

Related Party Transaction Policy



TABLE OF CONTENT

1. Background	02
2. Objective	02
3. Governing Law & Guidelines	02
4. Definition And Interpretation	03
5. Related Party Transactions Policy	08
5.1 Identification of 'Related Party	08
5.2 Identification of potential 'Related Party Transaction'	08
5.3 Policy on Dealing with Related Party Transactions	08
5.4 Dealing with Related Party Transactions - not in line with this Policy	08
6. Implementation	13
7. Disclosure Of Policy	13
8. Amendments And Review	14
8.1 Statutory Updates	14
8.2 Other updates	14
8.3 Review	14
9. Other Notes	14

Effective from: April 1, 2025

Review periodicity: Need Base / Once in Three Year



1. Background

The Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 and Corporate Governance norms prescribed under the Listing Regulations together provide the detailed mechanism for dealing with Related Party Transactions and mandate the Company to formulate a policy on materiality of Related Party Transactions and also on dealing with such transactions.

Keeping in view the above mentioned compliance requirements, the Board of Directors of Aarti Industries Limited [CIN: L24110GJ1984PLC007301] (hereinafter referred as 'Aarti' or 'Company'), acting upon the recommendations of the Audit Committee of the Company, has adopted/modified/amended this Policy on materiality of Related Party Transactions and dealing with those.

All Related Party Transactions as defined in this Policy shall be subject to review in accordance with the procedures set forth below.

This Policy applies to transactions between the Company and Related Parties. It provides a framework for governance and reporting of Related Party Transactions including material transactions.

2. Objective

This Policy is intended to ensure due and timely identification, approval, disclosure and reporting of Related Party Transactions between the Company or its subsidiaries at one end and Related Parties of the Company or subsidiaries on the other end / any other person or entity on the other hand, the purpose and effect of which is to benefit a Related Party of the Company or any of its subsidiaries in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations as may be amended from time to time.

This Policy is framed to set out the manner of dealing with the Related Parties including approval process and disclosure requirements to ensure transparency in the conduct of Related Party Transactions in the best interest of the Company, its shareholders and to comply with the statutory provisions in this regard.

3. Governing Law & Guidelines

This Policy is framed in alignment with the prevailing provisions of;

1. Section 177, 188 and other corresponding provisions of the Companies Act, 2013,
2. Rule 15 of Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014,
3. Regulation 23 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ¹ [read with SEBI Circular on Industry Standards on "Minimum information to be provided for review of the audit committee and shareholders for approval of a Related Party Transaction]
4. Indian Accounting Standard- 24, and
5. Resolutions passed in the Meetings of the Board or Committees thereof pertaining to Related Party Transactions.



¹Inserted pursuant to SEBI Circular dated 14.12. 2025. Effective from July 1, 2025.



4. Definition And Interpretation

DEFINITION:

- 4.1 “Arm’s Length Transaction”** means a transaction between two Related Parties that is conducted as if they were unrelated, so that there is no conflict of interest.
- 4.2 “Arm’s Length Price”** means a price, which is applied or proposed to be applied, in relation to a transaction between two unrelated persons.
- 4.3 “Associate”** shall mean any entity which is an associate under sub-section (6) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 or under the applicable Accounting Standards.
- 4.4 “Audit Committee or Committee”** means Audit Committee constituted by the Board of Directors of the Company from time to time under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015
- 4.5 “Board”** means the Board of Directors of Aarti Industries Limited.
- 4.6 “Control”** means the right to appoint the majority of the directors or to control the management or policy decisions exercisable by a person or persons acting individually or in concert, directly or indirectly, including by virtue of their shareholding or management rights or shareholders agreements or voting agreements or in any other manner. (*Section 2 (27) of Companies Act, 2013*).

In addition to above definition as per Ind AS 110 a person / entity / Body Corporate / Company is said to control the Company when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the Company and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the Company.

- 4.7 “Finance and Investment Committee ”** means Finance and Investment Committee constituted by the Board of Directors of the Company from time to time.
- 4.8 “Key Managerial Personnel” or KMP** means –
- (i) the Chief Executive Officer or the Managing Director;
 - (ii) the Company Secretary;
 - (iii) the Whole -Time Director;
 - (iv) the Chief Financial Officer;
 - (v) such other officer, not more than one level below the directors who is in whole-time employment, designated as key managerial personnel by the Board]; and
 - (vi) such other officer as may be prescribed under Section 2 (51) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- 4.9 “Material Related Party Transaction”** means a transaction/transactions with a Related Party to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds;
- Rupees one thousand crores or
 - 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the listed entity, as per the last audited financial statements of the listed entity, whichever is lower.

- 4.10 “Ordinary Course of Business”** means unless otherwise specified in the Companies Act 2013 or rules made thereunder, the transactions of the Company with the Related Party shall be considered to be carried out in ‘Ordinary Course of Business’, if the transaction is carried out to attain business objectives set out in the ‘Main Object Clause’ and ‘Objects Incidental or Ancillary to Attain the Main Objects’ of the Memorandum of Association of the Company. However, for determining the nature of a particular transaction in subject, the Finance and Investment Committee of the Board shall determine after taking into consideration various





factors, which shall include; past precedent, periodicity, frequency, uniformity, predictability and consistency of that transaction in future.

4.11 “Related party”, with reference to a company, means—

- a. a director or his relative;
- b. a key managerial personnel or his relative;
- c. a firm, in which a director or his relative is a partner;
- d. a private company in which a director or his relative is a member or director;
- e. a public company in which a director is a director and holds along with his relatives, more than two percent of its paid-up share capital;
- f. any body corporate whose Board of Directors, managing director is accustomed to act in accordance with the advice, directions or instructions of a director;
- g. any person on whose advice, directions or instructions a director is accustomed to act:
(Provided that nothing in sub-clauses (f) and (g) shall apply to the advice, directions or instructions given in a professional capacity);
- h. any company which is—
 - i. a holding, subsidiary including fellow Subsidiary or an associate company of such company;
 - ii. a subsidiary of a holding company to which it is also a subsidiary; or
 - iii. an investing company or the venturer of the company;

Explanation - For the purpose of this clause, “the investing company or the venturer of a company” means a body corporate whose investment in the company would result in the company becoming an associate company of the body corporate.

- i. A director other than an independent director or key managerial personnel of the holding company or his relative with reference to a company, shall be deemed to be a related party.
- j. any person or entity belonging to the promoter or promoter group of the Company ;
- k. any person or any entity, holding equity shares of 10% or more in the Company either directly or on a beneficial interest basis as provided under section 89 of the Companies Act, 2013, at any time, during the immediate preceding financial year;
- l. Any body corporate in which a director alone or in association with any other director, holds more than two per cent shareholding of that body corporate, or is a promoter, Chief Executive Officer of that body corporate.

In Addition to above as per Ind AS 24 Related Parties to include the following –

- m. Any person or a close member of that person’s family who:
 - i. has control or joint control of the Company;
 - ii. has significant influence over the Company; or





- iii. is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company;
- n. An entity –
 - i. which is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company;
 - ii. controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (m);
 - iii. in which person identified in m (i) has significant influence or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); or
 - iv. Any member of a group of which it is a part, providing key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company.
- o. An entity related to Company if –
 - i. Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - ii. One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

4.12“Related Party Transaction” shall have the same meaning as specified under the Act and Rules made thereunder and Regulation 2(1)(zc) of the SEBI LODR, as amended and shall mean a transaction involving a transfer of resources, services or obligations between :

- a) a 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
- b) a Company or any of its subsidiaries on one hand, and any other person or entity on the 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:

Provided that the following shall not be a related party transaction:

- (i) the issue of specified securities on a preferential basis, subject to compliance of the requirements under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;
- (ii) the following corporate actions which are uniformly applicable/offered to all shareholders in proportion to their shareholding:
 - payment of dividend;
 - subdivision or consolidation of securities;
 - issuance of securities by way of a rights issue or a bonus issue; and buy-back of securities]
 - buy-back of securities]
- (iii) ²[retail purchases from any listed entity or its subsidiary 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.]

Provided a related party with respect to brand usage or royalty shall be considered material if the transaction(s) to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceed(s) 5% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.

² Inserted by the SEBI (LODR) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2021, w.e.f. 13.12.2024





4.13“Relative”: means relative as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and includes anyone who is related to another in any of the following manner :

- a. members of a Hindu Undivided Family;
- b. husband and wife;
- c. father (including step-father);
- d. mother (including step-mother);
- e. son (including step-son);
- f. son's wife
- g. daughter;
- h. daughter's husband;
- i. brother (including step-brother); or
- j. sister (including step-sister)

4.14“Subsidiary Company” or “Subsidiary.. in relation to any other company (that is to say the holding company), means a company in which the holding company -

- i) controls the composition of the Board of Directors; or
- ii) exercises or controls more than one-half of the total voting power either at its own or together with one or more of its subsidiary companies.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause,-

- a) a company shall be deemed to be a subsidiary company of the holding company even if the control referred to in sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) is of another subsidiary company of the holding company;
- b) the composition of a company's Board of Directors shall be deemed to be controlled by another company if that other company by exercise of some power exercisable by it at its discretion can appoint or remove all or a majority of the Directors;
- c) the expression “Company” includes any body corporate.

4.15“Specified Related Party Transactions”: means the following transactions with Related Parties which are not in the Ordinary Course of Business of the Company or which are in the Ordinary Course of Business but not at arm's length:

- 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 or
- 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 or
- c. Leasing of property any kind amounting to ten per cent or more of turnover of the Company or
- d. Availing or rendering of any services, directly or through appointment of agent, amounting to ten percent or more of the turnover of the Company or

(The limit specified in clause (a) to (d) shall apply for transaction or transactions to be entered into either individually or taken together with the previous transactions during a financial year)





- e. Appointment to any office or place of profit in the Company, its subsidiary company or Associate Company at a monthly remuneration exceeding two and half lakh rupees; or
- f. Remuneration for underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives hereof, of the Company exceeding 1% of the Net Worth.

4.16 "Transaction" with a Related Party shall be construed to include any contract or arrangement or transaction, whether single or as a group of transactions and for the purpose of applying thresholds laid down in this Policy, it shall include previous transactions during the financial year with the Related Party.

4.17 "Annual Turnover" means the gross amount of revenue recognised in the profit and loss account from the sale, supply, or distribution of goods or on account of services rendered, or both, by a company during a preceding financial year.

INTERPRETATION:

Any term not defined in the Policy shall have the same meaning assigned to it under the Companies Act, 2013 or the Listing Regulations / SEBI Guidelines or relevant Indian Accounting Standards and preference should be given to the meaning assigned to such term under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations or Indian Accounting Standards as compared to other source of interpretation.

The Policy has been framed to maintain the highest standard of corporate governance and therefore interpretation of any matter in this Policy should be consistent with the objectives for introducing such requirements in the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations.

5. Related Party Transactions Policy

5.1 Identification of 'Related Party'

Every Director and KMP of the Company and its Subsidiaries / Joint Venture is responsible to declare/ disclose to the Company immediately at the time of appointment and upon any change in the status of his/ her Interest or Concern in any person or entity, that may cause him to be regarded as Related Party of the Company or Subsidiary or the Joint Venture in accordance with this Policy, on account of his being director or KMP of the Company. Such declaration shall include disclosure of his (and his relative's) Concern or Interest in any company or companies or bodies corporate, firms or Association of Persons, which shall include the shareholding, directorship, membership, partnership, promotership, Manager, CEO etc.

The Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer jointly shall identify persons or entities that would be regarded as Related Parties on account of their relationship as per point number 4.11 of this Policy on a quarterly basis based on the information available with them or after making enquiries as may be necessary.

Company Secretary / Chief Financial Officer will be responsible for preparing and maintaining a database of information pertaining to Related Parties. The database shall be updated whenever necessary and shall be reviewed quarterly by the Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer.

On the basis of the database appropriate mechanism within the organisation will be set up to assess Related Party Transaction / Specified Related Party Transactions / Material Related Party Transactions/ Transactions in the Ordinary Course of Business which are not on arm's length basis / Transactions which are not in the Ordinary Course of Business.

The Functional / Business Heads / Chief Financial Officer /Company Secretary shall have access to the mechanism and updated database.





5.2 Identification of potential 'Related Party Transaction'

Every Functional / Business Heads on the basis of the access provided to the mechanism and database of Related Party shall be responsible for providing prior notice to the Company Secretary of any potential Related Party Transaction.

After receipt of the notice, the Company Secretary shall make sure that the transactions to be entered are as per the policy on Related Party Transaction(s) approved by the Board and also verify the approval sought for such transaction by the Audit Committee /Board/ Shareholders, as applicable.

If the transaction to be entered is –

- a) Already approved by the Audit Committee/ Board/ Shareholder, as applicable and if it is within the limit of approval then the Company Secretary shall inform the respective Functional Head/ Business Head of the same and allow the transaction to proceed.
- b) Not already approved by the Audit Committee/ Board /Shareholders then the Compliance officer shall take necessary steps for prior approval of the transactions.

Any Related Party Transaction(s) approved by the Audit Committee/ Board/ Shareholders shall be informed to the concerned departments specifying the limit of approval.

Notice of all RPT(s) shall be given well in advance to the Board/Audit Committee along with adequate information as prescribed to be disclosed under the applicable law to enable the Board/Audit Committee to consider, review and approve the transaction(s).

5.3 Policy on Dealing with Related Party Transactions

5.3.1 Approval of Audit Committee:

All Related Party Transactions and subsequent material modifications shall require prior approval of the Audit Committee of the Company.

Explanation: Material modification will mean and include any modification to an existing Related Party Transaction having variance of 10% of the existing limit as sanctioned by the Audit Committee.

Provided that, only those members of the Audit Committee, who are Independent, shall approve Related Party Transactions. Any independent member of the Audit Committee who has a potential interest in any Related Party Transaction shall abstain from discussion and voting on the approval of the related party transaction.

Provided Further that

- a) A Related Party Transaction to which the subsidiary of Company is a party but the Company is not a party, shall require prior approval of the Audit Committee of the Company only if the value of such transaction whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year exceeds 10% of the annual standalone turnover, as per the last audited financial statements of the subsidiary.
- b) Prior approval of the Audit Committee of the Company shall not be required for a Related Party Transaction to which the listed subsidiary is a party but the Company is not a party, if regulation 23 and regulation 15(2) of these regulations are applicable to such listed subsidiary.

Explanation : For Related Party Transaction of unlisted subsidiaries of listed subsidiaries as referred to in (b) above, the prior approval of the Audit Committee of the listed subsidiary shall suffice]





- c) [Remuneration and sitting fees paid by the Company or its Subsidiary to its Director, Key Managerial Personnel, or Senior Management except who is a part of Promoter and Promoter Group shall not require approval of the audit committee provided that the same is not material in terms of Reg. 23 (1) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015].

5.3.2 The Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for Related Party Transactions proposed to be entered into by the Company subject to the following conditions:

- a. The Audit Committee shall lay down the criteria for granting the omnibus approval in line with the Policy and such approval shall be applicable in respect of transactions which are repetitive in nature.
- b. The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself regarding the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the Company.
- c. Such omnibus approval shall specify/ contain /indicate the following:
 - i. the name(s) of the Related Party, nature of transaction, duration/period of transaction, maximum amount of transactions that shall be entered into,
 - ii. the indicative base price / current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price if any ; (for example, +/- 5%); and
 - iii. such other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit

Where the need for Related Party Transaction cannot be foreseen and aforesaid details are not available, Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for such transactions subject to their value not exceeding rupees 1(one) Crore per transaction.

⁴ [The Company shall provide the Audit Committee with the information as specified in the Industry Standards on "Minimum information to be provided for review of the Audit Committee and shareholders for approval of a Related Party Transaction", while placing any proposal for review and approval of an RPT]

- d. Related Party Transactions, approved by the Audit Committee under its omnibus approval, will be presented to and be noted by the Board.
- e. Audit Committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the details of Related Party Transactions entered into by the Company pursuant to each of the omnibus approval given.
- f. Such omnibus approval shall be valid for a period not exceeding one financial year and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of such financial year.

In case of any transaction in respect of selling or disposing of the undertaking of the Company, specific approval of Audit committee shall be taken and not as an omnibus approval.

Any transaction other than transactions referred to in section 188 of Companies Act, 2013/ Specified Transactions where the Audit Committee does not approve the transaction, it shall make its recommendations to the Board.

⁵ [The management of the Company shall provide the Audit Committee with the information, as specified in Para 4 of ISF Standards on RPT, while placing any proposal for review and approval of a RPT. While collecting and collating the information, the management shall take into account the provisions of Para 3 of the ISF Standards on RPT which inter – alia includes :

- Certificates from the CEO or CFO or any other KMP of the Company and from every director of the Company who is also promoter ("promoter director") to the effect that:
 - (i) the RPTs to be entered into are not prejudicial to the interest of public shareholders; and

³ Inserted by SEBI (LODR) (Third Amendment) Regulations 2024 w.e.f. 13.12.2024

⁴ Inserted pursuant to SEBI Circular dated 14.02.2025. Effective from 01.07.2025.

⁵ Inserted by SEBI Circular dated 14.12.2025. Effective from 01.07.2025





- (ii) the terms and conditions of the RPT are not unfavorable to the listed entity, compared to the terms and conditions, had similar transactions been entered into with an unrelated party.

The minimum information shall be placed before the Audit Committee in the manner as per the applicability matrix provided in Annexure B].

5.3.3 5.3.3 Prior approval of Audit Committee shall not be required in following cases –

- a. transactions entered into between two public sector companies;
- b. transactions entered into between a holding company and its wholly owned subsidiary whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.
- c. transactions entered into between two wholly-owned subsidiaries of the listed holding company, whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.

5.3.4 ⁶ [Ratification by Audit Committee:

The Audit Committee members, who are independent directors, may ratify Related Party Transactions within three months from the date of the transaction or in the immediate next meeting of the Audit Committee, whichever is earlier, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) 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 rupees one crore;
- (ii) the transaction is not material as per Regulation 23(1) of the regulations;
- (iii) rationale for inability to seek prior approval for the transaction shall be placed before the Audit Committee at the time of seeking ratification;
- (iv) the details of ratification shall be disclosed along with the disclosures of Related Party Transactions in terms of the provisions of Regulation 23(9) of regulation;
- (v) any other condition as specified by the Audit Committee:

Provided that failure to seek ratification of the Audit Committee shall render the transaction voidable at the option of the Audit Committee and if the transaction is with a Related Party to any director, or is authorised by any other director, the director(s) concerned shall indemnify the listed entity against any loss incurred by it.]

5.3.5 Approval of the Shareholders of the Company

If the transactions with the Related Parties are in the Ordinary Course of Business and at arm's length, approval of Board of Directors of the Company will not be required; nevertheless, every contract or arrangement in respect of such transactions shall be referred to in the Board's report to the shareholders along with justification for entering into such contract or arrangement. However, if any of the transactions is not in the Ordinary Course of Business or is in the Ordinary Course of Business but not at arm's length or is a Material Related Party Transaction, then approval of the Board of Directors will be required by way of resolution passed at a meeting of the Board (and shareholders, in line with paragraph 5.3.5, as the case may be) and also subject to the following conditions:

The agenda of the Board Meeting at which the resolution is proposed to be moved shall disclose:

- a. the name of the Related Party and the nature of relationship;
- b. the nature, duration of the contract and particulars of the contract or arrangement;
- c. the material terms of the contract or arrangement including the value, if any;
- d. any advance paid or received for the contract or arrangement, if any;

⁶ Inserted by the SEBI (LODR) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2024 w.e.f. 13.12.2024.





- e. the manner of determining the pricing and other commercial terms, both included as part of contract and not considered as part of the contract;
- f. whether all factors relevant to the contract have been considered, if not, the details of factors not considered with the rationale for not considering those factors; and
- g. any other information relevant or important for the board to take a decision on the proposed transaction.

Where any director is interested in any contract or arrangement with a Related Party, such director shall not be present at the meeting during discussions on the subject matter of the resolution relating to such contract or arrangement.

5.3.6 Approval of the Shareholders of the Company

All Material Related Party Transactions and subsequent material modifications as defined by the Audit Committee will require prior approval of the shareholders of the Company by way of a resolution and no Related Party shall vote to approve such resolutions whether the entity is a Related Party to the particular transaction or not.

Prior approval of the shareholders of the Company shall not be required for a Related Party Transaction to which the listed subsidiary is a party but the Company is not a party, if regulation 23 and sub-regulation (2) of regulation 15 of Securities and Exchange Board Of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements Regulations, 2015) these regulations are applicable to such listed subsidiary.

Explanation : For Related Party Transactions of unlisted subsidiaries of a Company as referred above, the prior approval of the shareholders of the listed subsidiary shall suffice.

However, Shareholders approval shall not be required in following cases –

- a. transactions entered into between a holding company and its wholly owned subsidiary whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval;
- b. transactions entered into between two wholly-owned subsidiaries of the listed holding company, whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.

All Specified Related Party Transactions (i.e., Transactions that are not in the Ordinary Course of Business of the Company or which are in the Ordinary Course of business but not at arm's length) will require prior approval of the shareholders of the Company by way of a resolution.

No member of the Company shall vote on such resolution, to approve any contract or arrangement which may be entered into by the company, if such member is a Related Party.

5.4 Dealing with Related Party Transactions - not in line with this Policy

5.4.1 In case transaction involving any amount not exceeding one crore rupees is entered into by a director or officer of the company without obtaining the approval of the Audit Committee and it is not ratified by the Audit Committee within three months from the date of the transaction, such transaction shall be voidable at the option of the Audit Committee and if the transaction is with the Related Party to any director or is authorised by any other director, the director concerned shall indemnify the Company against any loss incurred by it.

5.4.2 Where any specified Related Party Transaction or Material Related Party Transaction is entered into by a director or any other employee, without obtaining the consent of the Board or approval by a resolution in the general meeting and if it 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 such transaction it shall be voidable at the option of the Board or, as the case may be, of the shareholders and if the transaction 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.





6. Implementation

This Policy shall be deemed to have come into force from April 1, 2025 and shall remain in force unless amended or repealed.

The Management of the Company shall determine the procedure to be followed in order to comply with the Policy and the same will be communicated to all concerned employees and other persons concerned with the Company.

7. Disclosure Of Policy

Board's Report:

Every contract or arrangement entered with Related Parties to which Sub section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act 2013 is applicable shall be referred to in the Board's Report to the shareholders along with the justification for entering into such contract or arrangements.

Quarterly Report on Corporate Governance:

Details of all Material Related Party Transactions shall be disclosed quarterly along with the compliance report on corporate governance.

Disclosure to Stock Exchange:

The Company shall submit to the Stock Exchanges disclosures of Related Party Transactions in the format as specified by the SEBI from time to time, and publish the same on its website:

The Company shall make such disclosures every six months on the date of publication of its standalone and consolidated financial results with effect from April 1, 2023.

⁷[Provided further that the remuneration and sitting fees paid by the Company or its subsidiary to its director, key managerial personnel or senior management, except who is part of promoter or promoter group, shall not require disclosure under Regulation 23(9) of LODR Regulations, provided that the same is not material in terms of the provisions of Regulation 23 (1) of LODR Regulation]

Company's Website:

The Company shall disclose this Policy on its website and a web link thereto shall be provided in the Annual Report.

⁷ Inserted by the SEBI (LODR) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2024 w.e.f. 13.12.2024.





8. Amendments And Review

8.4 Statutory Updates

This Policy shall be considered as updated automatically, without any formal approval, to the extent it needs to be aligned with any change in law. An update thereon would be reported to the Audit Committee and Board of Directors.

8.5 Other updates

All major procedural updates shall be effective only, if those are carried out after the review and approval of the Board of Directors through Audit Committee.

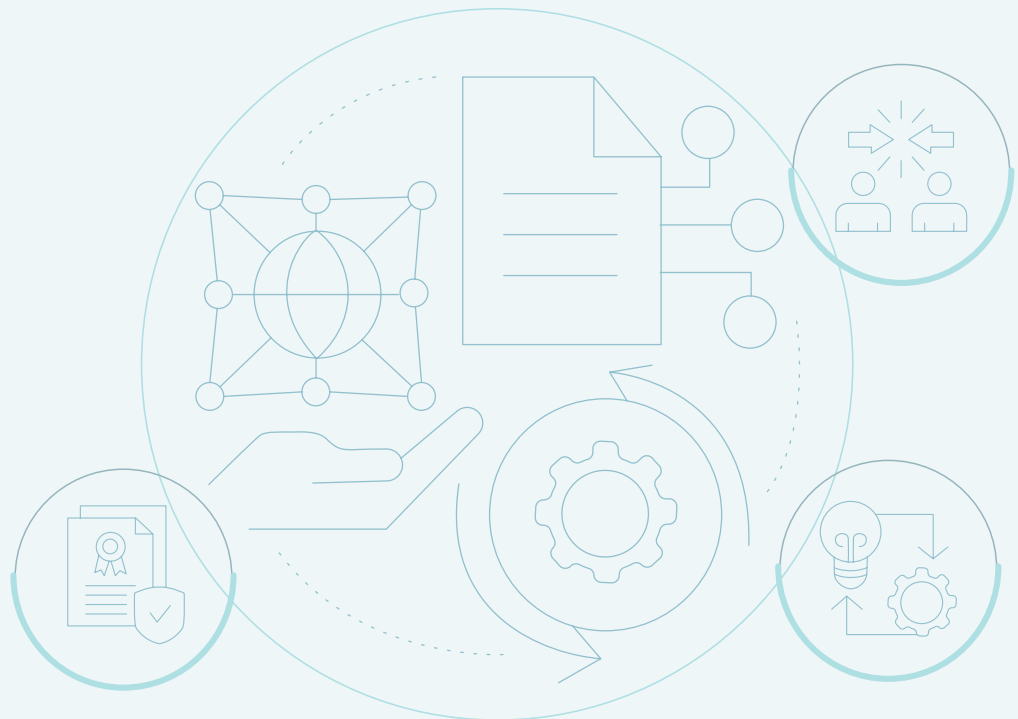
8.6 [Review]

The policy shall be reviewed by the Board of Directors at least once every three years and updated accordingly.

The policy may be reviewed by the Board on need base as well.

9. Other Notes

- 9.1** Applicability of procedural requirements will be determined at the time of entering into a contract / arrangement.
- 9.2** During pendency / duration of a contact or arrangement, if an unrelated party becomes, Related Party, this will be presumed merely a 'Change in Circumstances' and Transactions will continue to be considered as if they are with unrelated party until and unless there is any change in the terms and conditions of the respective contract / arrangement governing such Transaction.





Annexure



MATRIX FOR APPROVAL OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION(S)

Nature	Identified RPT	Approving Authority			Threshold
		AC	BOD	Share-holders	
A. In Ordinary Course of Business + Arm's Length	All Related Party Transactions	✓	✗	✗	AC Approval: Without any Limit BOD Approval: 1) Material RPT & 2) Noting of AC approved RPT Shareholder Approval: Material RPT
B. RPT: Not in Ordinary Course of Business and/or Not at Arm's Length Basis	Sale, purchase or supply of any goods or material	✓	✓	✓	> 10% T/O
	Selling or otherwise disposing of or buying property of any kind	✓	✓	✓	> 10% NW
	Leasing of property of any kind	✓	✓	✓	> 10% T/O
	Availing or rendering of any services	✓	✓	✓	> 10% T/O
	Appointment of any agent for purchase or sale of goods, materials, services or property	✓	✓	✓	> 10% T/O
	Such Related Party's appointment to any office or place of profit in the Company its subsidiary company or associate company	✓	✓	✓	>250,000 pm
	Remuneration for Underwriting the subscription of securities of the Company	✓	✓	✓	> 1 % NW
	NW= Net Worth T/O= Annual Turnover The Turnover or Net worth referred above shall be computed on the basis of the audited financial statements of the preceding financial year				
C. Material RPT	All Material Related Party Transactions (individually or Taken together with any Related Party)	✓	✓	✓	>10 % of Annual Consolidated T/O
	Transaction involving payments made with respect to brand usage or royalty	✓	✓	✓	5 % of Annual Consolidated T/O





Annexure



[APPLICABILITY MATRIX FOR THE MANNER IN WHICH MINIMUM INFORMATION SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE AUDIT COMMITTEE/SHAREHOLDERS]

Applicability of these Standards:

1. Material RPT as defined under Regulation 23(1) & (1A) of the LODR Regulations.
2. Transaction(s) with a Related Party, where the transaction(s) to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceed lower of the following:\
 - a. 2% of turnover, as per the last audited consolidated financial statements of the listed entity;
 - b. 2% of net worth, as per the last audited consolidated financial statements of the listed entity, except in case the arithmetic value of the net worth is negative;
 - c. 5% of the average of absolute value of profit or loss after tax, as per the last three audited consolidated financial statements of the listed entity.
3. These Standards shall be applicable in respect of RPTs entered into by the Listed Entity on or after July 01, 2025, as per the following applicability matrix:

Applicability Matrix

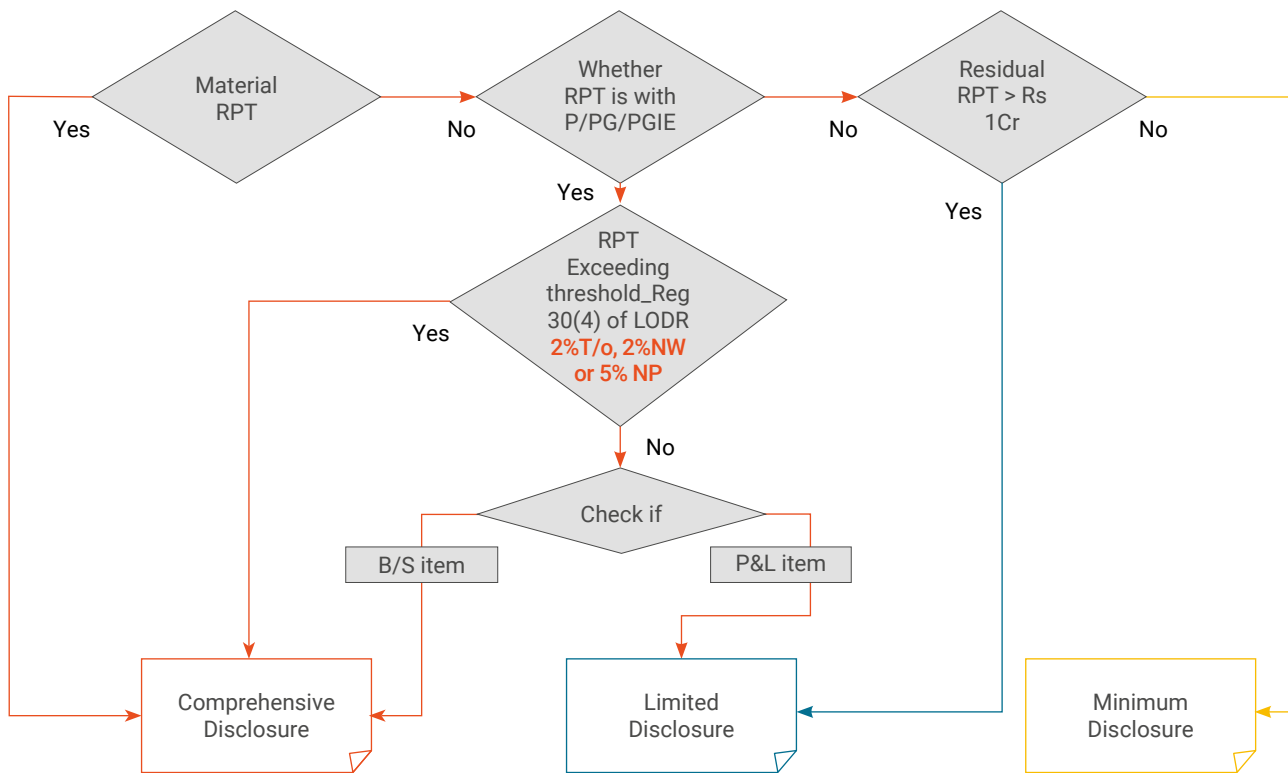
Type of Transaction	Threshold	Balance Sheet / P&L Items	Approvals Required	Disclosure Requirement
Material RPT	As provided above in sub-para (1)	Both	Audit Committee + Shareholders	Comprehensive Disclosure
Other RPT, but which is with [promoter or promoter group or person/ entity in which promoter or promoter group has concern or interest]⁸	Exceed the threshold provided above in subpara (2)	Balance sheet items	Audit Committee	Comprehensive Disclosure
		P&L Items		Comprehensive Disclosure
	Less than the threshold as provided above in sub-para (2)	Balance sheet items	Audit Committee	Comprehensive Disclosure
		P&L Items		Limited Disclosure
Residual RPT	Transaction(s) with a Related Party to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year exceeding Rs. one crore	Both	Audit Committee	Limited Disclosure
	Transaction(s) with a related party to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year less than Rs. one crore			Minimum Disclosure

⁸ Note - Promoter or promoter group shall be deemed to be concerned or interested in any person, if they in any way, whether directly or indirectly—

(a) where the person is a body corporate, holds more than 2% shareholding or voting rights of that body corporate, or is a promoter, managing director, manager, Chief Executive Officer of that body corporate; or

(b) where the person is a firm or other entity, the promoter(s) or the promoter group is a partner, owner or member, as the case may be.





Disclosures :

Comprehensive disclosures:

All disclosures as specified in Para 4 of ISF Standards on RPT, as applicable to relevant RPT.

Limited disclosures:

All disclosures as specified in Para 4 of ISF Standards on RPT, as applicable to relevant RPT, except the following:

1. B(2): Rows 13 to 17;
2. B(3): Rows 31 & 32 (In both rows, provide information for the previous financial year instead of the last three financial years);
3. B(4): Row 43; and
4. B(8): Rows 78, 79, 84 & 86.

Minimum disclosures:

All disclosures as specified in Rows A(1), A(2), A(4), A(5) and B(1) of Para 4 of ISF Standards on RPT, as applicable to relevant RPT.



Tower-C, 4th Floor, Embassy 247, Lal Bahadur Shastri Rd,
Gandhi Nagar, Vikhroli West, Mumbai, Maharashtra India- 400083