

LARK TRADING AND FINANCE LIMITED

**Policy on
Related Party Transactions**

POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

1. APPLICABILITY AND EFFECTIVE DATE

The policy will be applicable with effect from 02nd September, 2016, to regulate transactions between the Company and its Related Parties based on the applicable laws, rules and regulations.

2. PURPOSE

The policy is framed as per requirement the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (hereinafter called as "SEBI (LODR), 2015") and is intended to ensure the proper approval and reporting of transactions between the Company and its Related Parties. This Policy shall supplement other Policies & practices/ Delegation of Powers / Manuals etc of the Company.

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1 "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 as defined in explanation (b) to Section 188 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

3.2 "Associate Company" in relation to another company, means a company in which that other company has a significant influence, but which is not a subsidiary company of the company having such influence and includes a joint venture company.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "significant influence" means control of at least twenty percent of total share capital, or of business decisions under an agreement;

3.3 "Audit Committee" means the Audit Committee of the Board constituted under the provisions of SEBI (LODR), 2015 and Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013.

3.4 "Board" means the Board of Directors of Lark Trading And Finance Limited;

3.5 "Key Managerial Personnel" in relation to the Company means:

- (i) Managing Director
- (ii) Company Secretary
- (iii) Whole-time Director(s)
- (iv) Chief Financial Officer, and
- (v) Such other officer as may be prescribed by the Board.

- 3.6 “Material Related Party Transaction”** means a transaction which individually or taken together with previous transactions during the financial year, exceeds 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.
- 3.7 “Ordinary Course of Business”** includes but is not limited to a term for activities that are necessary, normal, and incidental to the business. Following factors can be taken for determining the term ordinary course of business:
- (i) is normal or otherwise for the particular business (i.e. features, system, processes, advertising, staff training, etc.)
 - (ii) is frequent and regular
 - (iii) is a source of income to the business
 - (iv) involves significant allocation / investment of resources
 - (v) is involved in a service or product that is offered to customers
- 3.8 “Related Party”**—Parties are considered to be related if at any time during the reporting period one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and / or operating decisions and includes the following persons / parties as stated in Section 2 (76) of the Companies Act, 2013:
- (i) a Director or his relative;
 - (ii) a Key Managerial Personnel or his relative;
 - (iii) a firm, in which a Director, manager or his relative is a partner;
 - (iv) a private company in which a director or manager or his relative is a member or director;
 - (v) a public company in which a director or manager is a director and holds along with his relatives, more than 2% of its paid-up share capital;
 - (vi) 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;
 - (vii) any person on whose advice, directions or instructions a director or manager is accustomed to act:
- Provided that nothing in sub-clauses (vi) and (vii) shall apply to the advice, directions or instructions given in a professional capacity;
- (viii) any body corporate which is-
 - A. a holding, subsidiary or an associate company of such company; or
 - B. a subsidiary of a holding company to which it is also a subsidiary;
or
 - C. an investing company or the venturer of the company
 - (ix) a Director (other than an Independent Director) or KMP of the holding company or his relative with reference to a company.

3.9 “Related Party Transaction” (RPT) means any transaction between the Company and any Related Party for transfer of resources, services or obligations, regardless of whether a price is charged which may include:

- (i) sale, purchase or supply of any goods or material;
- (ii) *selling or otherwise disposing of, or buying, property of any kind;*
- (iii) leasing of property of any kind;
- (iv) availing or rendering of any services;
- (v) appointment of any agent for purchase or sale of goods, materials, services or property;
- (vi) such related party’s appointment to any office or place of profit in the company, its subsidiary company or associate company; and
- (vii) underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof, of the company.

3.10 “Relative” means:

1. Members of HUF
2. Spouse
3. Father includes step-father
4. Mother includes the step-mother
5. Son includes the step-son
6. Son’s wife
7. Daughter
8. Daughter’s husband
9. Brother includes the step-brother
10. Sister includes the step-sister

3.11 “Subsidiary Company” means subsidiary company as defined in Section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013.

3.12 “Threshold Limit” means financial limits of related party transactions as per Annexure-2 of this Policy.

3.13 “Transaction” with a related party shall be construed to include a single transaction or a group of transactions.

4. PROCESS OF APPROVAL FOR RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All Related Party Transactions entered into with effect from implementation of this policy shall be subject to the approval of the Audit Committee in accordance with this Policy. The approval of the competent authority as per this policy can be granted by way of circulation also. An illustrative list of related party transaction is at Annexure-1.

In exceptional cases, where a prior approval is not taken due to an inadvertent omission or due to unforeseen circumstances, the competent authority as per this policy may ratify the transactions in accordance with this Policy.

The concerned Functional Directors shall place an agenda before the Audit Committee and/ or Board of Directors of all Related Party Transaction(s) requiring approvals (including omnibus approval or ratification) in accordance with this policy:

Functional Director(s) shall also be responsible to place the agenda for review of the Audit Committee on a **quarterly basis**, the details of RPTs entered into by the Company pursuant to each of the omnibus approval obtained under Point 4.1 of this Policy. Approval of the Audit Committee / Board / Shareholders, if required, shall be obtained from respective approving authority as under:

Details of Transaction(s)	Approving Authority
All Related Party Transactions and any subsequent modification	Audit Committee
RPTs which are not in Ordinary Course of Business or not on arm's length basis or both (less than threshold limits)	Recommendation by Audit Committee to the Board and Approval by the Board.
RPTs which are in not in Ordinary Course of Business or not on arm's length basis or both (beyond threshold limits)	Recommendation by Audit Committee to the Board; Recommendation by the Board to Shareholders and Approval by the Shareholders.

While submitting the proposal for approval of Audit Committee/ Board/ Shareholders, the following details shall be provided:

- a. name of the related party and nature of relationship, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum amount of transaction that can be entered into;
- b. particulars of the contract or arrangement including material terms of and the value, if any;
- c. any advance paid or received for the contract or arrangement, if any
- d. manner of determining the pricing (indicative base price / current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price, if any) and other commercial terms, both included as part of contract and not considered as part of the contract;
- e. whether all factors relevant to the contract have been considered, if not, the details of factors not considered with the rationale for not considering those factors; and
- f. any other information relevant or important for the approving authority to take a decision on the proposed transaction.

4.1 Omnibus Approval

Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for Related Party Transactions subject to the following conditions:

1. Transactions are **frequent/ regular/ repetitive** in nature and are in the normal course of business of the Company.
2. such omnibus approval is in the best interest of the Company.
3. Where related party transaction cannot be foreseen and firm details are not available
4. The transaction value does not exceed Rs.1 crore (Rupees one crore)
5. 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 as the Audit Committee may deem fit.
6. Audit Committee shall review each of the omnibus approval, at least on quarterly basis.
7. The omnibus approval shall be valid for a period not exceeding one year.

4.2. Approval of the Board and Shareholders - Mechanism

Prior approval of Board and/or Shareholders (as the case may be) in case of specified Related Party Transaction(s) as per section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with applicable Rules to the Companies Act, 2013 are required in the following cases:

- a. **Prior approval of the Board at a meeting** - Transactions which are **not in ordinary course of business or not on arm's length basis**.
- b. **Prior approval of the Shareholders** - Transactions which are not in ordinary course of business or not on arm's length basis and beyond threshold limits.


4.3. Ratification of Related Party Transactions

- a. If prior approval of the Audit Committee/Board/Shareholders for entering into a Related Party Transaction is not feasible, then the Related Party Transaction shall be ratified by the Audit Committee/Board/Shareholders, if required, within 3 (three) months of entering in the Related Party Transaction.

- b. In case Related Party Transaction is not ratified within the specified period, such contract or arrangement shall be voidable at the option of the Board and if the contract or arrangement is with a related party to any Director, or is authorized by any other Director, the Directors concerned shall indemnify the company against any loss incurred by it.
- c. In any case where either the Audit Committee/ Board/ Shareholders determines not to ratify a Related Party Transaction that has been commenced without approval, may direct additional actions including, but not limited to, immediate discontinuation of the transactions, or modification of the transaction to make it acceptable for ratification. In connection with any review of a Related Party Transaction, the Audit Committee/ Board/ Shareholders has authority to modify or waive any procedural requirements of this Policy in the best interest of the Company.

4.4. Disclosures

- a. Every Contract or arrangement entered with Related Parties with the approval of Board / Shareholders in line with Section 188 of the Companies Act 2013 shall be reported in the Board's Report to the shareholders along with the justification for entering into such contract or arrangements.
- b. Details of all Material Related Party Transactions shall be disclosed quarterly along with the compliance report on corporate governance submitted to stock exchanges where shares are listed.
- c. The Company shall disclose the Policy of Related Party Transactions on its website and a web link thereto shall be provided in the Annual Report.
- a. Name of all related parties & nature of relationships & details of all related party transactions shall be disclosed in the financial statement as per Accounting Standard 18.
- d. Enter all Contracts or Arrangements with a related party with respect to transactions approved by the Board and Members of the Company in a Register prescribed


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(Director)
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Some illustrative examples of Related Party Transactions

- Grant of Loan; Corporate Guarantee or Letter of Comfort in connection with or without Loan
- Furnishing or acceptance of Bank Guarantees
- Equity contribution in cash or kind
- Consultancy services to the JVs and subsidiaries and vice versa
- Leasing of accommodation
- Deputation of officials to Subsidiary/Associate/JVs
- Selling or otherwise disposing of or buying, property of any kind
- Appointment of any agent for purchase or sale of goods, materials, services or Property
- Transfer of equipment to any of its subsidiary or JV Company and vice-versa.

Financial limits requiring approvals for Related Party Transactions

S. No.	Specified RPT(s) u/s 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013	Threshold limits for approval of Shareholders
a)	sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials directly or through appointment of agent(s)	Ten percent or more of the turnover of the Company
b)	selling or otherwise disposing of, or buying, property of any kind directly or through appointment of agent(s)	Ten percent or more of net worth of the Company
c)	leasing of property of any kind directly or through appointment of agent(s)	Ten percent or more of the turnover of the Company
d)	availing or rendering of any services directly or through appointment of agent(s)	Ten percent or more of the turnover of the Company
e)	such related party's appointment to any office or place of profit in the company, its subsidiary company or associate company	At a monthly remuneration exceeding Rs. 2.50 lakhs
f)	underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof, of the company	Exceeding 1% of the net worth

Explanation(s):

- Limits specified in sub-clauses a) to d) shall apply for transaction or transactions to be entered into either individually or taken together with the previous transactions during a financial year.
- turnover or net worth shall be computed on the basis of the Audited Financial Statement of the preceding Financial Year.