

M/s. SRESTHA FINVEST LIMITED

POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to Regulation 23 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

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 and Regulation 23 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“SEBI Listing Regulations”), Srestha Finvest Ltd 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 on dealing with related party transactions including clear threshold limits duly approved by the board of directors and such policy shall be reviewed by the board of directors at least once every three years and updated accordingly.

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.

2. ABOUT THE COMPANY

Srestha Finvest Ltd was incorporated in the year 1985-86 in the name and style as M S Investments (P) Ltd. The company is a Non Banking finance company registered with Reserve Bank of India and its primary business being finance, loan, investment, dealing in securities and related consultancy services etc.

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 applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, SEBI Listing Regulations and other laws, rules and regulations as may be applicable to the Company.

4. DEFINITIONS

“Act” means the Companies Act, 2013

“Regulation 23” means Regulation 23 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

“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.

“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. The Board and Audit Committee may lay down the principles for determining ordinary course of business in accordance with the statutory requirements and other industry practices and guidelines.

“Company” means Srestha Finvest Limited

“Relative” with reference to a Director or KMP means persons as defined in Section 2(77) of the Act and rules prescribed thereunder

“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 or under the applicable accounting standards

"Related Party Transaction" as defined under Regulation 2 (1) (zc) of the Securities and Exchange Board Of India (Listing Obligations And Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 means transfer of resources, services or obligations between a listed entity and a related party, regardless of whether 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 including but not limited to the following –

- a. sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials;
- b. selling or otherwise disposing of, or buying, property of any kind;
- c. leasing of property of any kind;
- d. availing or rendering of any services;
- e. appointment of any agent for purchase or sale of goods, materials, services or property;
- f. appointment to any office or place of profit in the company
- g. underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof, of the company

Effective April 1, 2022, related party transaction means a transaction involving a transfer of resources, services or obligations between:

- (i) 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) 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 shall not be related party transactions.
 - 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.

“Material Related Party Transaction” means a transaction with a related party shall be considered material, if the transaction(s) to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds rupees one thousand crore or ten per cent of the annual consolidated turnover of the listed entity as per the last audited financial statements of the listed entity, whichever is lower

“Key Managerial Personnel” or **“KMP”** shall have the meaning as defined in the Companies Act 2013

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 laws, rules or regulations.

5. MATERIALITY THRESHOLDS

Regulation 23 requires a company to provide materiality thresholds for transactions beyond which prior approval of the shareholders through resolution will be required and no related party shall vote to approve such resolutions whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not. The Company has fixed its materiality threshold at rupees one thousand crore or ten per cent of the annual consolidated turnover of the listed entity as per the last audited financial statements of the listed entity, whichever is lower for the purpose of Regulation 23(4) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

6. MANNER OF DEALING WITH RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A) Identification of Related Parties

The Company has formulated guidelines for identification and updating the list of related parties as prescribed under Section 2(76) of the Act, Regulation 2 (1) (zb) of the SEBI Listing Regulations and any other applicable laws, rules or regulations.

B) Identification of Related Party Transactions

The Company has formulated guidelines for identification of related party transactions in accordance with Section 188 of the Act and Regulation 2 (1) (zc) of the SEBI Listing Regulations. The Company has also formulated guidelines 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 professional opinion, if necessary.

C) PROCEDURE FOR APPROVAL OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

Approval of the Audit Committee

All related party transactions and subsequent material modifications shall require prior approval of the Audit Committee. Only those members of the Audit Committee, who are independent directors, shall approve related party transactions. However, the Company may obtain omnibus approval from the Audit Committee for such transactions, subject to compliances with the following conditions:

- a. 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 which shall include the following namely:
 - 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
- b. 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); and (ii) justification for the need of omnibus approval
- c. 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;

- d. The omnibus approval shall specify (a) the name/s of the related party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum amount of transaction that can be entered into, (b) the indicative base price/ current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price, if any and (c) such other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit;

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

- e. The Audit Committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the details of related party transactions entered into by the Company pursuant to each of the omnibus approval given.
- f. Such omnibus approvals shall be valid for a period not exceeding one year and shall require fresh approvals thereafter.
- g. Omnibus approval shall not be made for transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the undertaking of the company.
- h. Any other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit

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 or not at arm's length basis, shall be placed before the Board and/or its Shareholders, as applicable, for 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 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;
- b) Transactions which are in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis, but which as per Audit Committee requires Board approval.

Approval of the Shareholders of the Company

All the transactions with related parties exceeding the materiality thresholds, laid down in Clause 5 of the Policy, are placed before the shareholders for approval. For this purpose, all entities falling under the definition of related parties shall not vote irrespective of whether the entity is a party to the particular transaction or not.

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' approval shall not be applicable for 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.

7. DISCLOSURES

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(s).

