

## **SKY GOLD LIMITED**

### **POLICY ON MATERIALITY OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The policy on Related Party Transaction ("RPT Policy or this Policy") has been adopted by the Board of Directors of Sky Gold Limited ("the Company") pursuant to Regulations 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 that 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. The Company has formulated guidelines for the 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 the materiality of related party transactions and dealing with related party transactions.

In light of the above, the Company has framed this Policy on Related Party Transactions. 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. 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 Act, Regulation 23 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and any other laws and regulations as may be applicable to the Company.

#### **3. DEFINITIONS**

- ❖ "Act" means the Companies Act, 2013
- ❖ "Regulation 23" means the Regulation no. 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 the ordinary course of business in accordance with the statutory requirements and other industry practices and guidelines.
- ❖ **“Company”** means **Sky Gold 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”** has the meaning as defined in Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 2(1)(ZB) of the Securities and Exchange Board Of India (Listing Obligations And Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015
- ❖ **“Related Party Transaction”** has the meaning as defined under Regulation 2(1)(zc) of the Securities and Exchange Board Of India (Listing Obligations And Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as a means of transfer of resources, services, or obligations between a listed entity and a related party, regardless of whether the 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 the 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.
- ❖ **“Material Related Party Transaction”** means a transaction with a Related Party if the transaction/transactions to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds 10% (ten percent) of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.

- ❖ **“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 law or regulation.*

#### **4. MATERIALITY THRESHOLDS**

Regulation 23 of the SEBI Listing Regulations requires a company to provide materiality thresholds for transactions beyond which approval of the shareholders through resolution will be required and the related parties shall abstain from voting on such resolutions whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not. The Company has fixed its materiality threshold at 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the company as per the last audited financial statements of the company for the purpose of Regulation 23(4) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

#### **5. MANNER OF DEALING WITH RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION**

##### **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 read with the Rules framed there under Regulation 2(1)(ZB) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

##### **Identification of Related Party Transactions**

The Company has formulated guidelines for the 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 will seek external expert opinion, if necessary.

##### **Procedure for approval of Related Party Transaction**

##### **Approval of the Audit Committee**

- a. All related party transactions require prior approval of the Audit Committee. However, the Company may obtain omnibus approval from the Audit Committee for such transactions, subject to compliance with the following conditions:
  - i. 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:

- ii. Maximum value of the transaction, in aggregate, which can be allowed under the omnibus route in a year;
  - iii. The maximum value per transaction which can be allowed;
  - iv. extent and manner of disclosures to be made to the audit committee at the time of seeking omnibus approval
  - v. 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;
  - vi. transactions that 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);
  - ii. justification for the need for 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 provide details of (i) the name/s of the related party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum aggregated value of the particular type of transaction that can be entered into, (ii) basis of arriving at 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.
- Provided that where the need for related party transactions cannot be foreseen and aforesaid details are not available, Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for such transactions subject to their value not exceeding rupees 1 crore per transaction.
- e. The Audit Committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the aggregated value and other details of related party transactions transacted into by the company pursuant to the omnibus approval given.
- f. Such omnibus approval shall be valid for a period not exceeding one financial year and shall require fresh approval after the expiry of the such financial year.
- 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, are placed before the Board for its approval.

### **Approval of the Shareholders of the Company**

All the transactions with related parties exceeding the materiality thresholds are placed before the shareholders for approval.

For this purpose, all entities falling under the definition of related parties shall abstain from voting 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.

### **6. 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, payment of compensation by the defaulting person (as may be decided by the Audit Committee) to the related party or the Company as the case may be, etc. In connection with any review/approval of a related party transaction, the Audit Committee has the authority to modify or waive any procedural requirements of this Policy.

### **7. AMENDMENTS**

The Board may, from time to time, make amendments to this Policy to the extent required due to change in applicable laws and regulations or as deemed fit on a review.