

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION POLICY

(Effective 10th November 2014)

1. Preamble

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of Gabriel India Limited (the “Company” or “GIL”) the flagship company of Anand Group (“ANAND”), has adopted the following policy and procedures with regard to Related Party Transactions as defined below. The Audit Committee will constantly review, and if found essential, may amend this policy from time to time. The amendments would be placed in the Board.

2. Purpose

This policy is prepared as per requirement of Regulation 23 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, entered by the Company with the Stock Exchanges and intends to ensure the proper approval and reporting of transactions between the Company and its Related Parties. Such transactions are held to be appropriate only if they are in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders.

The Company is required to disclose each year in the Financial Statements certain transactions between the Company and Related Parties as well as policies concerning transactions with Related Parties.

3. Definitions

“Audit Committee or Committee” means Committee of Board of Directors of the Company constituted under provisions of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Companies Act, 2013.

“Arm’s Length’ basis transaction means a transaction between two related parties that is conducted as if they were unrelated.

“Board” means Board of Directors of the Company

“Control” shall have the same meaning as defined in SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011

“Key Managerial Personnel” means key managerial personnel as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and includes

- (i) Managing Director, or Chief Executive Officer or Manager and in their absence, a wholetime Director;
- (ii) Company Secretary; and
- (iii) Chief Financial Officer

“Material Related Party Transactions” shall mean a transaction defined as ‘material’ in Regulation 23 (1) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 read with Schedule XII and in Section 188 of the Companies Act 2013 or any other law or regulation including any amendment or modification thereof, as may be applicable. Further the materiality limit is defined in clause 5.4 of this policy.

“Material modification” with effect from April 1, 2022, shall mean any related party transaction above 20% of the omnibus approval granted by the Audit Committee, Board and Shareholder, as the case may be.

“Policy” means Related Party Transaction Policy.

“Related Party” means related party as defined in Regulation 2 (1) (zb) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended from time to time.

“Related Party Transaction” means any transaction directly or indirectly involving any Related Party which is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between:

- (i) the Company or any of its subsidiaries on one hand and a related party of the Company or any of its subsidiaries on the other hand; or
- (ii) **the Company** 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 Company 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 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:
- 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 the directors or key managerial personnel of the listed entity or its subsidiary, and relatives of such directors or key managerial personnel, without establishing a business relationship and at the terms which are uniformly

applicable/offered to all employees, directors, key managerial personnel and relatives of directors or key managerial personnel

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)

“**Relative**” means relative as defined in Section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013 and includes 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

4. Details required for ascertaining Related party

The following details shall be required:

- a) Declaration/Disclosure of interest by all the Directors and KMPs’ in form MBP-1.
- b) Declaration of relatives by all Directors and KMPs’.
- c) Declaration about a firm in which a Director/ Manager or his relative is a partner.
- d) Declaration about a private Company in which a Director or Manager is a member or director.
- e) Declaration regarding a public company in which a Director or manager is a Director and holds along with the relatives more than 2% of the paid-up share capital.
- f) Notices from Directors of any change in particulars of Directorship or in other positions during the year.
- g) Declaration by Holding Company regarding its Directors/KMPs’ and their relatives.
- h) Details of any body 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 manager of the Company.
- i) Details of any person on whose advice, directions or instructions a director or manager is accustomed to act.
Provided that nothing in point No.g & h shall apply to the advice, directions or instructions given in a professional capacity.
- j) Details of any Company which is
 - i. a holding, subsidiary or an associate company of such company; or
 - ii. a subsidiary of a holding company to which it is also a subsidiary
- k) List of Promoters or promoter group of the Company
- l) List of shareholders holding 20% or more in the Company (**with effect from April 1, 2022**) or 10% or more in the Company (**with effect from April 1, 2023**) 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;

5. Policy

All Related Party Transactions must be reported to the Audit Committee and referred for approval by the Independent Directors of the Committee in accordance with this Policy.

5.1 Identification of Potential Related Party Transactions

Each Promoter, Director and Key Managerial Personnel is responsible for providing notice to the Board or Audit Committee of any potential Related Party Transaction involving him or her or his or her Relative,

including any additional information about the transaction that the Board/Audit Committee may reasonably request. Board/Audit Committee will determine whether the transaction does, in fact, constitute a Related Party Transaction requiring compliance with this policy.

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

5.2 Prohibitions related to Related Party Transactions

All Related Party Transactions and subsequent material modifications shall require prior 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.

A related party transaction above rupees one crore, whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, 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, exceeds the lower of the following:

- I. ten percent of the annual standalone turnover of the subsidiary as per the last audited financial statements of the subsidiary
- II. the threshold for material related party transactions of listed entity as specified in clause 5.4 of these regulations

In the event of a related party transaction above rupees one crore, whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, to which the subsidiary of a listed entity is a party but the listed entity is not a party and such subsidiary does not have audited financial statements for a period of at least one year, prior approval of the audit committee of the listed entity shall be obtained if the value of such transaction exceeds the lower of the following:

- I. ten percent of the aggregate value of paid-up share capital and securities premium account of the subsidiary; or
- II. the threshold for material related party transactions of listed entity as specified in Schedule XII of these regulations

Provided that the aggregate value of paid-up share capital and securities premium account of the subsidiary shall be taken as on a date, not older than three months prior to the date of seeking approval of the audit committee.

Further, all Related Party Transactions shall be approved by the Board, if the transaction:

- I. is in the ordinary course of business but not on an arm's length basis; or
- II. is not in the ordinary course of business

Prior approval of the shareholders shall also be required for all Material Related Party Transactions and any subsequent material modification as defined in the policy. In such situation no related party shall vote to approve such resolutions.

Provided that the omnibus approval granted by the shareholders for material related party transactions in an annual general meeting shall be valid till the date of the next annual general meeting.

Provided further that in case of omnibus approvals for material related party transactions, granted by shareholders in general meetings other than annual general meeting, the validity of such omnibus approvals shall not exceed one year from the date of such approval.

The nature of the transactions covered under Companies Act are as given below:

- Sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials directly or through appointment of agents Buying, selling or disposing of property of any kind directly or through appointment of agents
- Leasing of any kind of property
- Availing or rendering of any services directly or through appointment of agents.
- Appointment to any office or place of profit in the company, its subsidiary company or associate company
- Remuneration for underwriting the subscription of any securities in or derivatives thereof

5.3 Review and Approval of Related Party Transactions

The Company will enter into any Related Party transactions only with the prior approval of the audit committee.

However, the Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for Related Party Transactions proposed to be entered into by the listed entity or its subsidiary subject to the following conditions:

- a. The Audit Committee shall provide omnibus approval in respect of transactions which are repetitive in nature to both listed entity and its subsidiary
- b. The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the company;
- c. Such omnibus approval shall specify (i) the name/s of the related party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum amount of 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 material for disclosure.
- d. Provided that where the need for Related Party Transaction 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.
- e. Management shall provide on a quarterly basis, the details of RPTs entered into by the company and its subsidiaries pursuant to each of the omnibus approval given to Audit committee for review.
- f. Such omnibus approvals shall be valid for a period not exceeding one year and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of one year.

To review a Related Party Transaction, the Committee will be provided with all relevant material information of the Related Party Transaction, including following with effect from **April 1, 2022**:

- a. Type, material terms and particulars of the proposed transaction;
- b. Name of the related party and its relationship with the Company 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 Company'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 Company 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, 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 Company
- 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.

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:

- Whether the terms of the Related Party Transaction are fair and on arms' length basis to the Company and would apply on the same basis if the transaction did not involve a Related Party;
- Whether there are any compelling 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 would affect the independence of an independent director;
- Whether the proposed transaction includes any potential reputational risk issues that may arise as a result of or in connection with the proposed transaction;
- Whether the Company was notified about the Related Party Transaction before its commencement and if not, why pre-approval was not sought and whether subsequent ratification is allowed and would be detrimental to the Company; and
- Whether the Related Party Transaction would present an improper 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, other Related Party, the direct or indirect nature of the director's, 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 Board/Committee deems relevant.
- Notwithstanding the foregoing, the following Related Party Transactions shall not require approval of Audit Committee or Shareholders:
 - i. Any transaction that involves the providing of compensation to a director or Key Managerial Personnel in connection with his or her duties to the Company or any of its subsidiaries or associates, including the reimbursement of reasonable business and travel expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business.
 - 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.
 - iii. remuneration and sitting fees paid by the listed entity or its subsidiary to its director, key managerial personnel 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 this regulation.

iv. 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:

- (i) 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;
- (ii) the transaction is not material in terms of the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of this regulation;
- (iii) rationale for inability to seek prior approval for the transaction shall be placed before the audit committee at the time of seeking ratification;
- (iv) 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;
- (v) 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.”

This Policy shall be reviewed by the Board of directors at least once every three years and updated, as and when required.

5.4 Materiality

A Related Party Transaction (“RPT”) shall be considered material if the transaction(s), whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceed the materiality thresholds prescribed under Schedule XII of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, or such other thresholds as may be defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014.

Materiality Thresholds as per Schedule XII – SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015:

Annual Consolidated Turnover (ACT) of the Company	Materiality Threshold (Value of RPT in a FY)
Up to ₹20,000 crore	10% of ACT
₹20,001 – ₹40,000 crore	₹2,000 crore + 5% of ACT exceeding ₹20,000 crore
Above ₹40,000 crore	₹3,000 crore + 2.5% of ACT exceeding ₹40,000 crore OR ₹5,000 crore (whichever is lower)

Notwithstanding the above, 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 of the Company.

Materiality Threshold as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014:

Nature of Transaction	Transaction Value
Sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials directly or through appointment of agents	10% of turnover
Buying, selling or disposing of property of any kind directly or through appointment of agents	10% of net worth
Leasing of any kind of property	10% of turnover
Availing or rendering of any services directly or through appointment of agents	10% of turnover
Appointment to any office or place of profit in the company, its subsidiary company or associate company	Monthly remuneration exceeding Rs. 250,000
Remuneration for underwriting the subscription of any securities in or derivatives thereof	1% of net worth

6. Related Party Transactions not approved under this Policy

In the event the Company becomes aware of a Related Party Transaction with a Related Party that has not been approved under this Policy prior to its consummation, the matter shall be reviewed by the Committee. The Committee shall consider all of 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 Committee shall also examine the facts and circumstances pertaining to the failure of reporting such Related Party Transaction to the Committee under this Policy and shall take any such action it deems appropriate.

In any case, where the Committee determines not to ratify a Related Party Transaction that has been commenced without approval, the Committee, as appropriate, may direct additional actions including, but not limited to, immediate discontinuation or rescission of the transaction. In connection with any review of a Related Party Transaction, the Committee has authority to modify or waive any procedural requirements of this Policy.

7. Disclosure

Particulars of Contracts and arrangements with Related Party covered under this policy requiring shareholders' approval shall be appropriately referred to in the Board's Report to the shareholders along with the justification for entering into such contract or arrangement.

The Company shall disclose this policy relating to Related Party Transactions on its website and also in the Annual Report.

The remuneration and sitting fees paid by the listed entity or its subsidiary to its director, key managerial personnel or senior management, except who is part of promoter or promoter group, shall not require disclosure if the same is not material.

This Policy will be communicated to all operational employees and other concerned persons of the Company.

Approved by Board

Effective Date: 10th November 2014

Last Amended on :

- 1) 16th May, 2019
- 2) 7th February 2022
- 3) 29th January, 2025
- 4) 03rd February 2026