material Related Party Transactions under the Act, 2013 as provided under Para 13 of the definition of the Policy.
 - Disclosure of the following matters to the Audit Committee at the time of seeking omnibus approval in a manner so as to enable effective decision making:
 - a. Projected growth rate in the business with the Related Party in the financial year for which omnibus approval is sought.
 - b. Adherence to any conditions on the contractual terms with such Related Parties for instance floor and cap on the pricing, credit terms, escalation in costs, quality checks etc.
 - iii. Such omnibus approval shall specify the following:
 - a. the name(s) of the related party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum value of transaction(s) that can be entered into;
 - b. the indicative base price or current contracted price and the formula

- for variation in the price, if any;
- c. the maximum transaction values and/ or the maximum period for which the omnibus approval shall be valid; and
- d. such other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit;

Provided that where the need for Related Party Transaction cannot be foreseen and the aforesaid details are not available, the Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for Immaterial Transactions as defined above. Further, such transactions shall be reported to the Audit Committee quarterly.

- iv. Where the Audit Committee is not convinced on the need for granting omnibus approvals, the Audit Committee may reject the proposal placed before it with reasonable explanation for the same.
- v. Notwithstanding the generality of foregoing, Audit Committee shall not grant omnibus approval for following transactions:
 - a. Transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the undertaking of the Company;
 - b. Transactions which are not in the interest of the Company;
 - c. Such other transactions specified under Applicable Law from time to time.
- e. Where the Audit Committee has granted omnibus approval for certain transactions, the transactions will be put for review before the Audit Committee quarterly in every financial year.
- f. Exceptions allowed under Applicable Laws to Related Party Transactions shall be exempted from the scope of this policy unless the Audit Committee decides otherwise.

E. Review and approval of RPTs by the Board of Directors

- a) If the Audit Committee determines that an RPT should be brought before the Board, whether in view of internal pre-determined threshold or otherwise or if the Board in any case elects to review any such matter or it is mandatory under any law for Board to approve the RPT, then the considerations set forth above shall apply to the Board's review and approval of the matter, with such modification as may be necessary or appropriate under the circumstances.
- b) Transactions covered under Section 188 of the Act, 2013 that are proposed to be undertaken not in ordinary course of business or not on an arm's length basis, shall require prior approval of Board. Where prior approval is not obtained, the same shall be ratified within 3 months from the date on which such contract or arrangement was entered into.
- c) The Directors interested shall abstain from participation in the discussion and shall not be present during discussion.
- d) The approval of the Board of Directors will be subject to following thresholds, except in case of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries:
 - i. In case of transactions covered under Section 188, not exceeding the thresholds specified under Para 13 of the definition of the Policy unless the transaction is taken for prior approval of shareholders;

- ii. In case of all related party transactions, not exceeding the threshold specified under Para 12 of the Policy unless the transaction is taken for approval of shareholders.
- e) If the RPT needs to be approved at a general meeting of the shareholders by way of a resolution, the Board shall ensure that the same be put up for approval by the shareholders of the Company.

F. Approval of Material Related Party Transactions under the SEBI LODR and the Act, 2013 by Shareholders

- a) Material RPTs under the Act shall require prior approval of shareholders through ordinary resolution and all the entities falling under the definition of related parties, irrespective of whether the entity is a party to the particular transaction or not, shall abstain from voting in favour on the relevant transaction.
- b) The explanatory statement to be annexed to the notice of a general meeting convened pursuant to section 101 of the Act, 2013 shall contain all the relevant information and disclosures as required under Applicable Laws.
- c) Where obtaining of prior approval is not possible, the transactions shall be subject to ratification within three months from the date on which such contract or arrangement was entered into.
- d) All Material RPTs under SEBI LODR and any material modification thereto shall require prior approval of the shareholders through ordinary resolution and all the entities falling under the definition of related parties, irrespective of whether the entity is a party to the particular transaction or not, shall not vote to approve the relevant transaction.
- e) To facilitate review of an RPT, shareholders shall be provided with necessary information, to the extent relevant, with respect to actual or potential RPTs prescribed under the SEBI LODR.

G. Standards for Review

- a. A Related Party Transaction reviewed under this Policy will be considered, approved or ratified if it is authorized by the Audit Committee/ Board, as applicable, in accordance with the standards set forth in this Policy after full disclosure of the Related Party's interests in the transaction.
- b. The Audit Committee/Board will review all relevant information available to it about the RPT. The Audit Committee/Board, as applicable, may approve/ratify/recommend to the shareholders, the RPT only if the Audit Committee/Board, as applicable, determines in good faith that, under all of the circumstances, the transaction is fair as to the Company. The Audit Committee/Board, in its sole discretion, may impose such conditions as it deems appropriate on the Company or the Related Party in connection with approval of the RPT.

H. Related Party Transactions not approved under this Policy

- a) If prior approval of the Audit Committee/Board/general meeting for entering into a Related Party Transaction is not feasible, then the Related Party Transaction shall be ratified by the Audit Committee and the Board / general meeting, if required, or within 3 months of entering into the RPT, whichever is earlier.

In any case where either the Audit Committee/ Board/ shareholders determines not to ratify an RPT that has been commenced without approval, the Committee or Board or the general meeting, as appropriate and applicable, may direct additional actions including, but not limited to, immediate discontinuation or rescission of the transaction, or modification of the transaction to make it acceptable for ratification. In connection with any review of an RPT, the Audit Committee / Board has authority to modify or waive any procedural requirements of this Policy

- b) The ratification by the Audit Committee shall be subject to following conditions:
 - a. Only the members of the Audit Committee, who are independent directors, may ratify related party transactions;
 - b. Ratification shall be done within three months from the date of the transaction or in the immediate next meeting of the Audit Committee, whichever is earlier;
 - c. The value of the ratified transaction(s) with a Related Party, whether entered into individually or taken together, during a financial year shall not exceed Rs. 1 crore;
 - d. The said transaction does not fall under the category of Material Related Party Transactions under this Policy;
 - e. Rationale for inability to seek prior approval for the transaction shall be placed before the Audit Committee at the time of seeking ratification;
 - f. The details of ratification shall be disclosed along with the disclosures of related party transactions to the stock exchange(s) in the format as specified by SEBI from time to time and publish the same on the website of the Company.
- c) In determining whether to approve or ratify an RPT, the Audit Committee/ Board will take into account, among other factors it deems appropriate, whether the RPT is on terms no less favourable than terms generally available to an unaffiliated third-party under the same or similar circumstances and the extent of the Related Person's interest in the transaction.
- d) In cases where a transaction is not ratified by the Board or, as the case may be, by the shareholders at a meeting within three months from the date on which such contract or arrangement was entered into or such other time period as may be allowed under Applicable Laws, such contract or arrangement shall be voidable at the option of the Board or, as the case may be, of the shareholders and if the contract or arrangement is with a related party to any director, or is authorised by any other director, the directors concerned shall indemnify the company against any loss incurred by it.
- e) In case the transaction could not be ratified within the timelines as above, or where the amount involved in the transaction exceeds the limits as above, the Audit Committee, having regard to the factors due to which the transaction could not be ratified, may take such action as considered appropriate, including, adoption, revision or termination of such Related Party Transaction.

- f) If an RPT is ongoing, the Board / Audit Committee may establish guidelines for the Company's management to follow in its ongoing dealings with the Related Party. Thereafter, the Board, on at least an annual basis, shall review and assess on-going relationships with the Related Party to ensure that they are in compliance with the Act and rules made thereunder, SEBI LODR and this Policy and that the RPT remains appropriate.
- g) Nothing in this Policy shall override any provisions of law made in respect of any matter stated in this Policy.

I. Determination of Ordinary Course of Business

- a) A transaction shall be deemed to be "in the Ordinary Course of Business" of the Company, if:

I. Any of the following conditions are met:

- i. The transaction, including, but not limited to sale or purchase of goods or property, or acquiring or providing of services, conveying or accepting leases, transfer of any resources, hiring of any executives or other staff, providing or availing of any guarantees or collaterals, or receiving or providing any financial assistance, or issue, transfer, acquisition of any securities, is in the normal routine of the Company's business; or
- ii. The transaction is in the nature of reimbursements, received or provided, from or to any related party, whether with or without any mark-up towards overheads, and is considered to be congenial for collective procurement or use of any facilities, resources, assets or services and subsequent allocation of the costs or revenues thereof to such related party in an appropriate manner;

AND

II. The transaction is not-

- i. an exceptional or extra ordinary activity as per applicable accounting standards or financial reporting requirements;
 - ii. Any sale or disposal or any undertaking of the Company, as defined in explanation (i) to clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 180 of Companies Act, 2013.
- b) In order to decide whether or not a contract or arrangement is being entered by the Company is in its ordinary course, the Company shall consider whether such contract/ arrangement is germane to attainment of the main objects as set out in its Memorandum of Association.
- c) The Company may also consider whether the transaction contemplated under the proposed contract or arrangement is either similar to contracts or arrangements which have been undertaken in the past, or, in the event that such transaction is being undertaken for the first time, whether the Company intends to carry out similar transactions in the future.

These are not exhaustive criteria and the Audit Committee may assess transactions, considering its specific nature and circumstances.

J. Criteria for determination of Arms' length nature of an RPT

- a) The following illustrative tests may be used by the Audit Committee for ascertaining arm's length nature of contracts/arrangements that may be entered into by the Company with related parties, or any modification, variation, extension or termination thereof:
- b) The contracts/ arrangements are entered into with Related Parties, are at such prices/discounts/ premiums and on such terms which are offered to unrelated parties of similar category/ profile.
- c) The contracts/ arrangements have been commercially negotiated.
- d) The pricing is arrived at as per the rule/guidelines that may be issued by or acceptable for the purpose of Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India/ Income Tax Act, 1961, Securities and Exchange Board of India as applicable to any of the contract/arrangements contemplated under the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder or SEBI LODR.
- e) The terms of contract/arrangement other than pricing are generally on a basis similar to those as may be applicable for similar category of goods and services or similar category/ profile of counterparties.
- f) Such other criteria as may be issued under Applicable Law.
- g) Further, in order to determine the optimum arm's length price, the Corporation may also apply the most appropriate method from any of the following methods as prescribed under Section 92C(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 read with Rule 10B of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 –
 - i. Comparable Uncontrolled Price method (CUP method)
 - ii. Resale Price Method
 - iii. Cost Plus Method
 - iv. Profit Split Method
 - v. Transactional Net Margin Method
 - vi. Other Method as prescribed by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

The Audit Committee shall be entitled to rely on professional opinion or representation from the counter party in this regard.

K. Disclosures

- a) The Company shall provide all disclosures with respect to RPTs as may be required under Applicable Laws.
- b) The Company shall submit to the stock exchanges disclosures of Related Party Transactions, on a half-yearly basis, in the format specified by the SEBI from time to time and publish the same on its website.

- c) Annual affirmations shall be provided in the format prescribed under SEBI LODR to be submitted by the listed entity at the end of financial year (for the whole of financial year).
- d) The Company shall disclose this Policy on its website and also provide web link to the same in the Annual Report of the Company.
- e) The Company shall disclose the necessary details in the Annual Report as per Para A of Schedule V of the SEBI LODR.
- f) Disclosures in respect of Related Party Transactions, Material RPTs, agreements, arrangements, contracts and Policy will be made in accordance with the Applicable Law (as amended from time to time)
- g) The Company shall keep one or more registers as specified under Applicable Law giving the particulars of all contracts or arrangements with any Related Party.

L. Policy Review

This Policy may be amended, modified or supplemented from time to time to ensure compliance with any modification, amendment or supplementation to the SEBI LODR or as may be otherwise prescribed by the Audit Committee/ Board from time to time. The Policy shall be mandatorily reviewed by the Board of Directors at least once in every three years.