

POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSCATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Related party transactions can present a potential or actual conflict of interest which may be against the best interest of the company and its shareholders. Approval of related party transactions is prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”) read with the Companies (Meetings of Boards and its Powers Rules) Rules.

Also, SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015_ requires a company to formulate a policy on materiality of related party transactions and dealing with related party transactions.

In light of the above, Garodia Chemicals Limited (“the Company”) has formulated guidelines for identification of related parties and the proper conduct and documentation of all related party transactions.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this Policy is to set out the manner of dealing with the transactions between the Company and its related parties based on the Act, SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and any other laws and regulations as may be applicable to the Company.

DEFINITIONS

- **“Related Party”**, with reference to a Company, shall have the same meaning as defined in Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.
- **“Related Party Transaction”** (RPT) means –
 - for the purpose of the Act, specified transaction mentioned in clause (a) to (g) of sub-section 1 of Section 188;
 - for the purpose of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, any transaction involving any Related Party which is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a company and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.
- **“Arm’s length transaction (‘ALP’)”** means a transaction between two related parties that is conducted as if they were unrelated, so that there is no conflict of interest.

- A "**transaction**" with a related party shall be construed to include single transaction or a group of transactions in a contract.

PROCEDURE FOR APPROVAL OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Approval of the Audit Committee

The Company shall not enter into any contract or arrangement with a Related Party without the approval of the Audit Committee. Prior approval of the Audit Committee shall be obtained for all Related Party Transactions.

Omnibus approval

The Audit Committee may, in the interest of the conduct of affairs of the Company, grant omnibus approval for Related Party Transactions that are repetitive in nature, subject to the following conditions:

- a) The name/s of the related party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum amount of transaction that can be entered into;
- b) The indicative base price / current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price, if any; and
- c) Such other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit.

However, in case of related party transactions which cannot be foreseen and where the above details are not available, Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval provided the value does not exceed Rs.1 Crore per transaction;

Such omnibus approval shall be valid for a period of one year and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of one year.

Review of approvals

The 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.

Assessment for approval

While assessing a proposal put up before the Audit Committee / Board for approval, the Audit Committee / Board may review such documents and seek such information as it deems necessary from the management in order to determine if the transaction is in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length or not.

Approval of Board of Directors or of shareholders the Company

In the event any contract or arrangement with a related party is not in the ordinary course of business or at arm's length, the Company shall comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder and obtain approval of the Board or its shareholders, as applicable, for such contract or arrangement.

All material related party transactions, other than those with exempted Wholly Owned Subsidiaries will be placed for approval of the shareholders of the Company. A transaction with a related party is considered material if the transaction / transactions to be entered into, either individually or taken together with previous transactions with such related party during a financial year, exceeds ten percent of the annual consolidated turnover as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.

DISCLOSURES

The Company shall disclose, in the Board's report, transactions prescribed in Section 188(1) of the Act with related parties, which are not in ordinary course of business or arm's length basis along with the justification for entering into such transaction.

REVIEW

The Audit Committee will review the Policy annually, which will include an assessment of the effectiveness of the Policy. The Audit Committee will discuss any revisions that may be required and recommend any such revisions to the Board for approval.
