

RAGINI FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

1) SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE POLICY

Related party transactions can present a potential or actual conflict of interest which may be against the best interest of the company and its shareholders. Considering the requirements for approval of related party transactions as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”) read with the Rules framed there under, **RAGINI FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED** (“RFPL” or “the Company”) has formulated guidelines for identification of related parties and the proper conduct and documentation of all related party transactions.

In light of the above, RFPL 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 would review and amend the Policy, as and when required, subject to the approval of the Board.

2) ABOUT THE COMPANY

The company was originally incorporated on the 11th day of September, 1985 as a Private Limited Company Limited by Shares under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 in the State of West Bengal.

Presently the Registered Office of the company is situated at “21, Strand Road, Kolkata-700001 in the State of West Bengal.

Presently, the Company is a Non-Banking Financial (Investment) Company registered with Reserve Bank of India. The Company is engaged in the business of investments, trading and dealing in shares and securities, mutual funds and carrying on business in accordance with the regulatory framework.

3) 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 relevant provisions of the Act and any other laws and regulations as may be applicable to the Company.

4) DEFINITIONS

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“Arm’s length transaction (‘ALP’)” means a transaction between two related parties that is conducted as if they were unrelated, so that there is no conflict of interest.

“Related Party”, with reference to a Company, shall have the same meaning as defined in Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013.

“Related Party Transaction” (RPT) means–

a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a entity and a related party, 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.

5) MATERIALITY THRESHOLDS

The Company has fixed its materiality threshold at an amount exceeding 10% of the annual consolidated turnover or 10% of the net worth for the previous financial year in case of sale of fixed assets of the Company as per last audited financial statements.

6) MANNER OF DEALING WITH RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) Identification of related parties

The Company shall follow the definition of related party as per Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 for identification and updating the list of related parties.

b) Identification of related party transactions

All transactions with related parties for sale, purchase of goods, services, investments, other assets will be covered for the purpose of identification in accordance with Section 188 of the Act. The Company shall follow a normal procedure for determining whether the transaction is in the ordinary course of business and at arm’s length basis and for this purpose, the Company may seek external professional opinion, if necessary.

c) Procedure for approval of related party transactions

- **Approval of the Audit Committee**

All related party transactions require prior approval of the Audit Committee.

Omnibus approval

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The Company may obtain omnibus approval from the Audit Committee for such transactions, subject to compliances with the following conditions:

- The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself about the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the company;
- The omnibus approval shall provide -
 - (i) the name/s of the related party wherever possible, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum amount of transaction that can be entered into, wherever possible
 - (ii) the indicative base price/current contracted price, if possible, and the formula for variation in the price, if any; and
 - (iii) such other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit.

However, in case of related party transactions which cannot be foreseen and where the above details are not available, Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval provided the value does not exceed 10% of the previous year turnover for all transactions;

- The Audit Committee shall review, on a quarterly basis, the details of related party transactions entered into by the company pursuant to the omnibus approval given;
- Such omnibus approval shall be valid for a period of one year and shall require fresh approval after the expiry of one year.

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:

Nature of the transaction i.e. details of goods or property to be acquired /transferred or services to be rendered / availed – including description of functions to be performed, risks to be assumed and assets to be employed under the proposed transaction;

Key terms (such as price and other commercial compensation contemplated under the arrangement) of the proposed transaction, including value and quantum;

Key covenants (non-commercial) as per the draft of the proposed agreement/contract or any other writing to be entered into for such transaction;

Special terms covered / to be covered in separate letters or undertakings or any other special or sub arrangement forming part of a composite transaction;

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Benchmarking information that may have a bearing on the arm's length basis analysis, wherever available, such as:

- market analysis, research report, industry trends, business strategies, financial forecasts, etc.;
 - third party comparables, valuation reports, price publications including stock exchange and commodity market quotations;
 - management assessment of pricing terms and business justification for the proposed transaction;
 - comparative analysis, if any, of other such transaction entered into by the company.
- **Approval of the Board of Directors of the Company**

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 and 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:

- Transactions which may be in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis, but 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;
 - 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;
 - Transactions which are in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis, but which in Audit Committee's view require Board approval.
 - Transactions meeting the materiality thresholds laid down in Clause 5 of the Policy, which are intended to be placed before the shareholders for approval.
- **Approval of the Shareholders of the Company**

All the transactions with related parties meeting the materiality thresholds, laid down in Clause 5 of the Policy, are placed before the shareholders for approval.

For this purpose, entities falling under the definition of related parties shall abstain from voting where the entity is a party to that particular transaction.

In addition to the above, all kinds of transactions specified under Section 188 of the Act which

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- (a) are not in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis; and
- (b) exceed the thresholds laid down in Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 are placed before the shareholders for their approval.

7) DISCLOSURES

RFPL 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 at arm's length basis along with the justification for entering into such transaction.

8) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS NOT APPROVED UNDER THIS POLICY

In the event the Company becomes aware of a transaction with a related party that has not been approved in accordance with this Policy prior to its consummation, the matter shall be reviewed by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee shall consider all the relevant facts and circumstances regarding the related party transaction, and shall evaluate all options available to the Company, including ratification, revision or termination of the related party transaction. The Audit Committee shall also examine the facts and circumstances pertaining to the failure of reporting such related party transaction to the Audit Committee under this Policy and failure of the internal control systems, and shall take any such action it deems appropriate. In any case, where the Audit Committee determines not to ratify a related party transaction that has been commenced without approval, the Audit Committee, as appropriate, may direct additional actions including, but not limited to, discontinuation of the transaction or seeking the approval of the shareholders, recovery of compensation for the loss suffered by the Company etc. In connection with any review/approval of a related party transaction, the Audit Committee has authority to modify or waive any procedural requirements of this Policy.

Date of Approval: 30.01.2025