

Dhoot Industrial Finance Limited



POLICY FOR DETERMINATION OF
MATERIALITY FOR DISCLOSURES OF
EVENT/ INFORMATION

Dhoot Industrial Finance Limited

POLICY FOR DETERMINATION OF MATERIALITY FOR DISCLOSURES OF EVENT/ INFORMATION

As adopted by the Board of Directors at the Board Meeting held on February 11, 2016

The Policy applies in respect of disclosure of material events occurring within **DHOOT INDUSTRIAL FINANCE LIMITED** (hereinafter, referred to as ‘the Company’).

I. Authorised Person/s

The Compliance Officer will be the custodian of the disclosure process. In the event of absence of the Compliance Officer on account of vacancy, leave, vacancy, temporary inaccessibility for any reason, his powers and functions shall be undertaken by a Key Managerial Personnel, as determined by the Managing Director from time to time.

The Company's Managing Director, in consultation with the Company's key managerial personnel shall have the authority to make materiality and distribution determinations covered by this Policy with respect to the information disclosed about the Company. The Managing Director and Compliance Officer or his/her designees, in each case, together with the Company's key managerial personnel have the authority to interpret and enforce this Policy. All questions about this Policy should be directed to the Managing Director and Compliance Officer. The Managing Director and Compliance Officer or his/her designee, in each case, together with the Company's key managerial personnel must pre-approve any deviation from the policies and procedures outlined in this Policy.

II. Assessment of materiality of an event/ information

Information should be regarded as “material” if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making a decision to buy, sell, or hold a security or where the fact is likely to have a significant effect on the market price of the security. Either positive or negative information may be material. Materiality must be determined on a case to case basis depending on specific facts and circumstances relating to the information/event. The primary approach for determining materiality will be qualitative. The quantitative criteria given hereunder shall be used as a guide or reference for determining materiality and arriving at the overall decision on reportability of the event by the Managing Director and Compliance Officer.

Financial information is particularly sensitive. For example, nonpublic information about the results of the Company's operations for even a portion of a quarter or the portion of the business might be material in helping an analyst predict the Company's financial results for the quarter.

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Other examples of information that would normally be regarded as “material” include the following, although the list is not exhaustive:

- a. Financial results, financial condition, projections or forecasts;
- b. Known but unannounced future earnings or losses;
- c. Significant corporate events
- d. Plans to launch new products or features;
- e. Significant developments involving business relationships with customers, suppliers or other business partners;
- f. The status of the Company’s progress toward achieving significant goals;
- g. Changes in auditors or auditor notification that the issuer may no longer rely on an audit report;
- h. Events regarding the Company's securities
- i. Bankruptcies, receiverships or financial liquidity problems;
- j. Pricing changes;
- k. Positive or negative developments in outstanding litigation, investigations or regulatory matters; or
- l. Known but unannounced changes in the members of the senior management, Board of Directors or the key managerial personnel.

For the purpose of assessing whether a particular transaction or the amounts involved in that transaction are “material” the following information will also be considered, although the list is not exhaustive;

- a. The consideration involved in the transaction as a percentage of the Company’s annual revenue;
- b. The consideration involved in the transaction as a percentage of the Company’s fixed assets and as a percentage of the Company’s total assets;
- c. Whether the transaction is in the ordinary course of business;
- d. Whether a related party is involved in the transaction;
- e. Whether the transaction represents a significant shift in the Company’s strategy;
- f. Whether the transaction is an exit from, or entry into, a significant line of business.

And the events listed in Schedule III, Part A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 shall be disclosed without application of the criteria listed above.
