



POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

[Pursuant to Regulation 23 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and as amended upto date]

I INTRODUCTION

1. This policy on related party transactions is formulated in pursuance of the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”) read with the Rules framed there under and Regulation 23 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended from time to time. The term Related Party is defined in Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Regulation 23 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended from time to time.
2. 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 based on 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.

II OBJECTIVE OF THE POLICY

The objective of this Policy is to set out (a) the materiality thresholds for related party transactions and; (b) the manner of dealing with the transactions between the Company and its related parties based on the Act, Regulation 23 of the SEBI Listing Regulations and any other laws and regulations as may be applicable to the Company.

III DEFINITIONS

1. “**Act**” means the Companies Act, 2013
2. “**SEBI Listing Regulations**” means SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended
3. “**Regulation 23**” means the Regulation no. 23 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and as amended from time to time.
4. “**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.
5. “**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.



6. **“Company”** means Kvantum Papers Limited.
7. **“Audit Committee”** means the audit committee constituted by the Board of Directors of the Company in accordance with applicable law, including the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and the Companies Act, 2013, as amended from time to time.
8. **“Board”** means the Board of Directors of Kvantum Papers Limited.
9. **“Policy”** means this Policy, as amended from time to time.
10. **“Relative”** with reference to any person, means anyone who is related to another, if—
 - i. they are members of a Hindu Undivided Family;
 - ii. they are husband and wife; or
 - iii. one person is related to the other in such manner as may be prescribed, which is as follows:
 - (a) Father (including step-father)
 - (b) Mother (including step-mother)
 - (c) Son (including step-son)
 - (d) Son’s wife
 - (e) Daughter
 - (f) Daughter’s husband
 - (g) Brother (including step-brother)
 - (h) Sister (including step-sister)

Any other term not defined herein shall have the same meaning as defined in the Companies Act, 2013, the Listing Regulations, Securities Contract Regulation Act, SEBI Act or any other applicable law or regulation.

11. **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.
12. **Related Party Transaction** means a transaction involving a 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.

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 by the listed entity 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 Board:

Provided further that this definition shall not be applicable for the units issued by mutual funds which are listed on a recognised stock exchange(s).

13. 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 crores or 10% (ten percent) of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company, whichever is lower.

In case of a transaction involving payments made to 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 five percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the company as per the last audited financial statements.

14. “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.



IV 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.

The company has fixed the following materiality threshold for the purpose of Regulation 23(1), 23(1A) and 23(4) 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 last audited financial statements in case of transaction(s) entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions.
- **Other transactions with a Related Party** –transaction(s) entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds rupees 1,000 crore or 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the company as per the last audited financial statements of the listed entity, whichever is lower.

It is hereby clarified that the limits specified above shall apply for transaction or transactions to be entered either individually or taken together with the previous transactions during a financial year.

V MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS

A modification made in amount of RPT after its initial approval will be considered material if there is variation in the amount exceeding 10 percent of the total amount approved by the Audit Committee/ Board of Directors/ Members of the company.

VI POLICY

All RPTs and subsequent material modifications shall require approval of Audit Committee of the company:

Provided further that:

(a) a related party transaction to which the subsidiary of a listed entity is a party but the listed entity is not a party, shall require prior approval of the audit committee of the listed entity 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 listed entity;



(b) with effect from April 1, 2023, a related party transaction to which the subsidiary of a listed entity is a party but the listed entity is not a party, shall require prior approval of the audit committee of the listed entity 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;

All Material RPTs and subsequent material modifications shall require prior approval of the shareholders through a resolution and the Related Parties shall abstain from voting on such resolutions in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act 2013 and Listing Agreement as amended from time to time.

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 and sub-regulation (2) of regulation 15 of these regulations are applicable to such listed subsidiary,

VII REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF RPTs

All RPTs and subsequent material modifications shall require approval of Audit Committee of the company:

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

RPTs shall be referred to the next regularly scheduled meeting(s) of Audit Committee for its review and approval; and

The Audit Committee, in order to review a RPT, shall be provided with all relevant material information of the RPT, 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.

VIII CRITERIA FOR APPROVING RPTs

A. Information to be reviewed by the Audit Committee for approval of RPTs

The Company shall provide the following information, for review of the audit committee for approval of a proposed RPT:

a. Type, material terms and particulars of the proposed transaction;



b. Name of the related party and its relationship with the listed entity or its subsidiary, including nature of its concern or interest (financial or otherwise);

c. Tenure of the proposed transaction (particular tenure shall be specified);

d. Value of the proposed transaction;

e. The percentage of the listed entity's annual consolidated turnover, for the immediately preceding financial year, that is represented by the value of the proposed transaction (and for a RPT involving a subsidiary, such percentage calculated on the basis of the subsidiary's annual turnover on a standalone basis shall be additionally provided);

f. If the transaction relates to any loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments made or given by the listed entity or its subsidiary:

i) details of the source of funds in connection with the proposed transaction;

ii) where any financial indebtedness is incurred to make or give loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments,

- nature of indebtedness;
- cost of funds; and
- tenure;

iii) applicable terms, including covenants, tenure, interest rate and repayment schedule, whether secured or unsecured; if secured, the nature of security; and

iv) the purpose for which the funds will be utilized by the ultimate beneficiary of such funds pursuant to the RPT.

g. Justification as to why the RPT is in the interest of the listed entity;

h. A copy of the valuation or other external party report, if any such report has been relied upon;

i. Percentage of the counter-party's annual consolidated turnover that is represented by the value of the proposed RPT on a voluntary basis;

j. Any other information that may be relevant

The audit committee shall also review the status of long-term (more than one year) or recurring RPTs on an annual basis.



B. Information to be provided to shareholders for consideration of RPTs

The notice being sent to the shareholders seeking approval for any proposed RPT shall, in addition to the requirements under the Companies Act, 2013, include the following information as a part of the explanatory statement:

- a. A summary of the information provided by the management of the listed entity to the audit committee
- b. Justification for why the proposed transaction is in the interest of the listed entity;
- c. Where the transaction relates to any loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments made or given by the listed entity or its subsidiary, the details as specified;
- d. A statement that the valuation or other external report, if any, relied upon by the listed entity in relation to the proposed transaction will be made available through the registered email address of the shareholders;
- e. Percentage of the counter-party's annual consolidated turnover that is represented by the value of the proposed RPT, on a voluntary basis;
- f. Any other information that may be relevant.

The listed entity shall make RPT disclosures every six months in the prescribed format.

IX OMNIBUS APPROVAL

Audit Committee is authorised to grant omnibus approval for related party transactions as provided under section 177(4)(iv) of the Act read with rule 6A of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, and regulation 23(3) of the Listing Regulations. Such omnibus approval may be granted for contracts exceeding one year; provided that the contract value shall be subject to fresh approval of Audit Committee on annual basis. Further, the Audit Committee shall consider and approve the omnibus approval based on the following criteria:

- (1) The Audit Committee shall, after obtaining approval of the Board of Directors, specify the criteria for making the omnibus approval which shall include the following, namely:-
 - (a) maximum value of the transactions, in aggregate, which can be allowed under the omnibus route in a year;
 - (b) the maximum value per transaction which can be allowed;



(c) extent and manner of disclosures to be made to the Audit Committee at the time of seeking omnibus approval;

(d) review, at such intervals as the Audit Committee may deem fit, related party transaction entered into by the company pursuant to each of the omnibus approval made;

(e) 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: -

(a) repetitiveness of the transactions (in past or in future);

(b) justification for the need of omnibus approval.

(3) The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself on the need for omnibus approval for transactions of repetitive nature and that such approval is in the interest of the company.

(4) The omnibus approval shall contain or indicate the following: -

(a) name of the related parties;

(b) nature and duration of the transaction;

(c) maximum amount of transaction that can be entered into;

(d) the indicative base price or current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price, if any; and

(e) any other information relevant or important for the Audit Committee to take a decision on the proposed transaction:

Provided that where the need for related party transaction cannot be foreseen and aforesaid details are not available, audit committee may make omnibus approval for such transactions subject to their value not exceeding rupees one crore per transaction.

(5) 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.

(6) Omnibus approval shall not be made for transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the undertaking of the company.

(7) Any other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit.

X RPTs THAT DO NOT REQUIRE REVIEW OF AUDIT COMMITTEE

(i) Any transaction involving in providing of compensation to a director, KMP or their relatives in connection with his duties to the Company including the reimbursement of reasonable business and travel expenses, lease rental charges and other charges incurred in the ordinary course of business; and



(ii) Any transaction in which the Related Party's interest arises solely from ownership of securities issued by the Company and all holders of such securities receive the same benefits pro-rata as the Related Party.

XI RPTs NOT APPROVED UNDER THIS POLICY

If a RPT is entered into by the Company without being approved as per this Policy, the same shall be reviewed by the Committee. The Committee shall evaluate the transaction and may decide such action as it may consider appropriate including ratification, revision or termination of the RPT.

In connection with any review of a RPT, the Committee has authority to modify or waive any procedural requirements of this Policy.

XII DISCLOSURES

The Policy on Related Party Transaction shall be disclosed on the website of the Company and a web link thereto shall also be provided in the Annual Report of the Company.

This policy may be reviewed, amended and approved from time to time by the Board of Directors of the Company upon the recommendation of the Audit Committee, based on the changes that may be brought about due to any regulatory amendments or otherwise and at least once every three years.
