

# SUMITOMO CHEMICAL INDIA LIMITED

## POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

### 1. Introduction

The Company is committed to upholding the highest ethical and legal conduct in fulfilling its responsibilities and recognizes that related party transactions can present a risk of actual or apparent conflict of interest of the Directors, Senior Management etc. with the interest of the Company.

The Board of Directors (the "Board") of Sumitomo Chemical India Limited (the "Company") has adopted the following policy with regard to Related Party Transactions ('Related Party Transaction (RPT) Policy'), in line with the requirements of Sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules made thereunder (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act') and the provisions of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as "LODR").

The Audit Committee will review and may recommend amendment to this policy from time to time.

### 2. Purpose

The objective of this policy is to ensure proper approval, disclosure and reporting of transactions, as applicable, between the Company and any of its related parties in the best interest of the Company and its stakeholders.

Provisions of this policy are designed to govern the transparency of approval process and disclosure requirements to ensure fairness in the conduct of related party transactions in terms of the applicable laws. This Policy shall supplement the Company's other policies in force that may be applicable to or involve transactions with related persons. Further, the Board may amend this policy from time to time as may be required.

### 3. Applicability and governing law

The RPT Policy will be applicable to the Company with respect to all Related Party Transactions covered within the scope of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act and / or LODR.

This Policy on Related Party Transactions shall be governed by the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules made thereunder, as may be in force for the time being as well as the relevant provisions of LODR or such other Rules/Regulations, as may be notified by SEBI from time to time. Any references to statutory provisions shall be construed as references to those provisions as amended or re-enacted or as their application is modified by other statutory provisions (whether before or after the date hereof) from time to time and shall include any provisions of which they are re-enactments (whether with or without modification).

### 4. Key Definitions

**"Audit Committee"** means Committee of Board of Directors of the Company constituted under the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and LODR.

**"Board of Directors" or "Board"** in relation to the Company means the collective body of the directors of the Company.

**"Key Managerial Personnel" ("KMP")** in relation to a Company means

- i. the Chief Executive Officer, or the Managing Director or the Manager;
- ii. the Company Secretary;
- iii. the Whole-time director;
- iv. Chief Financial Officer; and
- v. such other officer as may be prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

**"Material Related Party Transaction"** - A transaction with a Related Party shall be considered material if the amount of transaction / transactions to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year exceeds ten percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.



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A transaction involving payments to a related party with respect to brand usage or royalty shall be considered material if the amount of the transaction(s) to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds two percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per its last audited financial statements.

**"Related Party" definition as per Companies Act:**

**"Related Party"**, with reference to the Company, shall have the meaning as defined in Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013;

**"Related Party" definition as per the provisions of LODR:**

**"Related Party"**, with reference to the Company, shall have the meaning as defined in Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013; or an entity that is a related party under the applicable accounting standards.

**"Related Party Transaction"** means

- for the purpose of the Act, specified transaction mentioned in clauses (a) to (g) of sub-section 1 of Section 188;
- for the purpose of LODR, a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the Company and a Related Party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

**"Relatives"** with reference to any person shall have the meaning as defined in Section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with clause 4 of the Companies (Specification of definition details) Rules, 2014.

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

## 5. Policy on Related Party Transactions

All proposed Related Party Transactions must be reported to the Audit Committee for its prior approval in accordance with this Policy. In case it is not possible for any reason to report a related party transaction to the Audit Committee before it is entered into, it should be reported to the Audit Committee for its approval / post-facto approval as soon as possible thereafter.

### 5.1. Identification of potential Related Parties and Transactions

Each Director and Key Managerial Personnel is responsible for providing notice to the Board or Audit Committee of any potential Related Party Transaction involving him/her or his/her relative, including any additional information about the transaction that the Board or Audit Committee may require. The Board shall record the disclosure of interest and the Audit Committee will determine whether the transaction does, in fact, constitute a Related Party Transaction requiring compliance with this policy.

The Company prefers to receive such notice of any potential Related Party Transaction well in advance so that the Audit Committee has adequate time to obtain and review information about the proposed transaction.

The Company Secretary shall at all times maintain a database of the Company's Related Parties containing the names of individuals, companies and entities, identified on the basis of the definition set forth in the Key Definitions Section above.





## 5.2. Approval of Related Party Transactions

### 5.2.1. Prior approval of Audit Committee

All Related Party Transactions of the Company as prescribed under the Act and the provisions of LODR shall require prior approval of the Audit Committee at its meeting. However, the Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for Related Party Transactions proposed to be entered into by the Company subject to the following:

1. The Audit Committee shall lay down the criteria for granting the omnibus approval in line with the policy on Related Party Transactions of the Company and such approval shall be applicable in respect of transactions which are repetitive in nature.
2. The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the Company;
3. Such omnibus approval shall specify (i) the name/s of the related party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum amount of transaction and maximum amount per transaction that can be entered into, (ii) 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;
4. Audit Committee shall review, on a quarterly basis, the details of Related Party Transactions entered into by the Company.
5. Such omnibus approvals shall be valid for a period not exceeding one year and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of one year.
6. The Audit Committee shall specify the transactions which cannot be approved by it by means of omnibus approval.

Any member of the Audit Committee who has a potential interest in any Related Party Transaction will abstain from discussion and voting on the approval of the Related Party Transaction and shall abstain from attending meeting of the Committee when such transaction is presented for discussion and approval.

In determining whether to approve a Related Party Transaction, the Committee will consider the following factors, among others, to the extent relevant to the Related Party Transaction:

- i. Whether the terms of the Related Party Transaction 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;
- ii. Whether there are any undue compelling business reasons for the Company to enter into the Related Party Transaction and the nature of alternative transactions, if any;
- iii. Whether the Related Party Transaction would affect the independence of the directors / KMP;
- iv. Whether the proposed transaction includes any potential reputational risk issues that may arise as a result of or in connection with the proposed transaction;
- v. Where the ratification of the Related Party Transaction is allowed by law and is sought from the Committee, the reason for not obtaining the prior approval of the Committee and the relevance of business urgency and whether subsequent ratification would be detrimental to the Company; and
- vi. Whether the Related Party Transaction would present an improper conflict of interest for any director or KMP of the Company, taking into account the size of the transaction, the overall financial position of the Related Party, the direct or indirect nature of the Related Party's interest in the transaction and the ongoing nature of any proposed relationship and any other factors the Audit Committee deems relevant.

The Audit Committee shall decide whether a particular transaction requires approval of the Board of Directors and / or Shareholders in view of the provisions of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, or the provisions contained in LODR or for any other reasons.



In case of a related party transaction, other than transactions referred to in Section 188, where Audit Committee does not approve the transaction, it shall make its recommendations to the Board.

In case any related party transaction involving any amount not exceeding one crore rupees, which requires approval of the Audit Committee, is entered into by a director or officer of the company without obtaining the approval of the Audit Committee and it is not ratified by the Audit Committee within three months from the date of the transaction, such transaction shall be voidable at the option of the Audit Committee and if the transaction is with the related party to any directors or is authorised by any other director, the director concerned shall indemnify the company against any loss incurred by it.

## 5.2.2. Prior approval of Board of Directors under Companies Act 2013

Transactions with the related parties (as defined under Companies Act 2013) within the scope of Section 188 of the Act, which are either not in the Ordinary Course of Business or are not at Arms' Length shall require prior approval of the Board of Directors.

In the above context, where any director is interested in any contract or arrangement with a related party, such director shall not be present at the meeting during discussions on the subject matter of the resolution relating to such contract or arrangement.

In determining whether to approve a Related Party Transaction, the Board shall consider the same factors as the Audit Committee is required to consider in terms of para 5.2.1 above.

In case a related party transaction requiring approval of the Board is entered into by a Director or other employee without obtaining such approval, the transaction shall be voidable at the option of the Board.

## 5.2.3. Shareholders' approval

Shareholders' approval shall be sought in the following cases as per the requirements of the Companies Act 2013:

- Transactions with the related parties (as defined under Companies Act 2013) covered within the scope of Section 188 of the Act, which are either not in the 'Ordinary Course of Business' or are not on an 'arm's Length Basis' and exceed the threshold under section 188 of the Companies Act 2013 and the rules made thereunder, shall require prior approval of the shareholders through a resolution.

No member of the Company shall vote on the resolution for approval of related party contract or arrangement if such a member is a related party.

Shareholders' approval shall be sought in the following cases as per the requirements of LODR:

- All Material Related Party Transactions covered within the scope of LODR shall require approval of the shareholders through a resolution. For this purpose, no entity falling under the definition of related parties (as defined under LODR) shall vote favorably on such resolution irrespective of whether the entity is a party to the particular transaction or not.

However, the above shall not be applicable to transactions 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.

In case a related party transaction requiring approval of the shareholders is entered into by a Director or other employee without obtaining such approval, the transaction shall be voidable at the option of the shareholders.



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- 5.3. The Company shall submit within 30 days from the date of publication of its financial results for the half year, disclosures of related party transactions on a consolidated basis, in the format specified in the relevant accounting standards for annual results, to the stock exchanges on which the Company's securities are listed and publish the same on its website.

### 5.4. Disclosure of Related Party Policy

This policy shall also be uploaded on the website of the Company and a web link thereto shall be provided in the Annual Report of the Company.

