

DHABRIYA POLYWOOD LIMITED

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS POLICY

(Amended on May 23, 2025)

1. SCOPE & PURPOSE OF THE POLICY

Related party transactions can present a potential or actual conflict of interest which may be against the best interest of a company and its shareholders. Considering the requirements for approval of related party transactions as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”) read with the Rules framed there under and Regulations 23 read with 2(1) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“SEBI Listing Regulations”) as amended from time to time, Dhabriya Polywood Limited (“Company”) has formulated guidelines for identification of related parties and the proper conduct and documentation of all related party transactions.

Also, Regulation 23(1) of the SEBI Listing Regulations requires the Company to formulate a policy on materiality of related party transactions and dealing with related party transactions. In the light of the above, the Company has framed this Policy on Related Party Transactions (“Policy”).

This Policy has been adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company (“Board”) based on the recommendations of the Audit Committee. Going forward, the Audit Committee will review and amend the Policy, as and when required, subject to adoption by the Board.

2. OBJECTIVE

The Listing Regulations mandates formulation of a policy on materiality of Related Party Transactions and on dealings with Related Party Transactions. This Policy has been framed for complying with this requirement.

3. DEFINITIONS

- A. “Act” means the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, including any modifications, clarifications, circulars or re-enactment thereof.
- B. “Audit Committee or Committee” means “Audit Committee” constituted by the Board of Directors of the Company under provisions of SEBI LODR and Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time.
- C. “Arm’s length Basis” means a transaction between two related parties that is conducted as if they were unrelated, so that there is no conflict of interest.
- D. “Board of Directors” or “Board” means Board of Directors of the Company, as constituted from time to time.

- E. **“Company”** means Dhabriya Polywood Limited;
- F. **“Key Managerial Personnel” or “KMP”** shall have the meaning as defined under Regulation 2(1)(o) of the SEBI Listing Regulations read with Section 2(51) of the Companies Act, 2013, each as amended from time to time and includes any person so authorized and designated by the Board of Directors of the Company as KMP.
- G. **“Relative”** means a relative as defined in Section 2(76) of the Act and Regulation 2(1)(zd) of the Listing Regulations, including any amendment or modification thereof, as may be applicable.
- H. **“Related Party”** shall have the meaning as defined in Section 2(76) of the Act and Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.
- I. **“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 Rs. 1,000 crore or 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company, whichever is lower. In case of transaction involving payment to a Related Party for brand usage or royalty, it will be considered material, if the transaction(s) to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceed 5% percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company
- J. **“Industry Standards”** shall mean the Industry Standards 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.
- K. **“SEBI Listing Regulations”** means Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time;
- L. **“Related Party Transaction”** shall be as per Regulation 2(1)(zc) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015. Accordingly, a related party transaction is a transaction involving transfer of resources, services, or obligations between
- 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
 - 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, regardless of whether a price is charged.

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

Words and expressions used and not defined herein shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them under the Act, Listing Regulations or other applicable laws.

4. MATERIALITY THRESHOLDS

Regulation 23 of the SEBI Listing Regulations requires a Company to provide materiality thresholds for transactions with its related party. In any event, if a Related Party Transaction ("RPT") exceeds the materiality threshold, prior approval of the shareholders of the Company will be required through an ordinary resolution. Prior approval of shareholders is also required in case of any subsequent material modifications to these already approved Related Party Transactions. None of the related parties ("RPs") of the 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 resolution seeking approval of material RPT(s)).

The following materiality thresholds for the purpose of Regulation 23 of the SEBI Listing Regulations:

- Payment to a Related Party with respect to brand usage or royalty – 5% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per its last audited financial statements.
- Other transactions with a Related Party – lower of Rs. 1,000 crore or 10% of the consolidated annual turnover of the Company as per its last audited consolidated financial statements

Related Party Transaction policy on materiality and its threshold limits shall be reviewed by the Audit Committee and the Board, once in every three years and updated accordingly.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF RELATED PARTIES AND THE RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Every director and key managerial personnel (KMP) of the Company and its subsidiaries shall,

- a. at the time of appointment;
- b. b. annually; and
- c. c. whenever there is any change in the information already submitted,

provide requisite information about his / her Relatives and all firms, entities, body corporates, in which such director or KMP is interested, whether directly or indirectly, to the Company Secretary of the Company or the subsidiary (as the case may be). Every such director and KMP shall also provide any additional information about the transaction that the Board /Audit Committee may reasonably request.

Each subsidiary shall furnish an updated list of its Related Parties to the Company.

On the basis of the above, a consolidated list of Related Parties shall be prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Act and SEBI LODR.

Potential transactions with the Related Parties, as per the above-mentioned list, shall be identified and a proposal with details shall be submitted for requisite approval.

The subsidiaries shall, from time to time, provide to the Company, information of any proposed Material Related Party Transactions and any Material Modification(s), for the purpose of obtaining requisite approvals from the Company.

The subsidiaries shall provide to the Company, on a half-yearly basis, information regarding the transactions entered into with any of the Related Parties of the Company, or with any of its subsidiaries, for making required disclosures to the stock exchanges.

6. PROCEDURE FOR APPROVAL OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Approval of Audit Committee

I. Prior approval of the Audit Committee shall be required for:

- a) All Related Party Transactions and subsequent material modifications as defined by the Audit Committee;
- b) RPTs where subsidiary is a party, but the Company is not a party, and the transaction amount exceeds the threshold of:
 - i. 10% of the consolidated turnover of the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2022
 - ii. 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:

- i. 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.
- ii. 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.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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.
- v. remuneration and sitting fees paid by Company or its subsidiaries to its directors, key managerial personnels or senior management, except who is part of promoter or promoter group, provided that the same is not material in terms of the provisions of Regulation 23 of the Listing Regulations.

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

The Audit Committee, at the time of approval of RPTs, 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 unfavorable 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.

However, the Company may obtain omnibus approval from the Audit Committee for all Related Party Transactions subject to compliances with the conditions prescribed in paras 1 to 9 below.

1. 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 shall include the following:
 - 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.

2. 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.
3. 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;
4. The omnibus approval shall provide details of (i) the name/s of the related party and its relationship with the Company or its subsidiary, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum aggregated value of the particular type of transaction that can be entered into during the year; (ii) basis of arriving at the indicative base price / current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price if any, (iii) minimum information about the RPTs as per the provisions of the Industry Standards and (iv) 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 Rs. 1 crore per transaction.

5. The Audit Committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the aggregated value and other details of Related Party Transactions entered into by the Company pursuant to the omnibus approval given;
 6. Such omnibus approval shall be valid for a period not exceeding one year and shall require fresh approval after expiry of one year.
 7. Omnibus approval shall not be made for transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the undertaking of the Company.
 8. Omnibus approval can be granted by the audit committee for related party transactions of the Company as well as of its subsidiaries.
 9. Any other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit.
- II. Pursuant 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 50% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per its last audited financial statements, subject to the transaction(s) exceeding the materiality threshold which require shareholder approval will not be considered for this limit.
 - b) The maximum value per transaction which can be approved under omnibus route will be the same as per the materiality threshold as defined in the Policy. Should the value per transaction, through omnibus

route, exceed the materiality threshold as defined in the Policy, the same shall be subject to approval of shareholders of the Company.

- c) 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:
 - i. the name(s) of the related party, nature of transaction, 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;
 - iii. Minimum Information to be placed before the Audit Committee as required under the Industry Standards
 - iv. such other information/documents/confirmations as the Audit Committee may deem fit from time to time.
- 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 the Policy
 - 4. Transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the undertaking of the company
 - 5. Financial Transactions e.g. 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 as the Audit Committee may deem not fit for omnibus approval

- III. Audit Committee has defined "material modifications" as following: Material Modifications of Related Party Transaction" in relation to the Company means and includes any modification to an existing related party transaction having variance of 20% of the existing limit as sanctioned by the Audit Committee / Board / Shareholders, as the case may be.

B. Approval of Board of Directors

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 the Policy, which are intended to be placed before the shareholders for approval

C. Approval of Shareholders

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 of 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' prior approval for Material Related Party Transactions shall not be applicable for the following cases:

- i. 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.
- ii. Related Party Transactions, where the listed subsidiary of the Company 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.
- iii. Related Party Transactions of unlisted subsidiaries of the listed subsidiary of the Company, where the prior approval of the shareholders of the listed subsidiary is obtained.
- iv. 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.
- v. 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.

7. DISCLOSURE(S)

- 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 not at arm's length basis along with the justification for entering into such transaction.
- The Company shall place all the information, as specified in Industry Standards read with the provisions of SEBI Listing Regulations, Companies Act, 2013 as well as additional information specified by SEBI from time to time, for review of the Audit Committee while seeking prior approval of the RPTs.
- The Company shall place all the information, as specified in Industry Standards read with the provisions of SEBI Listing Regulations, Companies Act, 2013 as well as additional information specified by SEBI from time to time, in the Statement to the notice being sent to shareholders seeking their approval for proposed RPTs as applicable.
- The Company shall provide disclosure of the Related Party Transactions to stock exchanges where the Company's securities are listed, in the format as specified by the SEBI/stock exchanges from time to time and within statutory timelines. The Company shall simultaneously upload the disclosure at its website.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS NOT APPROVED UNDER THIS POLICY

The members of the Audit Committee, who are independent directors, may ratify the related party transactions within 3 months from the date of the transaction or in the immediate next meeting of the audit committee, whichever is earlier. Ratification is subject to certain conditions as specified in the Listing Regulations.

The failure to seek ratification of the audit committee shall render related party transactions voidable at the option of the audit committee and if the transaction is with a related party to any director or is authorized by any director, the director(s) concerned shall indemnify the Company against any losses incurred

9. AMENDMENT

In accordance with the Listing Regulations, this Policy will be reviewed by the Board of Directors at least once every three years and updated accordingly upon recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Any subsequent amendment/ modification in the Act, Listing Regulations and/or applicable laws in this regard shall automatically apply to this Policy.