
MEDIA MATRIX WORLDWIDE LIMITED
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POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

1. PREAMBLE

The Board of Directors (the "Board") of Media Matrix Worldwide Limited (the "Company") has adopted this Policy upon the recommendation of the Audit Committee and the said Policy includes the materiality threshold and the manner of dealing with Related Party Transactions ("Policy") in compliance with the requirements of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 23 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. Amendments, from time to time, to the Policy, if any, shall be considered by the Board based on the recommendations of the Audit Committee.

This Policy applies to transactions between the Company and one or more of its 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 transactions between the Company and any of its Related Parties in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations as may be amended from time to time.

The provisions of this Policy are designed to govern the approval process and disclosure requirements to ensure transparency in the conduct of Related Party Transactions in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders and to comply with the statutory provisions in this regard.

3. DEFINITIONS

"Act" shall mean the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder amended from time to time.

"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.

"Associate Company", in relation to another company, means a company in which that other company has a significant influence, but which is not a subsidiary company of the company having such influence and includes a joint venture company.

For the purpose of this clause:

(a) the expression "significant influence" means control of at least 20% of total voting power or control of or participation in business decisions under an agreement;

(b) the expression "joint venture" means a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

"Audit Committee or Committee" means the Committee of the Board constituted from time to time under the provisions of Regulation 23 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations") and Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013.

"Board" means the Board of Directors as defined under the Companies Act, 2013.

"Company" means Media Matrix Worldwide Limited.

"Industry Standards" shall mean the Industry Standards framed by the Industry Standards Forum consisting of ASSOCHAM, CII and FICCI under the aegis of the Stock Exchanges, on "Minimum information to be provided for Review of the Audit Committee and Shareholders for Approval of Related Party Transaction (RPT)" as notified by SEBI vide its circular dated February 14, 2025.

"Key Managerial Personnel" means Key Managerial Personnel as defined under Section 2(51) of the Act read with Regulation 2(o) of the Listing Regulations as amended from time to time.

"Material Related Party Transaction/ Material RPT" means such transactions as prescribed in the Act or the Listing Regulations, as may be applicable.

Material RPT as per Regulation 23 of the Listing Regulations

1. Transaction(s) to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions with a related party during the financial year exceeds Rs.1000 Crore or 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company, which ever is lower.
2. Transactions involving payments made to a related party with respect to brand usage or royalty, if individually or taken together with the previous transactions during a financial year exceeds 5 % of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.

Material RPT as per Section 188 of the Act read with Rule 15 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014

Nature of Transactions	Materiality Threshold for the Transactions
Sale, purchase, supply of any goods or materials, directly or through agent	Amounting to 10% or more of the Turnover of the Company.
Selling or otherwise disposal of or buying property of any kind directly or through agent	Amounting to 10% or more of 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 services directly or through agent	Amounting to 10% or more of Turnover of the Company
The limits specified above shall apply for transaction/ transactions individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year.	
Appointment to any office or place of profit in the Company, its subsidiary company or associate company	Monthly remuneration exceeding Rs.2,50,000/-.
Remuneration for underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof of the Company.	Exceeding 1% of the Net worth

The Turnover or Net worth referred above shall be computed on the basis of the audited financial statements of the preceding financial year.

“Material Modifications” a subsequent modification of transaction with a related party which is already approved as per this Policy, shall be considered as material, if the transaction(s) to be modified is either exceeding the materiality threshold under this Policy or having an upward variation of fifteen percent or more in the already approved value, during a financial year.

“Ordinary Course of Business” for the purpose of this policy will cover the business of the Company and its Group, usual transactions, customs and practices of a business including incidental and/ or facilitative activities of the Business of the Company and its Group.

The following factors have been considered for determination of whether the transactions are in the ordinary course of business:

- a) Objects of the Company permit the activities undertaken;
- b) There is a historical practice to conduct such activities;
- c) A pattern of frequency to conduct such activities over a period of time; and
- d) The transactions are common in industrial practice.

“Related Party” means related party as defined under Section 2(76) of the Act and Regulation 2(zb) of the Listing Regulations. Related Party includes:

- i. A Director or his Relative;
- ii. A KMP or his Relative;
- iii. A Firm, in which director, manager or his Relative is a partner;
- iv. A Private Company, in which director, manager or his Relative is a member or director;
- v. A Public Company, in which director or manager is a director and holds along with his Relatives, more than 2% of its paid-up share capital;
- vi. Anybody corporate whose Board of Directors, Managing Director or Manager is accustomed to act in accordance with the advice, directions or instructions of a director or a manager;
- vii. Any person on whose advice, directions or instructions a director or manager is accustomed to act;
- viii. Anybody corporate which is:
 - a holding, subsidiary or an associate company of the Company; or
 - a subsidiary of a holding company to which it is also a subsidiary; or
 - an investing company or the venturer of the company

“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.

- ix. A Director other than an Independent Director or KMP of the holding company or his relative.
- x. any person or entity forming a part of the promoter or promoter group of the listed entity; or
- xi. any person or any entity, holding equity shares:
 - a) of twenty per cent or more; or
 - b) of ten per cent or more, with effect from April 1, 2023;

in the listed entity 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;

“Related Party Transaction” means any transaction as defined in Regulation 2(1)(zc) and Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, between the Company and any Related Party for transfer of resources, services or obligations between:

- (i) a listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on one hand and a related party of the listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on the other hand; or
- (ii) a listed entity 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 listed entity or any of its subsidiaries, with effect from April 1, 2023,

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.

Further, in terms of Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, the following Transaction(s) between the Company and any Related Party, shall be Related Party Transactions:–

- a. Sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials directly or through appointment of agent;
- b. Selling or otherwise disposing of, or buying property of any kind directly or through appointment of agent;
- c. Leasing of property of any kind;
- d. Availing or rendering of any services directly or through appointment of agent;
- e. Such related party's appointment to any office or place of profit in the Company, its subsidiary Company or associate Company;
- f. Underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof, of the Company. (The above is

an indicative list and not an exhaustive one).

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

- (a) 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;
- (b) the following corporate actions which are uniformly applicable/offered to all shareholders in proportion to their shareholding:
 - i. payment of dividend;
 - ii. subdivision or consolidation of securities;
 - iii. issuance of securities by way of a rights issue or a bonus issue; and
 - iv. buy-back of securities.
- (c) acceptance of fixed deposits by banks/Non-Banking Finance Companies at the terms uniformly applicable/offered to all shareholders/public, subject to disclosure of the same along with the disclosure of related party transactions every six months to the stock exchange(s), in the format as specified by the SEBI;
- (d) acceptance of current account deposits and saving account deposits by banks in compliance with the directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India or any other central bank in the relevant jurisdiction from time to time;

Explanation: For the purpose of clauses (c) and (d) above, acceptance of deposits includes payment of interest thereon.

- (e) 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:

“Relative” means a relative as defined under Section 2(77) of the Act read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Specification of Definitions Details) Rules, 2014. Relatives include anyone who is related in any of the following manner: –

- a. Members of a Hindu undivided family;
- b. Husband or 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).

The terms **Director, Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary**, shall have the same meaning as assigned under the Companies Act, 2013.

4. POLICY

All related party transactions and subsequent material modifications shall require prior approval of the Audit Committee of the Company:

The Audit Committee shall review and approve all Related Party Transactions based on this Policy.

Provided that only those members of the Audit Committee, who are independent directors, shall approve related party transactions.

Provided further that:

- (a) the Audit Committee of the Company shall define **“material modifications”**, from time to time and disclose it as part of this Policy;
- (b) a related party transaction 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 of the annual consolidated turnover, as per the last audited financial statements of the Company;
- (c) with effect from April 1, 2023, a related party transaction 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 of the annual standalone turnover, as per the last audited financial statements of the subsidiary;
- (d) prior approval of the Audit Committee of the Company shall not be required for a related party transaction to which the listed subsidiary, if any, is a party but the Company, is not a party, if Regulation 23 and sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 15 of the SEBI Listing Regulations are applicable to such listed subsidiary.

- (e) remuneration and sitting fees paid by the listed entity or its subsidiary(ies) to its director(s), key managerial personnel(s) or senior management, except who is part of promoter or promoter group, shall not require approval of the audit committee provided that the same is not material in terms of the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 23 of the SEBI Listing Regulations.
- (f) The members of the audit committee, 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:
- 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;
 - the transaction is not material in terms of the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 23 of the SEBI Listing Regulations;
 - rationale for inability to seek prior approval for the transaction shall be placed before the audit committee at the time of seeking ratification;
 - the details of ratification shall be disclosed along with the disclosures of related party transactions in terms of the provisions of sub-regulation (9) of this regulation;
 - 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.

Explanation: For related party transactions of unlisted subsidiaries of the Company as referred to in (d) above, the prior approval of the Audit Committee of the listed subsidiary shall suffice.

All proposed Related Party Transactions except:

- transactions to be entered into between the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary and whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.
- transactions entered into between two wholly- owned subsidiaries of the listed holding company, whose accounts are consolidated with the Company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval,
- transactions which are in the nature of payment of statutory dues, statutory fees or statutory charges entered into between an entity on one hand and the Central Government or any State Government or any combination thereof on the other hand.

must be reported to the Audit Committee for prior approval by the Committee in accordance with this Policy.

In the case of frequent / regular / repetitive transactions which are in the normal course of business of the Company, the Committee may grant standing pre –approval / omnibus approval, details whereof are given in a separate section of this Policy.

In exceptional cases, where a prior approval is not taken due to an inadvertent omission or due to unforeseen circumstances, the Committee may ratify the transactions in accordance with this Policy.

4.1 IDENTIFICATION OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Every Director, and Key Managerial Personnel will be responsible for providing a declaration in the format as per Annexure 1 containing the following information to the Company Secretary on an annual basis:

1. Names of his / her Relatives;
2. Partnership firms in which he / she or his / her Relative is a partner;
3. Private Companies in which he / she is a member or Director;
4. Public Companies in which he / she is a Director and holds along with his/her Relatives more than 2% of paid up share capital;
5. Any Body Corporate whose Board of Directors, Managing Director or Manager is accustomed to act in accordance with his / her advice, directions or instructions; and
6. Persons on whose advice, directions or instructions, he / she is accustomed to act (other than advice, directions or instructions obtained from a person in professional capacity).

Every Director and the Key Managerial Personnel will also be responsible to update the Company Secretary of any changes in the above relationships, directorships, holdings, interests and / or controls immediately on him / her becoming aware of such changes.

The Company Secretary shall be responsible to maintain an updated database of information pertaining to Related Parties reflecting details of –

1. All Directors and Key Managerial Personnel;
2. All individuals, partnership firms, companies and other persons as declared and updated by Directors and Key Managerial Personnel;
3. Company's holding company, subsidiary companies and associate companies;
4. Subsidiaries of holding company;
5. Director or Key Managerial Personnel of the holding company or their Relatives; and
6. Any other entity which is a Related Party as defined under Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Regulation 23 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 or the relevant Accounting Standard.

The database shall be updated whenever necessary and shall be reviewed at least once a year jointly by the Company Secretary and Whole time Director or Company Secretary and Chief Finance Officer if any. The updated data base shall be provided by the Company Secretary to Corporate Accounts and Finance Department who shall further share the same with the concerned business divisions/heads.

Every Director, Key Managerial Personnel, Functional / Business heads / Chief Financial Officer will be responsible for providing prior Notice to the Company Secretary of any potential Related Party Transaction. They will also be responsible for providing additional information about the transaction that the Board / Committee may request, for being placed before the Committee and the Board.

The Company Secretary in consultation with the Whole Time Director, Chief Financial Officer if any, may refer any potential related party transaction to any external legal/transfer pricing expert and the outcome or opinion of such exercise shall be brought to the notice of the Audit Committee. Based on this Notice, the Company Secretary will take it up for necessary approvals under this Policy.

Once the related party transactions are identified, the Management shall categorize the transactions under the following categories as per the Industry Standards and place applicable disclosures before the Audit Committee for seeking approval:

- Material Related Party Transactions
- Other Related Party Transactions, but with promoter or promoter group or person/ entity in which promoter or promoter group has concern or interest.
- Residual Related Party Transactions

4.2 REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

All Related Party Transactions shall be subject to the prior approval of the Audit Committee at a meeting or by a Resolution passed by Circulation. However, according sanction for Related Party Transactions which are not in the ordinary course of business or which are not on arm's length basis, shall be given at the meeting only and a member of the Committee, who has a potential interest in any Related Party Transaction, will not remain present at the meeting or abstain from discussion and voting on such Related Party Transaction and shall not be counted in determining the presence of a quorum when such Transaction is considered.

- All Related Party Transactions and subsequent material modifications as defined by the Audit Committee;
- RPTs where subsidiary is a party but the Company is not a party and the transaction amount exceeds the threshold of:
 - 10% of the consolidated turnover of the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2022
 - 10% of the standalone turnover of the subsidiary w.e.f. April 1, 2023
- Further, the Audit Committee shall also review the status of long-term (more than one year) or recurring RPTs on an annual basis.

Prior approval of the Audit Committee shall not be required for:

- Related Party Transactions, where the listed subsidiary is a party, but the Company is not a party, and if Regulation 23 and Regulation 15(2) of SEBI Listing Regulations are applicable to such listed subsidiary.
- Related Party Transactions of unlisted subsidiaries of listed subsidiary of the Company, where the prior approval of the audit committee of the listed subsidiary is obtained.
- 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.
- 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.
- remuneration and sitting fees paid by the listed entity or its subsidiary to its director(s), key managerial personnel(s) or senior management, except who is part of promoter or promoter group, shall not require approval of the audit committee provided that the same is not material in terms of the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 23 of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

4.2.1 CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMITTEE IN APPROVING THE PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

While considering any transaction, the Committee shall take into account all relevant facts and circumstances including the terms of the transaction, the business purpose of the transaction, the benefits to the Company and to the Related Party, and any other relevant matters.

Prior to the approval, the Committee shall, *inter-alia*, consider the following factors to the extent relevant to the transaction:

- Whether the terms of the Related Party Transaction are in the ordinary course of the Company's business and are on an arm's length basis;
- The business reasons for the Company to enter into the Related Party Transaction and the nature of alternative transactions, if any;
- Whether the Related Party Transaction includes any potential reputational risks that may arise as a result of or in connection with the proposed Transaction; and
- Whether the Related Party Transaction would affect the independence or present a conflict of interest for any Director or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company, taking into account the size of the transaction, the overall financial position of the Director, Key Managerial Personnel or other Related Party, the direct or indirect nature of the Director's interest, 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 Committee deems relevant.
- Minimum Information as required under the Industry Standards.

While considering the arm's length nature of the transaction, the Committee shall take into account the facts and circumstances as were applicable at the time of entering into the transaction with the Unrelated Party.

The Committee shall take into consideration that subsequent events (i.e., events after the initial transactions have commenced) like evolving business strategies / short term commercial decisions to improve / sustain market share, changing market dynamics, local competitive scenario, economic / regulatory conditions affecting the global / domestic industry, may impact profitability but may not have a bearing on the otherwise arm's length nature of the transaction.

Members of the Audit Committee, who are independent directors, shall alone approve Related Party Transactions.

The Audit Committee, at the time of approval of Related Party Transactions, shall take into consideration the certificate to be placed before it by the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer or any other KMP of the Company, confirming that the RPT(s) to be entered into are not prejudicial to the interest of public shareholders of the Company and the terms and conditions of the proposed RPT(s) are not unfavourable to the Company, compared to terms and conditions, had similar transaction(s) been entered into with an unrelated party. This certificate shall be placed before the Committee in terms of the Industry Standards.

4.2.2 APPROVAL BY THE BOARD

If the Committee determines that a Related Party Transaction should be brought before the Board, 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 Related Party Transaction, then the Board shall consider and approve the Related Party Transaction at a meeting and 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.

4.2.3 STANDING PRE-APPROVAL / OMNIBUS APPROVAL BY THE COMMITTEE

In the case of frequent / regular / repetitive transactions which are in the normal course of business of the Company, the Committee may grant standing pre-approval / omnibus approval. While granting the approval the Audit Committee shall satisfy itself of the need for the omnibus approval and that same is in the interest of the Company.

The omnibus approval shall specify the following:

- a) Name of the related party;
- b) Nature of the transaction;
- c) Period of the transaction;
- d) Maximum amount of the transactions that can be entered into;
- e) Indicative base price / current contracted price and formula for variation in price, if any;
- f) Minimum Information as required under the Industry Standards;
- g) Such other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit.

Such transactions will be deemed to be pre-approved and may not require any further approval of the Audit Committee for each specific transaction unless the price, value or material terms of the contract or arrangement have been varied / amended.

Any proposed variations / amendments to these factors shall require a prior approval of the Committee.

Further, where the need of the related party transaction cannot be foreseen and all prescribed details are not available, the Committee may grant omnibus approval subject to the value per transaction not exceeding Rs.1,00,00,000/- (Rupees One Crore only). The details of such transaction shall be reported at the next meeting of the Audit Committee for ratification. Further, the Committee shall on an annual basis review and assess such transactions including the limits to ensure that they are in compliance with this Policy.

The audit committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the details of related party transactions entered into by the listed entity or its subsidiary pursuant to each of the omnibus approvals given.

The aforesaid provisions will not be applicable in the following cases:

- a) transactions entered into between two government 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

Pursuant to Section 177 read with rule 6A of the Companies (Meeting of Board and its Power) Rules, 2014, Omnibus approval shall be valid for a period not exceeding one financial year and shall require fresh approval after the expiry of such financial year.

Further in terms of the Act, omnibus approval shall not be made for transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the Undertaking of the Company.

Undertaking as defined under the Act, shall mean an undertaking in which investment of the Company

exceeds 20% of its networth as per the audited balance sheet of the preceding financial year or an undertaking which generates 20% of the total income of the Company during the previous financial year.

4.2.4 APPROVAL OF MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All material related party transactions and subsequent material modifications as defined by the audit committee shall require prior approval of the shareholders through resolution and no related party shall vote to approve such resolutions whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not:

Provided that prior approval of the shareholders of a listed entity 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 of the Listing Regulations and sub-regulation (2) of regulation 15 of these 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 shareholders of the listed subsidiary shall suffice.

The explanatory statement contained in the notice sent to the shareholders for seeking their approval for an RPT shall provide the minimum information as per Industry Standard.

4.2.5 TRANSACTIONS NOT IN ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS OR NOT AT ARM'S LENGTH

All Related Party Transactions in excess of the limits prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013, which are not in the Ordinary Course of Business or not at Arms' Length shall also require the prior approval of the shareholders through resolution and the Related Parties shall abstain from voting on such resolution, whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not.

4.2.6 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS NOT PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

In the event the Company becomes aware of a Related Party Transaction that has not been approved or ratified under this Policy, the transaction shall be placed as promptly as practicable before the Committee or Board or the Shareholders as may be required in accordance with this Policy for review and ratification.

The Committee or the Board or the Shareholders shall consider all relevant facts and circumstances respecting such transaction and shall evaluate all options available to the Company, including but not limited to ratification, revision, or termination of such transaction, and the Company shall take such action as the Committee deems appropriate under the circumstances.

4.3 DISCLOSURE AND REPORTING OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

1. Details of all Material Related Party Transactions shall be disclosed quarterly along with the compliance report on Corporate Governance;
2. The Company shall disclose the policy on dealing with Related Party Transaction on its website and a web-link shall be provided in the Annual Report(s);
3. Disclosures of transactions of the Company with any person or entity belonging to the promoter/promoter group which hold(s) ten (10%) percent or more Shareholding in the Company, in the format prescribed in the relevant accounting standards for annual results.
4. 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:

Provided that the company shall make such disclosures simultaneously on the date of publication of its standalone and consolidated financial results with effect from April 1, 2023

Provided further that the remuneration and sitting fees paid by the listed entity or its subsidiary to its director(s), key managerial personnel(s) or senior management, except who is part of promoter or promoter group, shall not require disclosure under this sub regulation provided that the same is not material in terms of the provisions of sub regulation (1) of this regulation.

The Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer shall be, responsible for such disclosure.

The Company Secretary shall also make necessary entries in the Register of Contracts required to be maintained under the Companies Act, 2013.

5 SCOPE LIMITATION

In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this Policy and of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 / Companies Act, 2013 or any other statutory enactments, rules, the provisions of such the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015/ Companies Act, 2013 or statutory enactments, rules shall prevail over this Policy.

6 DISSEMINATION OF POLICY

Either this Policy or the important provisions of this policy shall be disseminated to all functional and operational employees and other concerned persons of the Company and shall be hosted on the website of the Company and web link thereto shall be provided in the annual report of the Company.

7 APPLICABILITY, REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS

Applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations pertaining to Related Party transactions and dealing with the Related Party Transactions which are not specifically covered in this Policy shall be deemed to be form part of this Policy.

The Board shall review the Policy at least once in every three years. The Board may amend, abrogate, modify or revise any or all provisions of the Policy. However, amendments in the Act or in the Listing Regulations shall be binding even if not incorporated in this Policy.

ANNEXURE -1

INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 2(76) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

Particulars			
1. Names of Relatives: > Wife/ Husband > Father (including step-father) > Mother (including step-mother) > Son (including step son) > Son's wife > Daughter > Daughter's husband > Brother (including step-brothers) > Sister (including step-sister) > Members of HUF in which Director is a member			
2. Names of firms in which Director/Manager is a Partner			
3. Names of firms in which Director's or Manager's Relatives (as defined above) is a Partner			
4. Names of Private Companies in which Director/Manager or their relatives Director is a Director			
5. Names of Private Companies in which Director/Manager or their relatives Director is a Member			
6. Names of Public Companies in which Director or Manager is a Director and holds along with his relatives more than 2% of its paid-up capital	Name of Company	No. of shares held	% of shares held
7. *Anybody corporate whose Board of Directors, managing director or manager is accustomed to act in accordance with the advice, directions or instructions of a Director			
8. *Any person on whose advice, directions or instructions, the director is accustomed to act			

* For Point no. 7 & 8, the advice, directions or instructions given in a professional capacity shall not be considered.

Place : Signature:

Date : Name of the Director: