

**Godrej Consumer Products Limited  
RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION POLICY**

<b>Effective date</b>	<b>October 1, 2014</b>
<b>Approved by</b>	<b>The Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on September 30, 2014. Modified by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on January 27, 2016 to incorporate amendments to the rules under the Companies Act, 2013. Modified by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on January 29, 2019 to inter alia incorporate amendments in Listing Regulations. Modified by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on January 29, 2020 to inter alia incorporate amendments brought in by in Listing Regulations. Modified by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on May 19, 2022 to inter alia incorporate amendments brought in Listing Regulations. Reviewed by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on August 7, 2024.</b>
<b>Version</b>	<b>6.0</b>

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**1 Background and context:**

The Companies Bill 2012 received the assent of the President of India on 29<sup>th</sup> August 2013, thus making it a law, the Companies Act, 2013 (“the 2013 Act”). The Securities and Exchange Board of India (“SEBI”) with the objective to align its provisions to the 2013 Act has revised clause 49 (“RC 49”) of the Listing Agreement which is effective from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2014. The Listing Agreement is then converted into the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“LODR”) effective 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2015. Both the above regulations have widened the definition of the related party and also increased the compliance requirements with respect to approvals, disclosures, etc. of related party relationships and transactions. RC 49 requires that a Company should prepare and disclose a policy on dealing with related party transactions on the website and in the annual report.

In the context of the above, the Board of Directors (the “Board”) of Godrej Consumer Products Limited (“GCPL”) has adopted Related Party Transactions Policy (“Policy”) to set forth the procedures under which transactions with Related Parties shall be reviewed for approval or ratification in accordance with the procedures set forth below. This policy has been reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee at its meeting held on September 30, 2014 and modified by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on January 27, 2016 to incorporate amendments to the Rules under the Companies Act, 2013.

The policy shall be applicable to the Company effective 1 October 2014. This policy aims to comply with the provisions of the 2013 Act, Rules framed thereunder and LODR.

**2 Definition:**

- **“Policy”** means Related Party Transaction Policy.
- **“Audit Committee or Committee”** means “Audit Committee” constituted by the Board of Directors of the Company under provisions of LODR and Companies Act, 2013, from time to time.
- **“Board of Directors” or “Board”** means the Board of Directors of GCPL, as constituted from time to time.
- **“Key Managerial Personnel” or “Key Management Personnel”** means Key Managerial Personnel as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder.
- **“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 ordinary course of business in accordance with the statutory requirements and other industry practices and guidelines.

- **“Related Party”** - means Party as defined in Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the SEBI LODR Regulations.
- **“Relatives”**: “Relative”, with reference to any person, means 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 the other in such manner as may be prescribed, which is as follows:
    - (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)

- **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 per cent of total share capital, or of business decisions under an agreement.

- The term Joint Venture shall mean only jointly controlled entities.
- A **Related Party Transaction** means transaction as defined in Regulation 2(1)(zc) of the SEBI LODR Regulations.
- **“Material Related Party Transaction”** means any transaction / transactions to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year above the threshold specified in the section under Material Related Party Transactions

**“Material Modifications”** shall mean an amendment to the terms and conditions of the contract, an extension of tenure, waiver of rights and obligations, variation in any payment rights, security interest, novation of parties, the addition of parties, the financial implication of which would have the effect, by an amount Rs.10 (Ten ) Crore in a financial year or 20% (twenty per cent) whichever is higher, to the limit as approved by the Audit Committee or by an amount Rs.100 (Hundred) Crore in a financial year or 20% (twenty per cent) whichever is higher, to the limit as approved by the Members of the company as the case may be.

Notwithstanding the above, the following events shall be deemed to be material modifications:

- a) In case of a loan or deposit or any other means of funding including securities and guarantees given, any deviation in the objects or purposes for which the loan or deposit was given or funding was made or received or securities and guarantees given;
- b) In case of any other transaction or agreement, any amendment which will have the effect of:
  - (i) renewing or extending the term of the transaction or agreement for a period exceeding three years, except for completion of any surviving obligations.
  - (ii) ceasing the terms of the contract at arms' length
  - (iii) Any novation (substitution of old agreement with new one) of the contract or arrangement to a third party
  - (iv) the claims of the party being subordinated

### **3 Policy:**

All Related Party Transactions must be reported to the Audit Committee for its approval in accordance with this Policy.

#### **3.1 Identification of Potential Related Party Transactions**

- Each director and Key Managerial Personnel is responsible for providing Notice to the Company Secretary of any potential Related Party Transaction involving him/her or his or her relative, including any additional information about the transaction that the Board/Audit Committee may request, for being placed before the Audit Committee and the Board. The Board shall record the disclosure of Interest and the Audit Committee will determine whether the transaction does, in fact, constitute a Related Party Transaction requiring compliance with this policy.
- The Company strongly prefers to receive such notice of any potential Related Party Transaction at least 10 days in advance so that the Audit Committee has adequate time to obtain and review information about the proposed transaction.

#### **3.2 Review and approval of related party transaction by the Audit Committee**

- Every Related Party Transaction and subsequent material modification shall be subject to the prior approval of the Audit Committee whether at a meeting or by resolutions by circulation, except transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries which requires only approval (and not prior approval) of the Audit Committee. Any member of the Committee who has a potential interest in any Related Party Transaction will abstain from discussion and voting on the approval of the Related Party Transaction.

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- The Independent Directors in Audit Committee of the Board will review and, if appropriate, approve Related Party Transactions. Accordingly, all estimated Related Party Transactions expected to be entered into during any financial year shall be approved before the close of the previous financial year. Any further modification shall be approved by the Audit Committee. The Management shall present to the Committee the following information with respect to all Related Party Transactions expected to be entered into during any financial year:
  - a. *Type, material terms and particulars of the proposed transaction;*
  - b. *Name of the related party and its relationship with the listed entity or its subsidiary, including nature of its concern or interest (financial or otherwise);*
  - c. *Tenure of the proposed transaction (particular tenure shall be specified);*
  - d. *Value of the proposed transaction;*
  - e. *The percentage of the listed entity's annual consolidated turnover, for the immediately preceding financial year, that is represented by the value of the proposed transaction (and for a RPT involving a subsidiary, such percentage calculated on the basis of the subsidiary's annual turnover on a standalone basis shall be additionally provided);*
  - f. *If the transaction relates to any loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments made or given by the listed entity or its subsidiary:*
    - i) *details of the source of funds in connection with the proposed transaction;*
    - ii) *where any financial indebtedness is incurred to make or give loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments,*
      - *nature of indebtedness;*
      - *cost of funds; and*
      - *tenure;*
    - iii) *applicable terms, including covenants, tenure, interest rate and repayment schedule, whether secured or unsecured; if secured, the nature of security; and*
    - iv) *the purpose for which the funds will be utilized by the ultimate beneficiary of such funds pursuant to the RPT.*
  - g. *Justification as to why the RPT is in the interest of the listed entity;*
  - h. *A copy of the valuation or other external party report, if any such report has been relied upon;*
  - i. *Percentage of the counter-party's annual consolidated turnover that is represented by the value of the proposed RPT on a voluntary basis;*
  - j. *Any other information that may be relevant.*
- In determining whether to approve a Related Party Transaction, the Committee will consider the following factors, among others, to the extent relevant and grant an omnibus approval to the Related Party Transaction which are repetitive in nature and proposed to be entered into by the company:
  - i. The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the company;

- ii. 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;
  - iii. Audit Committee may refer to SA 550, Related parties issued by ICAI which inter alia suggests the following to determine whether the transactions are at an arm's length:
    - a. Comparison of the terms with those of an identical or similar transaction with one or more unrelated parties;
    - b. Comparison of the terms to known market terms for identical or similar transactions; and
    - c. In making the comparison, consideration should be given not only to the price but also to other terms and conditions, for example, credit terms, contingencies, specific charges
  - iv. The Committee can also refer to International guidelines / principles i.e. OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administration
  - v. The Audit committee shall determine whether the transaction is in the ordinary course of business with the help of the following parameters drawn from judicial precedents like reasonability of transaction in the context of business, whether it necessary, normal and incidental to the business, customary and happen with certain frequency etc.
  - vi. Whether the Related Party Transaction would affect the independence of the directors/KMP;
  - vii. Whether the proposed transaction includes any potential reputational risk issues that may arise as a result of or in connection with the proposed transaction;
  - viii. Where the ratification of the Related Party Transaction is allowed by law and is sought from the Committee, the reason for not obtaining the prior approval of the Committee and the relevance of business urgency and whether subsequent ratification would be detrimental to the Company; and
  - ix. Whether the Related Party transaction would present an improper 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, Executive Officer or other Related Party, the direct or indirect nature of the director's, 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 Board/Committee deems relevant.
- 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. Omnibus approval shall not be given for transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the undertaking of the Company.

- If any material information with respect to such transactions shall change subsequent to the Committee's review of such transactions, management shall provide the Committee with updated information at a subsequent meeting and will get the changes approved afresh by the Committee.
- If any additional Related Party Transactions are proposed to be entered into subsequent to the Committee's first meeting in the financial year, management shall present such transactions to the Committee for approval.
- Audit Committee shall review, on a quarterly basis, the details of RPTs entered into by the company pursuant to each of the omnibus approval given.
- Related Party Transaction to which the subsidiary of a Company is a party but the Company is not a party, shall require prior approval of the Audit Committee of the Company if the value of such transaction whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year exceeds ten per cent of the annual consolidated turnover, as per the last audited financial statements of the listed entity and with effect from April 1, 2023 exceeds ten per cent of the annual standalone turnover, as per the last audited financial statements of the subsidiary.
- The audit committee shall also review the status of long-term (more than one year) or recurring RPTs on an annual basis.
- Any Material Modification to the Related Party Transaction by the Company or its subsidiary shall require prior approval of the Audit Committee of the Company.
- Any Material Modification to the Material Related Party Transaction by the Company or its subsidiary shall require prior approval of the Members of the Company.

### 3.3 Approval of transactions by the Board of Directors

- The Audit Committee shall report all "Material Related-Party Transactions & subsequent Material Modifications" to the Board of Directors. Unless exempted, the Company shall seek prior approval of shareholders for "Material Related-Party Transactions and subsequent Material Modifications".
- The Audit Committee or the Board shall, in respect of the related party transactions referred to them for approval, shall after considering the materials placed before them, judge if the transaction is in ordinary course of business or at arm's length basis. In case the Audit Committee is not able to arrive at such a decision, the same shall be referred to the Board, which shall decide if the transaction is in ordinary course of business or at arm's length basis.



- For transactions covered under Sec 188 of the Companies Act 2013 as stated below will require Board's approval if not at arm's length and not in the ordinary course of business :
  - 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 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
  
- Any board member, who is concerned or interested in the transaction, shall not participate in the discussion and voting on the resolution.

### 3.4 Shareholders' Approval

- The Audit Committee shall report all "Material Related Party Transactions" to the Board of Directors. Material Related Party Transactions means transactions which are 10% or more of the annual consolidated turnover as per latest audited financial statements of the company.

For the transactions relating to royalty and brand payments to be paid to related parties, Shareholders' approval (majority of minority) is required for the transactions exceeding 2% of the consolidated turnover.

The Company will also seek approval for "material related party transactions" in the subsequent general meeting of the year in which the related party transaction is undertaken and no related party shall vote to approve such resolution whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not.

- All the transactions, other than the Material Related Party Transaction, with the related parties which are not in the Ordinary Course of Business or at Arms' Length Basis shall also require the approval of the shareholders if the specified thresholds are met and the Related Parties interested in the contract/arrangement shall abstain from voting on such resolution.

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The specified thresholds are as listed below:

Sr. No.	Prescribed Transaction Category	Thresholds for Material Related Party Transactions as per the Companies Act, 2013 (not in ordinary course of business and not at arm's length basis)	Thresholds for Material Related Party Transactions and subsequent Material Modifications as per the SEBI Listing Regulations
1	Sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials (directly or through appointment of agents)	10% or more of the turnover of the company	Exceeds rupees one thousand crore or 10% of annual consolidated turnover as per last audited financial statements, whichever is lower
2	Selling or otherwise disposing of, or buying, property of any kind (directly or through appointment of agents)	10% or more of the net worth of the company	
3	Leasing of property of any kind	10% or more of the turnover of the company	
4	Availing or rendering of any services directly or through appointment of agents	10% or more of the turnover of the company	
5	Appointment to any office or place of profit in the company, its subsidiary company or associate company at a monthly remuneration	At a monthly remuneration exceeding Rs. 2.5 lakh	
6	Remuneration for underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof of the company	1% of the net worth	

Note: The above applies to transaction or transactions to be entered into either individually or taken together with the previous transactions during a financial year.

- In addition to the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013, the following information be provided to the shareholders for approval of related party transactions:
  - a. A summary of the information provided by the management of the listed entity to the audit committee as specified in Para 3.2 above;
  - b. Justification for why the proposed transaction is in the interest of the listed entity;
  - c. Where the transaction relates to any loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments made or given by the listed entity or its subsidiary, the details specified under point (f) of Para 3.2 above; (The requirement of disclosing source of funds and cost of funds shall not be applicable to listed banks/NBFCs.)
  - d. A statement that the valuation or other external report, if any, relied upon by the listed entity in relation to the proposed transaction will be made available through the registered email address of the shareholders;
  - e. Percentage of the counter-parties annual consolidated turnover that is represented by the value of the proposed RPT, on a voluntary basis;
  - f. Any other information that may be relevant.

**3.5 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 under this Policy prior to its consummation, the matter shall be reviewed by the Committee. The Committee 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.
- The Committee shall also examine the facts and circumstances pertaining to the failure of reporting such Related Party Transaction to the Committee under this Policy and failure of the internal control systems, and shall take any such action it deems appropriate.

**4 Reporting requirements:**

- Disclosure will be made in the Company's Annual Report of the particulars of the contract and arrangement along with the justification for entering into such contracts / arrangements with the Related-parties as part of Directors' Report. Form AOC 2 prescribes the manner in which disclosure is to be made in the Director's Report.
- The Company will also disclose the details of all material related party on a quarterly basis along with the compliance report on corporate governance filed with the stock exchanges as per LODR.

**5 Notice to the reader:**

- This policy is framed based on the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and rules thereunder and the requirements of the LODR.
- In case of any subsequent changes in the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 or any other regulations which makes any of the provisions in the policy inconsistent with the Act or regulations, then the provisions of the Act or regulations would prevail over the policy and the provisions in the policy would be modified in due course to make it consistent with law.
- This policy shall be reviewed by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors as and when any changes are to be incorporated in the policy due to change in regulations or as may be felt appropriate by the Board. Any changes or modification on the policy would be approved by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.