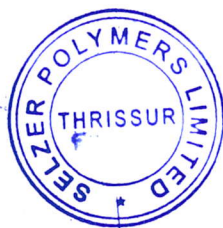


Policy on dealing with Related Party Transactions

(Adopted on 06.08.2026)



Policy on dealing with Related Party Transactions

1. Introduction

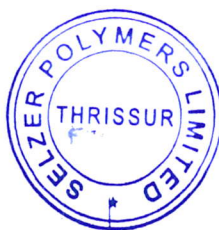
The Board of Directors of Selzer Polymers Limited ("Company") has adopted the following policy and procedures with regard to the materiality of Related Party Transactions ("RPT") on August 06, 2026 and also on dealing with Related Party Transactions as required under the SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (SEBI Listing Regulations) and Companies Act, 2013 (Act).

- This Policy regulates all transactions between the Company and its Related Parties.
- The Board on the recommendation of the Audit Committee shall review the Policy once in three years and may amend the same from time to time.

The Policy is framed to ensure due and proper compliance with the applicable statutory provisions and to fortify that proper procedure is defined and followed for approval / ratification and reporting of transactions, if any, as applicable, between the Company and any of its Related Parties. The provisions of this Policy are designed to govern the transparency of the approval process and disclosures requirements to accord fairness in the treatment of related party transactions.

2. Definitions*

- i. **"Act"** means the Companies Act, 2013 as may be amended from time to time.
- ii. **"Audit Committee"** means a committee of the Board of Directors of the Company constituted under provisions of the Act and SEBI Listing Regulations.
- iii. **"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.
- iv. **"Board"** means the Board of Directors of Selzer Polymers Limited.
- v. **"Holding Company"** shall have the meaning as specified under section 2(46) of the Act.
- vi. **"Related Party"** in relation to the Company means a party related with the Company in any of the ways as are laid down in section 2(76) of the Act, Regulation 2(zb) of SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015 and INDAS -24 of Accounting Standards, as amended from time to time.

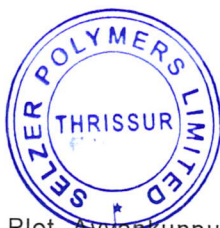


Presently, includes the following:

- 1) a director or his relative;
- 2) a Key Managerial Personnel or his relative;
- 3) a firm, in which a director, manager or his relative is a partner;
- 4) a private company in which a director or manager or his relative is a member or director;
- 5) 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;
- 6) 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, except advice/directions/instructions given in a professional capacity;
- 7) any person on whose advice, directions, or instructions a director or manager is accustomed to act, except advice/directions/instructions given in professional capacity;
- 8) any body corporate which is:
 - 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 (i.e. a body corporate whose investment in the company would result in the company becoming an associate company of the body corporate);
- 9) a director other than an independent director or key managerial person of the holding company or his relative;
- 10) any person / entity forming part of the promoter or promoter group of the listed entity;
- 11) any person / entity, holding equity shares in the Company, as below, either directly or on a beneficial interest basis at any time during the immediately preceding financial year:
 - to the extent of 10 % or more
- 12) an entity is a related party under the applicable accounting standards.

Here the term “**Relative**” means relative as defined under the Act 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 another in the following manner, namely:
 - a. Father (including step-father)
 - b. Mother (including step-mother)
 - c. Son (including step-son)



- d. Son's wife
- e. Daughter
- f. Daughter's husband
- g. Brother (including step-brother)
- h. Sister (including step-sister)

“Related Party Transaction (RPT)” means a transaction in the nature of a contract involving the transfer of resources, services or obligations between the Company and the Related Party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

The RPT shall include transactions between:

- 1) “Company or its subsidiaries” on the other hand & “Related party of Company or its subsidiaries” on the other hand; or
- 2) “Company or its subsidiaries” on one hand & “Any person / entity with a purpose and effect to benefit the related parties of Company or its subsidiary” on the other hand w.e.f. April 1, 2023.

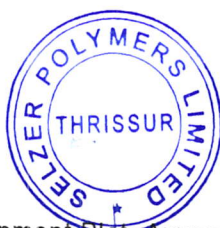
Explanation – A “transaction” with a Related Party shall be construed to include a single or a group of transactions in a contract.

However, the following shall not be a related party transaction:

- a) Issue of securities to related parties on a Preferential basis under ICDR Regulations, 2018,
- b) Corporate Actions which are uniformly applicable to all shareholders, like:
 - Payment of dividend
 - Subdivision / consolidation of securities
 - Right issue / bonus issues
 - Buy-back of securities.

“Material Related Party Transaction” means a transaction with a Related Party where the transaction/transactions to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions with a Related Party during a financial year, exceeds the thresholds/criteria as defined under the Act or SEBI Listing Regulations.

“Material Modification” in terms of SEBI Listing Regulations means any modification(s) in the pricing, quantity or overall transaction value having a **variance of 20% (twenty percent) or more**, in the relevant previously approved related party transaction.



“**Ordinary Course of Business**” for the purpose of this policy will cover the businesses of the Company, usual transactions, customs and practices of a business including incidental and/or facilitative activities of the business of the Company. The following factors have been considered for the determination of whether the transactions are in the ordinary course of business:

- The objects of the Company permit the activities undertaken;
- There is a historical practice to conducting such activities;
- There is a pattern of frequency to conduct such activities over a period of time; and
- The transactions are common in industrial practice.

“**Subsidiary Company**” shall have the same meaning as specified under section 2(87) of the Act.

“**Turnover**” shall have the same meaning as specified under section 2(91) of the Act.

“**Wholly Owned Subsidiary**” means when a company holds 100% of shares of another company, the other company is called a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of the company.

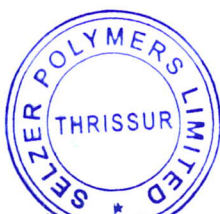
**any other term not defined herein shall have the same meaning as defined in the Companies Act, 2013 & SEBI Listing Regulations or any other applicable law or regulation & in case of any dispute or difference upon the meaning/interpretation of any word or provision in this Policy, the same shall be referred to the Audit Committee and the decision of the Audit Committee in such a case shall be final. In interpreting such term/ provision, the Audit Committee may seek the help of any of the officers of the Company or an outside expert as it deems fit.

3. **Identification of Potential Related Party Transactions**

Every Director, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management Personnel are responsible for providing notice to the Board or the 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/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.

All Directors are required to declare and disclose their concerns or interests in any company or companies or bodies corporate at the first Board meeting in every financial year and subsequently whenever there is any change in disclosures. In addition, the Directors shall ensure that any business transactions entered into between the Company and themselves comply with the terms of this Policy.

The Company prefers to receive such notice (or any changes thereof) 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.

4. Mechanism For Review and Approval for RPT & Subsequent Material Modifications

(a) TRANSACTIONS WHICH ARE ON ARM'S LENGTH BASIS & IN ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS

- Every Related Party Transaction [and subsequent Material Modifications] shall be subject to prior approval of the Audit Committee; only Independent Directors shall approve.
- Prior approval of shareholders by way of **ordinary resolution** if such RPTs are "Material Related Party Transactions" as defined above.

(b) transactions which are either not on arm's length basis and / or not in ordinary course of business

- Every Related Party Transaction [and subsequent Material Modifications] shall be subject to prior approval of the Audit Committee; only Independent Directors shall approve.
- Prior approval of Board of Directors.
- Prior approval of shareholders by way of **ordinary resolution** if such RPTs are "Material Related Party Transactions" as defined above.

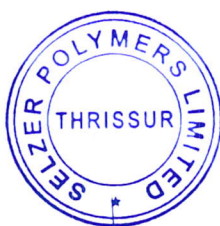
(c) Transactions To Which A Subsidiary Of The Company Is A Party But The Company Is Not A Party

Prior approval of Audit Committee if the value of such transaction whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year:

- **Exceeds 10% of the annual standalone turnover of the subsidiary**

Note –

- i. "Turnover" shall be as per the last audited financial statements.
- ii. Prior approval of shareholders of the Company shall not be required for such transaction where the subsidiary is listed in Stock Exchange(s) & Reg. 23 and 15 (2) of SEBI Listing Regulations are applicable.



The threshold limits for Related Party Transactions:

Audit Committee	Board of Directors	Shareholders
Every Related Party Transaction [and subsequent Material Modifications]	- Related Party Transactions referred by Audit Committee for approval of the Board. - Related Party Transactions requiring shareholders' approval.	- All material Related Party Transactions [and subsequent Material Modifications] - Any Related Party Transaction which is not in the ordinary course of business and/or not at arm's length basis.
	Any Related Party Transaction which is not in the ordinary course of business and/or not at arm's length basis.	

Important Clarifications:

- As per SEBI clarification dated 30th March, 2022, the Related Party Transactions that has been approved by the audit committee and shareholders prior to 1st April, 2022, there shall be no requirement to seek fresh approval from the shareholders and Related Party Transaction that has been approved by the Audit Committee and **becomes material shall be placed before the shareholders in the first General Meeting held during the financial year.**
- As per SEBI clarification dated 8th April, 2022, Related Party Transactions approval is valid for a period of one year and after the expiry period, a fresh approval is required. In this regard, Clarification is issued that the **validity of approval shall be up to the next AGM** which should not exceed 15 months from the date of the last AGM. However, **approvals for material RPTs obtained in shareholder meetings other than AGMs shall be valid for a period not exceeding one year.**



- In terms of Regulation 23(5) of SEBI Listing Regulations, the approval of the Audit Committee and shareholders shall not be required for the transactions:
 - i. Entered into between the Company & its wholly-owned subsidiary whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the General Meeting for approval.
 - ii. Entered into between 2 wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, whose accounts are consolidated with the Company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.
- If any additional Related Party Transaction is to be entered by the Company post the aforesaid approval granted by the Audit Committee / Board / Shareholders, then the Company shall present such transaction before the Audit Committee / Board / Shareholders in its ensuing meeting for its prior approval.

5. Omnibus Approval by Audit Committee

The Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for RPTs proposed to be entered into by the Company **or its subsidiary** subject to the following conditions:

- a) The Audit Committee shall lay down the criteria for granting the omnibus approval in line with this Policy and such approval shall be applicable in respect of transactions that are repetitive in nature.
- b) The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself with the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the Company;
- c) Such omnibus approval shall specify:
 - the name/s of the related party, nature of the transaction, period of transaction, the maximum amount of transaction that can be entered into;
 - the indicative base price / current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price if any; and
 - such other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit.
- 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 ₹1 (one) crore per transaction.



- e) Audit Committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the details of RPTs entered into by the Company and its subsidiary pursuant to each of the omnibus approval given.
- f) Such omnibus approvals shall be valid for a period not exceeding one financial year and shall require fresh approval after the expiry of such financial year.

6. Caveats

Restrictions on participation by interested directors.

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.

Voting by related parties.

No related party shall vote to approve RPTs requiring Shareholders' approval, irrespective of whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not.

Explanation –

No related parties shall vote to appoint/reappoint any related parties in general meetings.

7. Related Party Transactions Not Approved Under This Policy

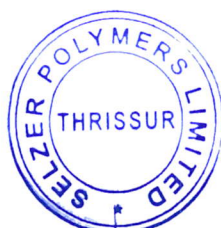
In the event the Company becomes aware of any transaction with a Related Party that has not been approved under this Policy prior to its consummation, the matter shall be reviewed by the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee shall consider all the relevant facts and circumstances regarding the Related Party Transaction (including reasons for failure to report such transaction) and evaluate all options available to the Company, including ratification, revision or termination of the same.

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 approval of the audit committee provided that the same is not material in terms of the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of this regulation.

8. DISCLOSURES

- Related Party Transaction with proper justification shall be disclosed in the Director's Report.
- The Company shall submit information related to RPTs to the stock exchanges every six months in the



format specified by the SEBI with the following timelines:

- ✓ within 15 days from the date of publication of financials;
- ✓ simultaneously with the financials w.e.f. April 1, 2023.

Note – the aforesaid information shall simultaneously be published on its website.

- Material RPTs shall be provided in the notice to shareholders.
- Details of all material transactions with related parties shall be disclosed quarterly along with the compliance report on corporate governance.
- This policy shall be hosted on the website and a link to the same shall be provided in Annual Report.

9. Policy Review

The Policy shall be periodically reviewed by the Board of Directors in terms of the requirements of the SEBI Listing Regulations, as amended from time to time. In case of any subsequent changes in the provisions of the Act and SEBI Listing Regulations or such other regulations which makes any of the provisions in the policy inconsistent, the provisions of the Regulations would prevail over the Policy and the provisions in the policy would be modified in due course to make it consistent with the Regulations.

10. AMENDMENT

The Board (including its duly constituted committees wherever permissible), shall have the power to amend any of the provisions of this Policy, substitute any of the provisions with a new provision or replace this Policy entirely with a new Policy. This Policy shall automatically stand amended to reflect any changes to the SEBI Regulations, to the extent the same is the subject matter of this Policy.

