

## POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

### 1. Introduction

Unilex Colours and Chemicals Limited (“the Company”) has always been committed to good Corporate Governance practice as well as highest ethical & legal conduct in fulfilling its responsibilities. Considering the requirements for approval of the related party transactions as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time read with the Rules made there under (the Act) and Regulation 23 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation 2015 (SEBI Listing Regulations), the Company has formulated the guidelines for identification of the Related Parties as well as transactions with such Related Parties.

Further, Regulation 23(1) of the SEBI Listing Regulations requires the Company to formulate a policy on materiality of related party transactions and dealing with related party transactions. In view of the above, the Company has framed this Policy on Related Party Transactions (“RPT Policy”).

This Policy applies to transactions between the Company and one or more of its Related Parties including its Subsidiary Companies. It provides a framework for governance and reporting of Related Party Transactions including material transactions. The Policy was adopted by the Board of Director at its Meeting May 13, 2024 and revision to this policy made on May 30, 2026 by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Amendment to the Policy from time to time shall be considered by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

### 2. Objective

This Policy is intended as follows:

- a. To ensure due and timely identification, approval, disclosure and reporting of transactions between the Company and any of its Related Parties including its Subsidiary Companies in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations as may be amended from time to time.
- b. To ensure high standards of Corporate Governance while dealing with related parties.
- c. The provisions of this Policy are designed to govern the approval process and disclosure requirements to ensure transparency in the conduct of Related Party Transactions in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders and to comply with the statutory provisions in this regard.



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### 3. Definitions

**“Act”** means Companies Act, 2013 including any amendments thereof and Rules framed there under including any modification(s), amendment(s), clarification(s), circulars, and reenactments thereof.

**“Audit Committee” or “Committee”** means the Committee of the Board constituted from time to time under the provisions of Regulation 18 of the Listing Regulations and Section 177 of the Act.

**“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 and such price charged for the transactions to a Related Party has in no case been influenced by the relationship and meets the criteria prescribed in Transfer Pricing Guidelines prescribed under the Income- tax Act, 1961.

In order to ensure that the transaction is at arm’s length, judgement needs to be applied and the following points can be considered for the same:

- Transaction is in line with the principles of the Transfer Pricing Guidelines of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (though transfer pricing is not applicable for domestic transactions under the IT Act)
- Transaction is as per the prevailing pricing policy / market price / same price (or margin) as compared to transactions with unrelated parties.
- Transaction is comparable with third party quotations / bids.
- Transaction is based on cost sharing agreements (in cases where cost is shared based on benefits derived).
- Transaction is at a price in line with the valuation done by an external independent expert.

**“Board of Directors” or “Board”** means Board of Directors of the Company

**“Key Managerial Personnel”** means Key Managerial Personnel as defined under Section 2(51) of the Act.

**“Materiality of Related Party Transaction(s)”** 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 fifty 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.

In case of payment to a Related Party for brand usage or royalty the materiality threshold will be 5% (five percent)] of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.

**“Material Modifications”** Material modifications in relation to the Related Party Transaction(s) shall mean any change / variation / modification in an existing related party transaction / contract / arrangement, the financial effect of which is an increase in the per annum value of the relevant related party transaction / contract / arrangement by 10% of annual standalone turnover or rupees fifty crore, whichever is higher.

**“Related Party”** mean a related party as defined under Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 and sub regulation 2(zb) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 or under the applicable accounting standards.

Provided that any person or entity belonging to the promoter or promoter group of the Company and holding 10% or more of equity shares in the listed entity either directly or on a beneficial interest basis as provided under section 89 of the Companies Act, 2013, at any time, during the immediately preceding financial year shall be deemed to be a related party.

**As per Rule 3 of Companies (Specification of Definitions Details) Rules, 2014-** A Director (other than Independent Director) or Key Managerial Personnel of the holding company or his relative with reference to a Company, shall be deemed to be related party.

**“Related Party Transaction”** as per 2(zc) of Listing Regulations means a transaction involving a transfer of resources, services or obligations between:

- (i) a listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on one hand and a related party of the listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on the other hand; or
- (ii) a listed entity 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 listed entity 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:

- 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.
- (c) acceptance of fixed deposits by banks/Non-Banking Finance Companies at the terms uniformly applicable/offered to all shareholders/public, subject to disclosure of the same along with the disclosure of related party transactions every six months to the stock exchange(s), in the format as specified by the Board
- (d) acceptance of current account deposits and saving account deposits by banks in compliance with the directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India or any other central bank in the relevant jurisdiction from time to time:
- Explanation: For the purpose of clauses (c) and (d) above, acceptance of deposits includes payment of interest thereon.
- (e) retail purchases from any listed entity or its subsidiary by the directors or key managerial personnel of the listed entity or its subsidiary, and relatives of such directors or key managerial personnel], without establishing a business relationship and at the terms which are uniformly applicable/offered to all employees, directors, key managerial personnel and relatives of directors or key managerial personnel

and includes following related party transactions as per the section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013

- Sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials;
- Selling or otherwise disposing of, or buying property of any kind;
  - Leasing of property of any kind;
- Availing or rendering of any services;
- Appointment of any agent for the purchase or sale of goods, materials, services or property;
- Such related party's appointment to any office or place of profit in subsidiary Company or associate Company; the Company, its
- Underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof, of the Company;

The above is an indicative list and not an exhaustive one.

“**Relative**” means a relative as defined under Section 2(77) the Companies Act, 2013 and rules prescribed there under.

“**Transactions**” with a related party shall be construed to include a single transaction or a group of transactions in a contract.

**“Ordinary Course of Business”** The transaction / activity can be treated as being in the ‘ordinary course of business’ (not exhaustive and cumulative – either or):

- Covered in the main object / objects incidental to main object in Memorandum of Association
- Transactions are necessary and normal
- Transactions are reasonable in the context of business.
- Transaction are customary and happen with a certain frequency
- Transactions that are infrequent but important to the central mission/objective of the business
- Transaction part of standard industry practice

Any other term not defined herein shall have the same meaning as defined in the Act, the Listing Regulations including amendments thereof, Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS); and or any other statute, law, standards, regulations or other governmental instruction relating to Related Party Transactions.

#### **4. Policy**

The Audit Committee shall review and approve all Related Party Transactions based on this Policy.

All proposed Related Party Transactions must be reported to the Audit Committee for its prior approval in accordance with this Policy. In the case of frequent / regular / repetitive transactions which are in the normal course of business of the Company, the Committee may grant standing pre -approval/ omnibus approval, details whereof are given in a separate section of this Policy.

In exceptional cases, where a prior approval is not taken due to an inadvertent omission or due to unforeseen circumstances, the Committee may ratify the transactions in accordance with this Policy and applicable laws.

#### **5. 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 and Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the SEBI Regulations.

Each director and Key Managerial Personnel has the responsibility of providing notice to the Board or Audit Committee of any potential Related Party Transaction involving such Director or KMP or his or her Relative. He must also share any additional information about the transaction that the Board/ Audit Committee may reasonably require. It shall be the duty of the Board or the Audit Committee to determine whether the transaction does, in fact, constitute a Related Party Transaction requiring compliance with this policy.

#### **6. Identification of Related Party Transactions**

Every Director and Key Managerial Personnel will be responsible for providing a details consisting of their directorship along with the shareholding and list of relative to the Company Secretary.

Every Director and Key Managerial Personnel will also be responsible to update the Company Secretary of any changes in the above relationships, directorships, holdings, interests and / or controls immediately on him / her becoming aware of such changes.

## **7. Review and Approval of Related Party Transaction**

All Related Party Transactions and subsequent Material Modifications thereto, shall be subject to the prior approval of the Audit Committee, or the Board of Directors or the Shareholders of the Company, as the case may be, as required under and subject to the Act and the Listing Regulations. Provided that only those members of the Audit Committee, who are independent directors, shall approve related party transaction. A member of the Committee who (if) has a potential interest in any Related Party Transaction will abstain from discussion and voting on such Related Party Transaction and shall not be counted in determining the presence of a quorum when such transactions considered.

## **8. Consideration by the Committee in approving the Proposed Transactions**

- a. While considering any transaction, the Committee shall take into account all relevant facts and circumstances including the terms of the transaction, the business purpose of the transaction, the benefits to the Company and to the Related Party, and any other relevant matters. Prior to the approval, the Committee shall, inter-alia, consider the following factors to the extent relevant to the transaction:
  - Whether the terms of the Related Party Transaction are fair and on arm's length basis to the Company and would apply on the same basis if the transaction did not involve a Related Party;
  - The business reasons for the Company to enter into the Related Party Transaction and the nature of alternative transactions, if any;
  - Whether the Related Party Transaction includes any potential reputational risks that may arise as a result of or in connection with the proposed Transaction; and
  - Whether the Related Party Transaction would affect the independence or present a conflict of interest for any Director or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company, taking into account the size of the transaction, the overall financial position of the Director, Key Managerial Personnel or other Related Party, the direct or indirect nature of the Director's interest, Key Managerial Personnel's or other Related Party's interest in the transaction and the ongoing nature of any proposed relationship and any other factors the Committee deems relevant.

- b. While considering the arm's length nature of the transaction, the Committee shall take into account the facts and circumstances as were applicable at the time of entering into the transaction with the Related Party. The Committee shall take into consideration that subsequent events (i.e., events after the initial transactions have commenced) like evolving business strategies / short term commercial decisions to improve/ sustain market share, changing market dynamics, local competitive scenario, economic/regulatory conditions affecting the global / domestic industry, may impact profitability but may not have a bearing on the otherwise arm's length nature of the transaction.

## 9. Approval of the Audit Committee

All transactions to be entered with Related Parties and subsequent material modifications shall be entered into only after prior approval of Audit Committee.

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

Provided further that:

(a) a related party transaction above rupees one crore, whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, to which the subsidiary of a listed entity is a party but the listed entity is not a party, shall require prior approval of the audit committee of the listed entity if the value of such transaction, exceeds the lower of the following:

(i) ten percent of the annual standalone turnover of the subsidiary as per the last audited financial statements of the subsidiary; or

(ii) the threshold for material related party transactions of listed entity as specified in Schedule XII of SEBI (Listing Obligation Disclosure Requirement) Regulation 2015, and amended time to time.

(b) In the event of a related party transaction above rupees one crore, whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, to which the subsidiary of a listed entity is a party but the listed entity is not a party and such subsidiary does not have audited financial statements for a period of at least one year, prior approval of the audit committee of the listed entity shall be obtained if the value of such transaction exceeds the lower of the following:

(i) ten percent of the aggregate value of paid-up share capital and securities premium account of the subsidiary; or

(ii) the threshold for material related party transactions of listed entity as specified in Schedule XII of SEBI (Listing Obligation Disclosure Requirement) Regulation 2015 and amended time to time. Provided that the aggregate value of paid-up share capital and

securities premium account of the subsidiary shall be taken as on a date, not older than three months prior to the date of seeking approval of the audit committee.

(c) prior approval of the audit committee of the listed entity shall not be required for a related party transaction to which the listed subsidiary is a party but the listed entity is not a party, if regulation 23 and sub-regulation (2) of regulation 15 of these regulations are applicable to such listed subsidiary.

Explanation: For related party transactions of unlisted subsidiaries of a listed subsidiary as referred to in (c) above, the prior approval of the audit committee of the listed subsidiary shall suffice.

(d) 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.

(e) The members of the audit committee, who are independent directors, may ratify related party transactions within three months from the date of the transaction or in the immediate next meeting of the audit committee, whichever is earlier, subject to the following conditions:

(i) the value of the ratified transaction(s) with a related party, whether entered into individually or taken together, during a financial year shall not exceed rupees one crore;

(ii) the transaction is not material in terms of the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of this regulation;

(iii) rationale for inability to seek prior approval for the transaction shall be placed before the audit committee at the time of seeking ratification;

(iv) the details of ratification shall be disclosed along with the disclosures of related party transactions in terms of the provisions of sub-regulation (9) of this regulation; (v) any other condition as specified by the audit committee:

Provided that failure to seek ratification of the audit committee shall render the transaction voidable at the option of the audit committee and if the transaction is with a related party to any director, or is authorised by any other director, the director(s) concerned shall indemnify the listed entity against any loss incurred by it.

Audit committee may grant omnibus approval for related party transactions proposed to be entered into by the listed entity or its subsidiary subject to the following conditions, namely-

(a) the audit committee shall lay down the criteria for granting the omnibus approval in line with the policy on related party transactions and such approval shall be applicable in respect of transactions which are repetitive in nature;

(b) the audit committee shall satisfy itself regarding the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the listed entity;

(c) the omnibus approval shall specify:

(i) the name(s) of the related party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum amount of transactions that shall 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:

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 rupees one crore per transaction.

(d) the audit committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the details of related party transactions entered into by the listed entity or its subsidiary pursuant to each of the omnibus approvals given.

(e) Such omnibus approvals shall be valid for a period not exceeding one year and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of one year:

Further Minimum Information to be provided to the Audit Committee for approval of Related Party Transactions in terms of Industry Standards on "Minimum information to be provided to the Audit Committee for approval of Related Party Transactions.

## **10. Approval of the Board**

All Transactions which are not in the Ordinary course of business or that qualify as not Arm's Length Transaction will be put up for prior approval of the Board.

Information in such form and manner as prescribed in the Act and/or SEBI Listing Regulations would be provided to the Board.

In the above context where any Director is interested in any contract or arrangement with a Related Party such Director shall not be present during the discussion and vote on the subject matter of the Resolution relating to such contract or arrangement.

## **11. Approval of the Shareholders**

In case the Company has a paid-up share capital exceeding the amount as may be prescribed or the value of the specified transaction exceeds the prescribed thresholds under the Companies Act read with applicable rules, it will be also be put up for prior approval of the shareholders in accordance with the requirements under the Companies Act.

All material related party transactions and subsequent material modifications as defined by the audit committee shall require approval of the shareholders through resolution and no related party shall vote to approve such resolutions whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not.

Provided that prior approval of the shareholders of a listed entity shall not be required for a related party transaction to which the listed subsidiary is a party but the listed entity is not a party, if regulation 23 and sub-regulation (2) of regulation 15 of these regulations are applicable to such listed subsidiary.

Explanation: For related party transactions of unlisted subsidiaries of a listed subsidiary as referred above, the prior approval of the shareholders of the listed subsidiary shall suffice.

Provided further that the requirements specified under this sub-regulation shall not apply in respect of a resolution plan approved under section 31 of the Insolvency Code, subject to the event being disclosed to the recognized stock exchanges within one day of the resolution plan being approved.

Provided further that the omnibus approval granted by the shareholders for material related party transactions in an annual general meeting shall be valid till the date of the next annual general meeting held within the timelines prescribed under Section 96 of the Companies Act, 2013 or rules, notifications, or circulars issued thereunder from time to time:

Provided further that in case of omnibus approvals for material related party transactions, granted by shareholders in general meetings other than annual general meeting, the validity of such omnibus approvals shall not exceed one year from the date of such approval.

The provisions of Regulation 23 sub-regulations (2), (3) and (4) of SEBI (LODR), Regulation 2015 and amended time to time shall not be applicable in the following cases:

- (a) transactions entered into between two public sector companies;
- (b) transactions entered into between a holding company and its wholly owned subsidiary whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.
- (c) transactions entered into between two wholly-owned subsidiaries of the listed holding company, whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.
- (d) transactions which are in the nature of payment of statutory dues, statutory fees or statutory charges entered into between an entity on one hand and the Central Government or any State Government or any combination thereof on the other hand.
- (e) transactions entered into between a public sector company on one hand and the Central Government or any State Government or any combination thereof on the other hand.

Explanation: For the removal of doubts, it is clarified that the term 'holding company' used in clause (b) of this sub-regulation refers to and shall be deemed to have always referred to a listed holding company.

Minimum Information to be provided to the shareholders for approval of Material Related Party Transactions in terms of Industry Standards on "Minimum information to be provided to the Audit Committee and Shareholders for approval of Related Party Transactions and to be placed before the Shareholders Meeting:

(1) The explanatory statement contained in the notice to the shareholders for seeking their approval for an RPT shall provide the minimum information so as to enable the shareholders to take a view whether the terms and conditions of the RPT are favourable to the listed entity.

(2) The notice to the shareholders seeking approval for any material RPT shall, in addition to the requirements under the Companies Act, 2013, include the following information as a part of the explanatory statement:

(a) Information as placed before the Audit Committee in the format as specified in the RPT Industry Standards, to the extent applicable.

(b) Justification as to why the proposed transaction is in the interest of the listed entity, basis for determination of price and other material terms and conditions of RPT.

(c) Disclose the fact that the Audit Committee has reviewed the certificates provided by the CEO/ Managing Director/ Whole Time Director/ Manager and CFO of the Listed Entity as required under the RPT Industry Standards.

(d) Disclosure that the material RPT or any material modification thereto, has been approved by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors recommends the proposed transaction to the shareholders for approval.

(e) Provide web-link and QR Code, through which shareholders can access the valuation report or other reports of external party, if any, considered by Audit Committee while approving the RPT.

(f) The Audit Committee and Board of Directors, while providing information to the shareholders, can approve redaction of commercial secrets and such other information that would affect competitive position of listed entity and affirm that, in its assessment, the redacted disclosures still provide all the necessary information to the public shareholders for informed decision-making.

(g) Any other information that may be relevant.

## **12. Related Party Transactions not previously approved**



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In the event the Company becomes aware of a Related Party Transaction that has not been approved or ratified under this Policy, the transaction shall be placed as promptly as practicable before the Committee or Board or the Shareholders as may be required in accordance with this Policy

### **13. Disclosure and Reporting**

Details of the Related Party Transactions during the quarter shall be disclosed in the Audit Committee and Board meeting.

The Company shall disclose the stock exchange along with the compliance report on corporate governance on a quarterly basis detail of all transactions with Related Parties exceeding the materiality threshold.

The Company shall submit every six months on the date of publication of its standalone and consolidated financial results for half year, disclosures of related party transactions, in the format specified in the relevant accounting standards for annual results to the stock exchanges and publish the same on its website.

Provided further that 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 disclosure under this sub-regulation provided that the same is not material in terms of the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of this regulation.

The Director's report shall contain details of Related Party Transactions as required under the Companies Act.

Any other disclosures as required under the Laws shall be made in its Annual Return, Boards' Report and at such other places and to the Stock Exchanges on which equity shares of the Company are listed and such other authority as may be prescribed under the Laws.

### **14. Limitation**

In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this Policy and Listing Regulations/Companies Act, 2013 or any other statutory enactments such Listing Regulations /Companies Act, 2013 or any other statutory enactments shall prevail over this Policy.

### **15. Dissemination of Policy**

**UNILEX COLOURS & CHEMICALS LTD.**

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This Policy or the important provisions of this policy shall be disseminated to all concerned departments/ persons of the Company and shall be hosted on the website of the Company and web link thereto shall be provided in the annual report of the Company.

## 16. Review of the Policy

The adequacy of this Policy shall be reviewed and reassessed by the Audit Committee periodically and appropriate recommendations shall be made to the Board to update the Policy based on the changes that may be brought about due to any regulatory amendments or otherwise. The policy shall be reviewed by the board of directors at least once every three years including clearly specifying threshold limits and updated accordingly.

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**This Policy was approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 13, 2024.**

**This policy is further modified by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 30, 2026**