

POLICY ON MATERIALITY OF AND DEALING WITH RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

*(Originally adopted by Board of Directors on November 20, 2021,
Amended on March 30, 2022 and on April 20, 2025)*

The Board of Directors ("**Board**") of Capillary Technologies India Limited at its meeting held on November 20, 2021 has approved and adopted the Policy on materiality of and dealing with Related Party transactions ("**Policy**") of the Company. The Policy shall become effective from the date of its adoption by the Board i.e. November 20, 2021.

Preamble

Capillary Technologies India Limited ("**CTIL or the Company**") has formulated this policy on Related Party Transactions in line with the requirements of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("**Act**"), read with the rules made thereunder, Regulation 23 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("**the Listing Regulations**") updated from time to time.

Such transactions are 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 transactions between the Company and Related Parties. The related party transactions falling under the provisions of Section 188(1) of the Act and the Listing Regulations are required to be disclosed in the Boards' Report along with the justification for entering into such transactions.

Objective

The objective of this policy is to regulate transactions between the Company and its related parties based on the laws and regulations applicable on the Company. All Related Party Transactions, as that term is defined in this policy, shall be subject to review /approval/ratification in accordance with the procedures set forth below in order to ensure the transparency and procedural fairness of such transactions. The Companies Act 2013 and the Listing Regulations requires a company to obtain approval of the Board and of the members, in certain situations, prior to entering of any transaction or agreement with a related party.



Definitions

“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 or vested interest in that transaction.

“Audit Committee” or **“Committee”** means the audit committee constituted by the Board of Directors in accordance with applicable law, including the Listing Regulations and the Act as amended from time to time.

“Associate Company”, means any company in which the Company controls at least twenty per cent of total share capital or of business decision under an agreement, but which is not a subsidiary of the Company but includes a Joint Venture Company

“Board” means the Board of Directors of Capillary Technologies India Limited (CTIL).

“Company” means Capillary Technologies India Limited (CTIL).

“Control” shall include the right to appoint majority of the directors or to control the management or policy decisions exercisable by a person or persons acting individually or in concert, directly or indirectly, including by virtue of their shareholding or management rights or shareholders agreements or voting agreements or in any other manner;

“Key Managerial Personnel (“KMP”)” means key managerial personnel as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and includes the following, if applicable;

- a) the Chief Executive Officer or the Managing Director or the Manager;
- b) the Company Secretary;
- c) the Whole-time Director;
- d) the Chief Financial Officer;
- e) such other officer, not more than one level below the directors who is in whole time employment, designated as key managerial personnel by the Board; and
- f) Such other officer as may be prescribed under the Act.

“Material Related Party Transaction” means a transaction under Regulation 23 of



Listing Regulations, that is, a transaction with a Related Party where the transaction/transactions to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds ten percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company 'as amended'.

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 'as amended'.

“Material Modification” means “In relation to a Related Party Transaction approved by the Audit Committee or a material related party transaction approved by the Board and Shareholders, as the case may be, material modifications means any variation having an impact on the monetary limits already approved by the Audit Committee or Board or Shareholders, as the case may be, exceeding 20% of transactions or INR 50 lakh whichever is lower, in each case, over and above the approved limits.”

“Ordinary Course of business”

Related Party Transactions that are part of regular operative activities, and connected financial activities, of any organization in similar business and size shall be considered to be in the ordinary course of business operations.

Following are some of the criteria that may be considered for determining whether the transaction is in the ordinary course of business:

I. Nature: Whether the scope of the transaction is generally consistent with the Company's business activities and whether the Company enters into, or can enter into, similar transactions with a third party;

II. Frequency: Whether the transaction is of a nature regularly carried out by the Company, is an important indication that classifies the transaction to be within the Company's ordinary course of business operations;

III. Size of transaction: Whether the transaction value is within the reasonable range



for similar types of other transactions. An exceptionally large value transaction should invite closer scrutiny.

These are not exhaustive criteria and the Company will assess each transaction considering its specific nature and circumstances.

“Policy” means this Policy, as amended from time to time.

“Related Party” means a related party as defined under the Act and the Rules made thereunder and the Listing Regulations, as amended from time to time.

“Related Party Transactions” shall mean such transactions as specified under the Act and the Rules made thereunder and Regulation 2(1)(zc) of the Listing Regulations, including any amendment or modification thereof, as may be applicable.

“Relative” means a relative as defined under Section 2(77) of the Act and the Rules made thereunder and Regulation 2(1) (zd) of the Listing Regulations.

As per Section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 4 of Companies (specification of definitions details) Rules, 2014 following are covered under definition of relatives:

- 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).

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

Any other term not defined herein shall have the same meaning as defined in the



Act, the Listing Regulations, Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, the Depositories Act, 1996 or any other applicable law or regulation.

Identification of Related Parties and Process for entering into a Related Party Transaction

The following process shall be followed to ensure all related parties are identified in order to obtain the requisite approvals for any transactions with such related parties:

- 1) Every director shall at the first meeting of the Board in which he participates as a director and thereafter at the first meeting of the Board in every financial year or whenever there is any change in the disclosures already made, at the first Board meeting held after such change, disclose his concern or interest in any company or companies or bodies corporate, firms, or other association of individuals, including his shareholding, shall furnish Form MBP-1 "Notice of Interest by Director" pursuant to Section 184(1) and Rule 9 of the Companies (Meeting of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 or such other form as may be prescribed.
- 2) Every Director shall also furnish declaration in relation to their relatives, their relatives' partnership in firms, interest/shareholding/directorships in private companies and public companies.
- 3) Declaration by KMPs of the Company regarding relatives and entities over which they are able to exercise significant influence etc.
- 4) Declaration by the Director and Manager whether the Board of Directors, managing director or manager of any other body corporate is accustomed to act in accordance with his/her advice, directions or instructions (given otherwise than in a professional capacity).
- 5) Declaration by directors and manager of Company whether they are accustomed to act in accordance with the advice, directions or instruction of any person (given otherwise than in a professional capacity) and if yes particular of such persons(s).
- 6) Declaration by the CFO whether any company is a holding, subsidiary or an associate company (including a joint venture company) or an investing company of the company or a fellow subsidiary company. If yes, particulars



of relevant companies to be provided.

- 7) Declaration by Company Secretary regarding any individual owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives such individual Control or significant influence over the Company and regarding investing Company and venture of the Company.

The Company strongly prefers to receive such declarations/ notice of any potential Related Party Transaction well in advance so that the Board has adequate time to obtain and review information about the proposed transaction. The above declarations shall be collated and maintained by the Company Secretary. Further, the declarations so collated shall be revisited on a quarterly basis to add, remove and modify the name of the identified related party.

On the basis of declaration received as detailed above, Corporate Secretarial Department shall maintain a database of Company's Related Parties. The Related Party List shall be updated whenever necessary and shall be reviewed at least once a year, as on 1st April every year and share the same with the senior management team of the Company.

The process for entering into a Related Party Transaction will be as set out below:

Transactions with Related Parties generally would define the terms governing individual transactions / work orders / purchase orders (Sub-transactions) to be undertaken under the agreement.

The Company will:

- a. identify the transactions with Related Parties;
- b. perform tests to determine whether the transaction is in the ordinary course of business or otherwise;
- c. review the commercial terms involved in the transaction and analyze whether the transaction is at 'arm's length' as if the party is unrelated;
- d. determine the approval requirements applicable to the transaction in accordance with this Policy and applicable laws;
- e. prepare and maintain relevant documentation supporting the basis of its assessment;
- f. present the required details to the Audit Committee/Board or Shareholders for approvals as required; and



g. execute agreement once the approvals are obtained.

In connection with review of a Related Party Transaction, the Company will take into account, among other factors it deems appropriate, whether the Related Party Transaction is on terms no less favorable than terms generally available to an unaffiliated third-party under the same or similar circumstances and the extent of the Related Party's interest in the Related Party Transaction. Company shall inter alia refer to the transfer pricing provisions under Income Tax Act or OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administration for determining the arms' length criteria.

Company shall also consider, whether the Related Party Transaction would present a conflict of interest with respect to any director or KMP of the Company, taking into account the size of the transaction, the overall financial position of the director/KMP or other Related Party, the direct or indirect nature of the director's, KMP's or other Related Party's interest in the transaction and the ongoing nature of any proposed relationship and any other factors deems relevant

5. Approval of the Audit Committee

In accordance with the section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 23 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, all related party transactions and subsequent Material Modifications will require prior approval of the Audit Committee even if the transaction is in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length price.

Provided that only those members of the audit committee who are independent directors shall approve the related party transaction.

Audit Committee may also grant omnibus approval for related party transaction proposed to be entered into by the Company subject to fulfillment of the following conditions:

- a. The Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval to related party transactions subject to fulfilment of the criteria laid in the Rule 6A of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules 2015 read with Section 177(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 and such other criteria as the Committee may deem fit.



- b. The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself about the need for such omnibus approval for transactions for repetitive nature and that such approval is in the interest of the Company;
- c. transactions put up for omnibus approval shall specify/disclose (i) the name/s of the related party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum value of transaction that can be entered into, aggregate value of such transactions, (ii) the indicative base price / current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price if any and (iii) such other information 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, Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for such transactions subject to their value not exceeding Rs.1 Crore per transaction.

- d. Such omnibus approval shall be valid for a period not exceeding one year and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of one year.
- e. omnibus approval shall not be made for transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the undertaking of the Company.
- f. Any other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit.
- g. Audit Committee shall review, at least on quarterly basis, the details of related party transaction entered into by the Company pursuant to each of the omnibus approval given.
- h. Obtaining Prior approval/Omnibus approval of the Audit Committee and also the approval from shareholders of the company shall not be required for transaction entered into with the subsidiaries whose accounts are consolidated with the accounts and placed before the shareholders at the General Meeting for approval.

6. Approval of Board

Subject to the exemptions as prescribed under Section 188 (1) of the Act and the Listing Regulations, related party transactions which are not in the ordinary course of business or not an Arm's Length Transaction, or are material in nature are



required to be approved by the Board of the Company under the said provisions shall be entered into and acted upon, only after such approval is accorded by the Board.

Any director of the Company who is concerned or interested in a contract or arrangement, shall in terms of the provisions of the Act, disclose the nature of his concern or interest before or at the meeting of the Board in which the contract or arrangement is discussed and shall not participate in such meeting during the discussion on the subject matter of the resolution relating to such contract or arrangement.

Management shall present to the Board the following information, to the extent relevant, with respect to the Related Party Transactions for their approval:

- 1) the name of the related party and nature of relationship;
- 2) the nature, duration of the contract and particulars of the contract or arrangement;
- 3) the material terms of the contract or arrangement including the value, if any;
- 4) any advance paid or received for the contract or arrangement, if any;
- 5) justification for entering into such contract arrangement or transaction;
- 6) the manner of determining the pricing and other commercial terms, both included as part of contract and not considered as part of the contract;
- 7) 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
- 8) any other information relevant or important for the Board to take a decision on the proposed transaction

7. Transactions with related parties requiring shareholders approvals

- a. Subject to the exemptions as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and LODR, approval of the shareholders shall be required for entering into the Related Party Transactions which are either not in the ordinary course of business or not on arms' length and exceeding the limits prescribed under the Act read with the rules framed thereunder and the circulars/notifications, etc. issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, from time to time. All entities falling under the definition of related parties shall not vote to approve the relevant transaction irrespective of whether the entity is a party to the particular transaction or not.
- b. All Material Related Party Transactions and subsequent Material



Modifications shall require the approval of the shareholders as per the Listing Regulations and no related party shall vote to approve such resolutions whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not. The explanatory statement for this purpose of such resolution should contain the particulars as stated under Rule 15 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time.

Threshold Limits for dealing with Related Party Transactions

a. Materiality Thresholds under the Companies Act, 2013 (for transactions not in ordinary course of business and not on an arm's length basis)

Sl. No	Nature of transaction with a related party	Threshold limit till which related party transaction can be carried out with Board approval	Threshold limit till which related party transaction can be carried out with shareholders' approval
a.	sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials; directly or through appointment of agent	Upto to 10 (ten) per cent. of the turnover of the company	Amount exceeding 10 (ten) per cent. or more of the turnover of the company
b.	selling or otherwise disposing of, or buying, property of any kind;	Upto to 10 (ten) per cent. of the net worth of the company	Amount exceeding 10 (ten) per cent. or more of the net worth of the company
c.	leasing of property of any kind;	Upto to 10 (ten) per cent. of the turnover of the company	Amount exceeding 10 (ten) per cent. or more of the turnover of the company
d.	availing or rendering of any	Upto to 10 (ten)	Amount



	services;	per cent. of the turnover of the company	exceeding 10 (ten) per cent. or more of the turnover of the company
e.	appointment of any agent for purchase or sale of goods, materials, services or property;	Upto to 10 (ten) per cent. of the turnover of the company	Amount exceeding 10 (ten) per cent. or more of the turnover of the company
f.	such related party's appointment to any office or place of profit in the company, its subsidiary company or associate company; and	a monthly remuneration upto two and half lakh rupees	a monthly remuneration exceeding two and half lakh rupees
g.	underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof, of the company:	Upto 1 (one) per cent. of the net worth	Amount exceeding 1 (one) per cent. of the net worth

b. Materiality Thresholds under the Listing Regulations (LODR)

Sl. No	Nature of transaction with a related party	Materiality Thresholds under the Listing Regulations
a.	sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials; directly or through appointment of agent	Transaction, 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." - w.e.f. 1.4.2022
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.	such related party's appointment to any office or place of profit in the company, its subsidiary company or associate company; and	



g.	underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof, of the company:	
h.	Transfer of resources (e.g. Loans and advance, Interest thereon, Guarantees), services or obligations	
i.	Payment towards brand usage or royalty	Exceeding 5% or more of annual consolidated turnover

Explanation:

(1) The turnover or net worth referred in the above shall be computed on the basis of the audited financial statement of the preceding financial year.

(2) The threshold limits under the Companies Act, 2013 mentioned above shall apply for transaction or transactions to be entered into either individually or taken together with the previous transactions during a financial year.

8. Exemption from approval

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the following transactions shall not require approval of Board or Shareholders:

- 1) Any transaction that involves the providing of reimbursements or advances to a director or KMP to meet expenditure in the course of his or her duties as such Director or KMP of the Company;
- 2) Any remuneration paid to a director or KMP as per the policy of the Company and/or under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013;
- 3) Sitting fees paid to director(s) in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013;

9. Exceptions

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 Board. The Board 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.

10. Disclosure

The particulars of contracts or arrangement with Related Parties referred to in section 188(1) of the Act shall be disclosed in the report of the Board as per Section 134 of the Act. Further, the Company shall provide additional disclosures on related party transactions as required under the LODR. This Policy shall be uploaded on the website of the Company and a web-link thereto shall be provided in the Annual Report of the Company.

As per SEBI LODR, The listed entity shall submit to the stock exchanges disclosures of related party transactions in the format as specified by the Board from time to time, and publish the same on its website.

Disclosure will be made in the Company's Annual Report and to the Stock Exchanges as required under the Companies Act and the Listing Regulations.

11. Amendment or modification in the policy

The Board of Directors of the Company ("Board") on recommendation of the Audit Committee shall review the Policy once in three years and may amend the same from time to time. Consequent upon any changes in regulatory guidelines, such change shall be deemed to be a part of the policy until the policy is reviewed and approved next time.

The Policy on Related Party Transactions shall be amended or modified with approval of Audit Committee and Board.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Policy, in case of any contradiction of the provision of this policy with any existing legislations, rules, regulations, laws or modification thereof or enactment of a new applicable law, the provisions under such law, legislation, rules, regulation or enactment shall prevail over this Policy.

Scope Limitation:

In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this Policy and of the Listing Regulations / the Act or any other statutory enactments, rules, the provisions of such Listing Regulations / the Act or statutory enactments, rules shall prevail over this Policy.



Dissemination of Policy

This Policy shall be disseminated to all functional and operational heads and other concerned persons of the Company and shall be hosted on the intra-net and website of the Company and web link thereto shall be provided in the annual report of the Company.

