

RDB RASAYANS LTD

POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to Regulation 23 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and as amended from time to time, Related Party Transactions (herein referred to as “RTPs”) can present a potential or actual conflict of interest which may be against the best interest of the company and its shareholders. Approvals for RTPs as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”) read with the Rules made there under and Regulation 23 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“Regulation 23”) and as amended from time to time, RDB Rasayans Limited (herein referred to as “the Company”) has formulated guidelines for identification of related parties and the proper conduct and documentation of all related party transactions.

Also the company is required to formulate a policy on materiality of related party transactions and dealing with related party transactions in accordance with SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015. This Policy has been adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company based on recommendations of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee shall review the Policy at regular intervals and make necessary changes, if any, as may be required from time to time.

The objective of this Policy is to set out

1. the materiality thresholds for related party transactions and;
2. the manner of dealing with the transactions between the Company and its related parties as per the applicable laws;

1. DEFINITIONS

- 1.1 “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;
- 1.2 “Ordinary course of business”** means the usual transactions, customs and practices undertaken by the Company to conduct its business operations and activities 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;
- 1.3 “Relative”** means persons as defined in Section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules prescribed thereunder;
- 1.4 “Related Party”** have the meaning as defined in Section 2(76) of Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the Securities and Exchange Board Of India (Listing Obligations And Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended;
- 1.5 “Related Party Transaction”** means transaction as defined in clause (zc) of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 2 of the Listing Regulations;
- 1.6 “Material Related Party Transaction”** means a transaction with a Related Party if the transaction / transactions to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds 10% (ten percent) of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company. In case of payment to

a Related Party for brand usage or royalty the materiality threshold will be 2% (two percent) of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company;

1.7 “Key Managerial Personnel” or “KMP” shall have the meaning as defined in the Companies Act 2013 and as amended from time to time;

Any other term not defined herein shall have the same meaning as defined in the Companies Act, 2013, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 or any other applicable law or regulation and as amended from time to time.

2. MATERIALITY THRESHOLDS

Regulation 23 of the SEBI Listing Regulations requires a company to provide materiality thresholds for transactions beyond which approval of the shareholders through resolution will be required. None of the related parties of a company shall vote to approve on such resolution irrespective of whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not (RP's can cast only negative vote to reject the shareholders resolution on material RPT).

3. MANNER OF DEALING WITH RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

3.1 IDENTIFICATION OF RELATED PARTIES

The Company shall identify related parties in accordance with Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rules framed there under and Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

3.2 FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED WHILE GRANTING APPROVAL TO RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Audit Committee/Board will consider the following factors, among others, to the extent relevant to the RPT while granting the approval-

- Whether the terms of the RPT are fair and on arm's length basis to the Company and would apply on the same basis if the transaction did not involve a Related Party;
- Whether there are any compelling business reasons for the Company to enter into the RPT and the nature of alternative transactions, if any;
- Whether the RPT would affect the independence of an Independent Director;
- Whether the transaction qualifies to be a transaction in ordinary course of business;
- Whether the transaction is in the interest of the Company;
- Whether the RPT would present an improper conflict of interest for any director or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company, taking into account the terms and size of the transaction, the purpose and timing of the transaction, the direct or indirect nature of the transaction, Key Managerial Personnel's or other Related Party's interest in the transaction.

3.3 PROCEDURE FOR APPROVAL OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

Identification of Potential Related Party Transactions

Each director and Key Managerial Personnel is required to give notice of disclosure of interest under section 184 of the Companies Act 2013, along with their list of relatives to the Company. The

Company shall collate the data and shall at all times ensure that no transaction is entered into with any Related Party without requisite approvals.

Further each director, KMP is also responsible for providing notice to the Board or Audit Committee of any potential RPT involving him or her or his or her relative, including any additional information about the transaction that Board/Audit Committee may reasonably request.

Approval of the Audit Committee

A. All related party transactions require prior approval of the Audit Committee. However, the Company may obtain omnibus approval from the Audit Committee for such transactions, subject to compliances with the following conditions:

- a. The Audit Committee shall, after obtaining approval of the Board of Directors, specify the criteria for granting the omnibus approval in line with the Policy and such approval which shall include the following namely:
 - i. Maximum value of the transaction, in aggregate, which can be allowed under the omnibus route in a year;
 - ii. The maximum value per transaction which can be allowed;
 - iii. extent and manner of disclosures to be made to the audit committee at the time of seeking omnibus approval
 - iv. review, at such intervals as the Audit Committee may deem fit, related party transaction entered into by the company pursuant to each omnibus approval made;
 - v. transactions which cannot be subject to the omnibus approval by the Audit Committee
- b. The Audit Committee shall consider the following factors while specifying the criteria for making omnibus approval, namely:-
 - i. repetitiveness of the transactions (in past or in future);
 - ii. justification for the need of omnibus approval
- c. The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself regarding the need for such omnibus approval for transactions of repetitive nature and that such approval is in the interest of the company;
- d. The omnibus approval shall provide details of (i) the name/s of the related party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum aggregated value of the particular type of transaction that can be entered into, (ii) basis of arriving at the indicative base price / current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price if any and (iii) such other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit.

Provided that where the need for related party transactions 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 crore per transaction.

- e. The Audit Committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the aggregated value and other details of related party transactions transacted into by the company pursuant to the omnibus

approval given;

- f. Such omnibus approval shall be valid for a period not exceeding one financial year and shall require fresh approval after expiry of such financial year.
- g. Omnibus approval shall not be made for transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the undertaking of the company.
- h. Any other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit

B. In compliance to the approval of the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee of the Company has specified following criteria for granting omnibus approval:

- a. The maximum value of the transactions, in aggregate, which can be allowed under omnibus route in a year will be 30% of the annual consolidated turnover of the company as per last its audited financial statements.
- b. While assessing a proposal put up before the Audit Committee / Board for approval, the Audit Committee / Board may review the following documents / seek the following information from the management in order to determine if the transaction is in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length or not:
- c. Nature of the transaction i.e. details of goods or property to be acquired / transferred or services to be rendered / availed (including transfer of resources) – including description of functions to be performed, risks to be assumed and assets to be employed under the proposed transaction;
 - i. Key terms (such as price and other commercial terms contemplated under the arrangement) of the proposed transaction, including value and quantum;
 - ii. Key covenants (non-commercial) as per the draft of the proposed agreement / contract to be entered into for such transaction;
 - iii. Special terms covered / to be covered in separate letters or undertakings or any other special or sub arrangement forming part of a composite transaction;
 - iv. Benchmarking information that may have a bearing on the arm's length basis analysis, such as:
 - 1. market analysis, research report, industry trends, business strategies, financial forecasts, etc.;
 - 2. third party comparable, valuation reports, price publications including stock exchange and commodity market quotations;
 - 3. management assessment of pricing terms and business justification for the proposed transaction;
 - 4. comparative analysis, if any, of other such transaction entered into by the company.
- d. The Audit Committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the details of related party transactions entered by the company pursuant to each omnibus approval given
- e. Transaction of following nature will not be subject to the omnibus approval of the Audit

Committee:

1. Transactions which are not at arm's length or not in the ordinary course of business
2. Transactions which are not repetitive in nature
3. Transactions exceeding materiality thresholds as laid down in of the Policy
4. Transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the undertaking of the company
5. Financial Transactions eg. Loan to related parties, Inter Corporate Deposits, subscriptions to bond, debenture or preference shares issued by the related parties, corporate guarantee given/received from related parties
6. Any other transaction the Audit Committee may deem not fit for omnibus approval

4. Approval of the Board of Directors of the Company

As per the provisions of Section 188 of the Act, all kinds of transactions specified under the said Section and which are not in the ordinary course of business or not at arm's length basis, are placed before the Board for its approval.

In addition to the above, the following kinds of transactions with related parties are also placed before the Board for its approval:

- a) Transactions which may be in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis, but which are as per the policy determined by the Board from time to time (i.e. value threshold and/or other parameters) require Board approval in addition to Audit Committee approval;
- b) Transactions in respect of which the Audit Committee is unable to determine whether or not they are in the ordinary course of business and/or at arm's length basis and decides to refer the same to the Board for approval;
- c) Transactions which are in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis, but which as per Audit Committee requires Board approval
- d) Transactions meeting the materiality thresholds laid down in of the Policy, which are intended to be placed before the shareholders for approval.

5. Approval of the Shareholders of the Company

All the transactions with related parties exceeding the materiality thresholds, laid down in the Policy, are placed before the shareholders for approval. For this purpose, none of the related parties of the Company shall vote to approve on such shareholders' resolution irrespective of whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not. (RP's can cast only negative vote to reject the shareholders resolution on material RPT).

In addition to the above, all kinds of transactions specified under Section 188 of the Act which (a) are not at Arm's Length or not in the ordinary course of business; and (b) exceed the thresholds laid down in Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 are placed before the shareholders for its approval.

However, the requirement of shareholders' approval for Material Related Party Transactions shall not be applicable for the following cases:

- transactions in respect of a resolution plan approved under section 31 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) 2016, subject to the event being disclosed to recognized stock exchange within one day of the resolution plan being approved.
- transactions entered into between the company and its wholly owned subsidiary whose accounts are consolidated with the company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval

6. Disclosure

Appropriate disclosures as required under the Laws shall be made in its Annual Return, Boards' Report and at such other places and to the Stock Exchanges on which equity shares of the Company are listed and such other authority as may be prescribed under the Laws.

7. General

The Policy would be subject to revision/amendment in accordance with the Laws. The Audit Committee shall review the Policy on periodical basis and may amend or modify the Policy accordingly, from time to time.

However, the Board of Directors reserves its right to amend or modify the policy in whole or in part, at any time without assigning any reason whatsoever.