

WELLNESS FOREVER MEDICARE LIMITED

**POLICY ON MATERIALITY OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND
DEALING WITH RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

1. Title

- 1.1 This policy shall be called the Policy on materiality of related party transactions and dealing with related party transactions (“**Policy**”).

2. Commencement

- 2.1 The Policy shall come in to force with effect from the date of listing of the equity shares of face value of ₹2 each of Wellness Forever Medicare Limited (the “**Company**”) on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

3. Objective

- 3.1 Related party transactions have been one of the major areas of focus for corporate governance reforms being initiated in India. The changes introduced in the corporate governance norms through Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended and the rules framed thereunder (“**Companies Act**”) and Regulation 23 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended (“**SEBI Listing Regulations**”) require the companies to have enhanced transparency and due process for approval of the related party transactions. Pursuant thereto, Section 188 of the Companies Act and Regulation 23 of the SEBI Listing Regulations require the Company to formulate a policy on materiality of related party transactions and also on dealing with related party transactions including clear threshold limits duly approved by the Board.
- 3.2 Accordingly, the board of directors (“**Board**”) of the Company has adopted the following policy with regard to related party transactions. The Audit Committee of the Company will review this policy on an annual basis and propose any modifications to the Board for approval.

4. Definitions

- i. “**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.
- ii. “**Audit Committee**” means the audit committee of the board of directors of the Company.
- iii. “**Board**” means the Board of directors of the Company.
- iv. “**Company**” means Wellness Forever Medicare Limited.
- v. “**Key Managerial Personnel**” or “**KMPs**” means Key Managerial Personnel as defined under the Act and includes:
 - (i) Managing Director, or Chief Executive Officer or Manager;
 - (ii) the Whole Time Director;
 - (iii) Company Secretary;
 - (iv) Chief Financial Officer;

- (v) 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
 - (vi) such other officer as may be prescribed.
- vi. **“Material Modification”** to any Related Party Transaction shall mean any change (increase or decrease in the consideration for such transaction, taken individually or together with such Related Party in the financial year) in such transaction amounting to 10% or more of the consolidated turnover of the Company;
- vii. **“Material Related Party Transaction”** as set out in **Schedule I**.
- viii. **“Ordinary Course of Business”** with reference to a transaction with a related party means a transaction which is:
 - (i) carried out in the normal course of business envisaged in accordance with the Memorandum of Association of the Company as amended from time to time;
 - (ii) historical practice with a pattern of frequency;
 - (iii) common commercial practice; or
 - (iv) meets any other parameters / criteria as decided by the Board/Audit Committee, from time to time.
- ix. **“Policy”** means this policy, as amended from time to time.
- x. **“Related Party”** in relation to the Company means a party related with the Company in any of the ways as laid down in Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, SEBI Listing Regulations or under applicable accounting standards, each as amended.
- xi. **“Related Party Transaction”** means a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a Company and a related party, 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, and includes transactions as defined as a “related party transaction” under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act or the SEBI Listing Regulations or any other related law, regulation, standard, each as amended.
- xii. **“Relative”** means any person as per Section 2(77) of the Act and rules prescribed there under and as per Regulation 2(1) (zd) of the Regulations as amended from time to time, means anyone who is related to another, if
 - (i) They are members of a Hindu Undivided Family; or
 - (ii) They are husband or wife; or
 - (iii) One person is related to the another in the following manner, namely:
 - (A) Father, includes step-father
 - (B) Mother, includes step-mother
 - (C) Son includes step-son
 - (D) Son’s wife
 - (E) Daughter
 - (F) Daughter’s husband
 - (G) Brother includes step-brother
 - (H) Sister includes step-sister

5. Interpretation

- 5.1 Any words used in this Policy but not defined herein shall have the same meaning prescribed to it in the Companies Act, the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as amended, or rules and regulations made thereunder including the SEBI Listing Regulations, the applicable accounting standards or any other relevant legislation/law applicable to the Company.
- 5.2 The reference to the masculine gender in the Policy shall be deemed to include a reference to feminine gender.
- 5.3 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 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 external expert as it deems fit.

6. Procedure

6.1 Disclosure by Directors

- 6.1.1 Every director shall at the beginning of the financial year provide information by way of written notice to the Company regarding his concern or interest in the entity with specific concern to parties which may be considered as Related Party with respect to the Company and shall also provide the list of Relatives which are regarded as Related Party as per this Policy.
- 6.1.2 Directors are also required to provide the information regarding their engagement with other entity during the financial year which may be regarded as related party according to this Policy.

6.2 Identification of Transaction with Related Parties

- 6.2.1 Each director and Key Managerial Personnel is responsible for providing notice to the Company or Audit Committee of any potential Related Party Transaction involving him or her or his or her Relative, including any additional information about the transaction that the Board / Audit Committee may reasonably request. Audit Committee will determine whether a transaction does constitute a Related Party Transaction requiring compliance with this Policy.
- 6.2.2 Each director and Key Managerial Personnel shall make an annual declaration as per the provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed thereof with respect to Related Party transactions to the Company in the last month ending before the financial year and this declaration shall be placed before the Audit Committee and the Board at their first meeting held at the succeeding financial year.
- 6.2.3 Any change in the list of Relatives shall be intimated by the Directors and KMPs by way of a fresh declaration to the Company.

7. Approval of Related Party Transactions

7.1 Audit Committee

- 7.1.1 Related party transactions will be referred to the next regularly scheduled meeting of Audit Committee for review and approval. Any member of the Audit Committee or the Board who has potential interest in any Related Party Transaction will in terms of Rule 15(2) of the Companies (Meeting of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 shall not be present at the meeting

during the discussions on the subject matter and shall recuse himself or herself and abstain from discussion and voting on the approval of the Related Party Transaction.

7.1.2 All the transactions which are identified as Related Party Transactions and subsequent Material Modifications to such Related Party Transactions should be preapproved by the Audit Committee before entering into such transaction. Only those members of the Audit Committee that are independent directors shall approve Related Party Transactions.

7.1.3 The Audit Committee shall consider the following factors while deliberating the related party transactions for its approval:

- i. Name of party and details explaining nature of relationship;
- ii. Duration of the contract and particulars of the contract and arrangement;
- iii. Nature of transaction and material terms thereof including the value, if any;
- iv. Manner of determining the pricing to ascertain whether the same is on arm's length;
- v. Business rationale for entering into such transaction; and
- vi. Any other information relevant or important for the Board to take a decision on the proposed transaction.

7.1.4 In determining whether to approve a Related Party Transaction, the Audit Committee will consider the following factors, among others, to the extent relevant to the Related Party Transaction:

- i. 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;
- ii. Whether there are any compelling business reasons / rationale for the Company to enter into the Related Party Transaction and the nature of alternative transactions, if any;
- iii. Whether the Related Party Transaction would affect the independence of an independent director;
- iv. Whether the proposed transaction includes any potential reputational risk issues that may arise as a result of or in connection with the proposed transaction;
- v. Whether the Company was notified about the Related Party Transaction before its commencement and if not, why pre-approval was not sought and whether subsequent ratification is allowed and would be detrimental to the Company; and
- vi. 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.

7.1.5 The Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for Related Party Transactions proposed to be entered into by the Company subject to the following conditions:

- i. The Audit Committee shall lay down the criteria for granting the omnibus approval in line with the Policy on Related Party Transactions of the Company and such approval shall be applicable in respect of transactions which are repetitive in nature;
- ii. The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the Company;
- iii. Such omnibus approval shall specify (i) the name/s of the related party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum amount of transaction that can 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 Rs.1 crore per transaction;

- iv. Audit Committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the details of Related Party Transactions entered into by the Company pursuant to each of the omnibus approval given; and
- v. Such omnibus approvals shall be valid for a period not exceeding one year and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of one year.

7.1.6 In relation to related party transactions to which a subsidiary of the Company is a party but the Company is not a party, prior approval of the Audit Committee will be required if the value of such transactions, whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company, as per the last audited financial statements of the Company. However, insofar as Regulations 23 and 15(2) of the SEBI Listing Regulations are applicable to a listed subsidiary of the Company, prior approval of the Audit Committee will not be required for the related party transactions to which the listed subsidiary of the Company is a party but the Company is not a party.

7.2 Board of Directors

7.2.1 In case of Related Party Transaction which is not in the ordinary course of business or not at arm's length transaction, whether or not it is a material Related Party Transaction, prior approval of the Board through a resolution passed at the meeting of the Board shall be necessary.

7.2.2 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.

7.2.3 The policy shall be reviewed by the Board on a yearly basis.

7.3 Shareholder approval

7.3.1 All material Related Party Transactions and subsequent Material Modifications shall require prior approval of the shareholders through resolution and no Related Party shall vote on such resolutions whether the entity is a Related Party to the particular transaction or not. However,

the said requirement would not be applicable in respect of a resolution plan approved under section 31 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 subject to the event being disclosed to the recognized stock exchanges within one day of the resolution plan being approved. Further, this requirement will also not be required for a related party transaction to which a listed subsidiary of the Company is a party but the Company is not a party, if Regulations 23 and 15(2) of the SEBI Listing Regulations are applicable to such listed subsidiary.

- 7.3.2 If a related party transaction is not in the ordinary course of business, or not at arm's length price and exceeds certain thresholds as prescribed under Section 188 of the Companies Act, it shall require shareholders' approval by a resolution. The Related Parties shall abstain from voting as shareholders in case of Related Party Transactions which require the approval of shareholders.
- 7.3.3 However, the shareholders' approval is not required for the (i) transactions entered into between the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries whose accounts are consolidated with the Company, and (ii) transactions entered into between two wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, whose accounts are consolidated with the Company, each placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.

7.4 Process for Dealing with Related Party Transactions

- 7.4.1 A list of all the related parties in relation to the Company received from the Board shall be updated from time to time.
- 7.4.2 Basis the above mentioned list of related parties, every department shall, prior to entering in to any contract or arrangement with a related party, ascertain whether the proposed contract or arrangement satisfies the approval mechanism prescribed under this Policy.
- 7.4.3 The contract / arrangement shall not be entered in to without the necessary approval from the Audit Committee / Board / shareholders, as the case may be. Compliance to this condition will strictly be adhered to by the concerned department proposing the underlying contract or arrangement.

8. Reporting of Related Party Transactions

- 8.1 Every contract or arrangement, which is required to be approved by the Board / shareholders under this Policy, shall be referred to in the Board's report to the shareholders along with the justification for entering into such contract or arrangement.
- 8.2 The details of material transactions with related parties will be included in the corporate governance reports which are required to be submitted to the stock exchanges on a quarterly basis.
- 8.3 The Company shall disclose the policy on dealing with Related Party Transactions on its website and a web link thereto shall be provided in the Annual Report of the Company.
- 8.4 The Company shall submit to the stock exchanges disclosures of related party transactions in the format specified by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") (attached as annexed I to this policy) from time to time and publish such disclosures on its website. The Company shall make such disclosures every six months within 15 days from the date of publication of its standalone and consolidated financial results.

9. Amendments

- 9.1 Any change in the Policy shall be approved by the Board of the Company. The Board shall have the right to withdraw and / or amend any part of this Policy or the entire Policy, at any time, as it deems fit, or from time to time, and the decision of the Board in this respect shall be final and binding. The Policy shall be reviewed by the Board at least once every three years and updated accordingly. Any subsequent amendment / modification in the Act or the Listing Regulations and / or any other laws in this regard shall automatically apply to this Policy.

10. Communication of this Policy

- 10.1 This Policy shall be posted on the website of the Company at <https://wellnessforever.in/home.php>

SCHEDULE I

MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

S. No.	Specified Related Party Transaction(s) u/s 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013	
	Approval of the Board	Materiality Threshold
a)	sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials	Exceeding 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company or Rs.1,000 crore, <i>whichever is lower.</i>
b)	selling or otherwise disposing of, or buying, property of any kind	Exceeding 10% of net worth of the Company or 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company or Rs.1,000 crore, <i>whichever is lower.</i>
c)	leasing of property of any kind	Exceeding 10% of annual consolidated turnover of the Company or Rs. 1,000 crore, <i>whichever is lower.</i>
d)	availing or rendering of any services	Exceeding 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the company or Rs. 1,000 crore, <i>whichever is lower.</i>
e)	appointment of any agent for purchase or sale of goods, materials, services or property	As per the limit prescribed in clause a), b) and d), in case resulted into appointment of an agent.
f)	such Related Party's appointment to any office or place of profit in the Company, its subsidiary company or associate company	At a monthly remuneration exceeding Rs. 2.5 lakhs.
g)	underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof, of the Company	Exceeding 1% of the net worth.

Explanation(s):

Under the SEBI Listing Regulations, 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 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.

Limits specified in clauses a) to d) shall apply for transaction or transactions to be entered into either individually or taken together with the previous transactions during a Financial Year.

Turnover or net worth shall be computed on the basis of the audited Financial Statement of the preceding Financial Year.

Notwithstanding the above materiality thresholds, 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 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.

Annexure I

Disclosure of related party transactions													
							Additional disclosure of related party transactions - applicable only in case the related party transaction relates to loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments made or given by the listed entity/subsidiary. These details need to be disclosed only once, during the reporting period when such transaction was undertaken.						
Sl. No.	Details of the party (listed entity) /subsidiary) entering into the transactio	Details of the counterparty		Type of related party transaction	Value of the related party transaction as approved by the audit committee (p.a.)	Value of transact ion during the reportin g period (for quarter ended June '22)	In case any financial indebtedness is incurred to make or give loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments			Details of the loans, inter-corporate deposits, advances or investments			
	Name	Name	Relationship of the counterparty with the listed entity or its subsidiary				Nature of indebt edness (loan/ issuanc e of debt/ any other etc.)	Cost	Tenure	Nature (Loan/ advanc e/Inter Corpor ate Depoit /invest ment)	Interest Rate	Tenure	Secured / Unsecur ed