

KAMDHENU LIMITED

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY & PROCEDURES

A. INTRODUCTION

The term “risk” means a chance or possibility of danger, loss, injury or other adverse consequences. Risk management is attempting to identify and then manage threats that could severely impact or bring down the organization. Generally, this involves reviewing operations of the organization, identifying potential threats to the organization and the likelihood of their occurrence and then taking appropriate actions to address the most likely threats.

As per Regulation 17(9) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations,:

- (a) The listed entity shall lay down procedures to inform members of board of directors about risk assessment and minimization procedures.
- (b) The board of directors shall be responsible for framing, implementing and monitoring the risk management plan for the listed entity.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India has also accepted the concept of Risk Management and its relevance to the smooth functioning of the corporate sector in India and has, therefore, introduced a specific provision on Risk Management under paragraph (II) (C) of Corporate Governance Voluntary Guidelines, 2009 as under:

(II)(C)Risk Management – i) *The Board, its Audit Committee and its Executive Management should collectively identify the risks impacting the company's business and document their process of risk identification, risk minimization, risk optimization as a part of a risk management policy or strategy.*

ii) *The Board should also affirm and disclose in its report to members that it has put in place critical risk management framework across the company, which is overseen once every six months by the Board. The disclosure should also include a statement of those elements of risk, that the Board feels, may threaten the existence of the company.*

It has therefore become mandatory for the listed Companies to prepare a comprehensive framework of risk management for assessment of risks and determine the responses to these risks so as to minimize their adverse impact on the organization.

B. RISK STRATEGY

Kamdhenu Limited recognizes that risk is an integral and unavoidable component of business and is committed to managing the risk in a proactive and effective manner.

The Company believes that the Risk cannot be eliminated. However, it can be:

- 1) Transferred to another party, who is willing to take risk, say by buying an insurance policy or entering into a forward contract;

- 2) Reduced by having good internal controls;
- 3) Avoided by not entering into risky businesses;
- 4) Retained to either avoid the cost of trying to reduce risk or in anticipation of higher profits by taking on more risk; and
- 5) Shared by following a middle path between retaining and transferring.

C. RISK

Kamdhenu Limited is a diversified company with the following product ranges:

- 1) Manufacturing, marketing, branding and distribution of TMT, Structural Steel, Colour Coated GI/Galvanized Profile Sheets and Plywood;
- 2) Manufacturing and marketing of decorative Paints; and
- 3) Generating Power through Wind Turbines which is an eco friendly technology.

In today's challenging and competitive environment, strategies for mitigating inherent risks in accomplishing the growth plans of the Company are imperative. The common risks inter alia are: Regulations, Competition, **Business Risk**, Technology Obsolescence, Investments, Retention of Talent and Expansion of Facilities.

Business risk, inter-alia, further includes financial risk, political risk, fidelity risk, legal risk.

For managing Risk more efficiently the company would need to identify the risks that it faces in trying to achieve the objectives of the firm. Once these risks are identified, the risk manager would need to evaluate these risks to see which of them will have critical impact on the firm and which of them are not significant enough to deserve further attention.

As a matter of policy, these risks are assessed and steps as appropriate are taken to mitigate the same.

D. RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Enterprise risk management ensures that management has in place a process to set objectives and that the chosen objectives support and align with the entity's mission and are consistent with its risk appetite.

The objectives of the Company can be classified into:

1) Strategic:

- Organizational growth
- Comprehensive range of products
- Sustenance and growth of strong relationships with dealers/customers
- Expanding our presence in existing markets and penetrating new geographic

2) Markets:

- Continuing to enhance our industry expertise

- Enhance our capabilities through technology alliances and acquisitions

3) Operations:

- Consistent Revenue growth
- Consistent profitability
- High quality production
- Further develop Culture of Innovation
- Attract and retain quality technical associates and augmenting their training

4) Reporting:

- Maintain high standards of Corporate Governance and public disclosure

5) Compliance:

- Ensure stricter adherence to policies, procedures and laws/ rules/ regulations/ standards

In principle, risks always result as consequence of activities or as consequence of non-activities. Risk Management and Risk Monitoring are important in recognizing and controlling risks. The entirety of enterprise risk management is monitored and modifications made as necessary. Risk mitigation is an exercise aiming to reduce the loss or injury arising out of various risk exposures.

Kamdhenu Limited adopts systematic approach to mitigate risks associated with accomplishment of objectives, operations, revenues and regulations. The Company believes that this would ensure mitigating steps proactively and help to achieve stated objectives.

We consider activities at all levels of the organization, viz., Enterprise level; Division level; Business Unit level. All these components are interrelated and drive the Enterprise Wide Risk Management with focus on three key elements, viz.

- a. Risk Assessment,
- b. Risk Management, and
- c. Risk Monitoring:

a. Risk Assessment:

Risks are analyzed considering likelihood and impact as a basis for determining how they should be managed. Risk Assessment consists of a detailed study of threats and vulnerability and resultant exposure to various risks. To meet the stated objectives, effective strategies for exploiting opportunities are to be evolved and as a part of this, key risks are identified and plans for managing the same are laid out.

b. Risk Management and Risk Monitoring:

In the management of Risk, the probability of risk assumption is estimated with available data and information and appropriate risk treatments worked out in the following areas:

i. Economic Environment and Market conditions:

Our customers are in housing, real estate and infrastructure sector. Economic slowdowns or factors that affect the economic health of country and the said industries may increase risk to our revenue growth.

Strategically, we seek to continuously expand the customer base to maximise the potential sales volumes and at the same time securing additional volumes from existing customers on the basis of our record of satisfactory performance in our earlier dealings. The efforts to enhance quality of products and upgrading their performance parameters are aimed at deriving optimum value from the existing customer base and targeting a larger customer profile. Historically, the strength of our relationships has resulted in significant recurring revenue from existing customers.

To counter pricing pressures caused by strong competition, the Company has been increasing operational efficiency and continued to take initiatives to move up the quality control scale besides cost reduction and cost control initiatives.

ii. Political Environment:

Risks that are likely to emanate are managed by constant engagement with the Government of the day, reviewing and monitoring the country's industrial, labour and related policies and involvement in representative industry-bodies.

iii. Competition:

The market for TMT bars in the country is highly competitive because of existence of numerous large players and also presence of some primary producers of crude steel. The competitions will continue to intensify due to establishment of new capacities, expansion of existing capacities and consolidation of operations across the steel sector.

Similarly decorative paint business is also dominated by large players.

We believe that we are strongly positioned in our designated market commanding a premium for our product.

iv. Revenue Concentration:

High concentration in any single business segment exposes the company to the risks inherent in that segment. We have adopted prudent norms based on which we monitor and prevent undesirable concentration in a geography, industry, or customer. The quest for diversified activities within the existing realm of overall management after due consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of each activity is consistent with company policy of increasing business volumes with minimum exposure to undue risks. Concentration of revenue from any particular segment of industry is sought to be minimized over the long term by careful extension into other activities, particularly in areas the company has some basic advantage such as availability of fund, technical or manpower resources.

v. Inflation and Cost Structure:

The cost of revenues consists primarily of raw materials. The cost of revenues has a very high degree of inflationary certainty. To de-risk, the Company has established specific policies for procurement of long delivery and strategic raw materials and stores and those amenable to just-in-time inventories.

At organizational level, cost optimisation and cost reduction initiatives are implemented and are closely monitored. The Company controls costs through budgetary mechanism and its review against actual performance with the key objective of aligning them to the financial model. The focus on these initiatives has inculcated across the organization the importance of cost reduction and control.

vi. Technological Obsolescence:

Kamdhenu Limited philosophy is to 'Modernise, Indigenise, Never Compromise on Technology and quality of its products. The company strongly believes that technological obsolescence is a practical reality. Technological obsolescence is evaluated on a continual basis and the necessary investments are made to bring in the best of the prevailing technology.

This has led to the company establishing a lead with customers and sharing with them the benefits of such technological advances quicker than the market.

The company's policies also include a favourable dispensation for replacement of Machinery and Equipment on a constant basis to take advantage of such technological movements

vii. Financial Reporting Risks:

Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to accounting, corporate governance and public disclosure, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) rules and Regulations are creating uncertainty for companies. These new or changed laws, regulations and standards may lack specificity and are subject to varying interpretations. Their application in practice may evolve over time, as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs of compliance as a result of ongoing revisions to such corporate governance standards.

We are committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and public disclosure and our efforts to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards in this regard would further help us address these issues.

Our preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP and in accordance with the Ind-AS issued by ICAI, requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances including consultation with experts in the field, scrutiny of published data for the particular sector or

sphere, comparative study of other available corporate data, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. These may carry inherent reporting risks. We believe that the accounting policies related to revenue recognition and Accounting for Income taxes are significant.

viii. Risk of Corporate accounting fraud:

Accounting fraud or corporate accounting fraud are business scandals arising out of Misusing or misdirecting of funds, overstating revenues, understating expenses etc. The Company mitigates this risk by

- Understanding the applicable laws and regulations;
- Conducting risk assessments;
- Enforcing and monitoring code of conduct for key executives;
- Instituting Whistleblower mechanisms;
- Deploying a strategy and process for implementing the new controls;
- Adhering to internal control practices that prevent collusion and concentration of authority;
- Employing mechanisms for multiple authorization of key transactions with cross checks;
- Scrutinizing of management information data to pinpoint dissimilarity of comparative figures and ratios; and
- Creating a favorable atmosphere for internal auditors in reporting and highlighting any instances of even minor non-adherence to procedures and manuals and a host of other steps throughout the organization and assign responsibility for leaving the overall effort to a senior individual like Chief Financial Officer.

ix. Legal Risk:

Legal risk is the risk in which the Company is exposed to legal action. As the Company is governed by various laws and the Company has to do its business within four walls of law, where the Company is exposed to legal risk exposure.

We have an experienced team of professionals, advisors who focus on evaluating the risks involved in a contract, ascertaining our responsibilities under the applicable law of the contract, restricting our liabilities under the contract, and covering the risks involved so that they can ensure adherence to all contractual commitments.

Management places and encourages its employees to place full reliance on professional guidance and opinion and discuss impact of all laws and regulations to ensure company's total compliance. Advisories and suggestions from professional agencies and industry bodies, chambers of commerce etc. are carefully studied and acted upon where relevant.

The Company has established a compliance management system in the organisation and Secretary of the Company being the focal point will get the quarterly compliance reports from functional

heads and being placed before the Board supported by a quarterly Secretarial Audit report by a practicing Company Secretary in compliance with Regulation 24 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013..

x. Compliance with Local Laws:

The Company is subject to additional risks related to our expansion strategy, including risks related to complying with a wide variety of national and local laws, technologies and multiple and possibly overlapping tax structures. The Company put in place robust process with the help of consultants. Our Commitment towards total Quality Management is to forge the Human Resources of our organisation into a team that promotes continual improvement in quality of products and services. Considerable focus is given to adherence to PERT charts, targeted dates and commitment to quality in every project and customer feedback is studied with personal interaction with them before, during and after project completion.

xi. Environmental Risk Management:

The Company endeavours to protect the environment in all its activities, as a social responsibility. The Company is undertaken for green belt development and strictly follows the policy and commitment to create green belts in factory areas and also do this on a continuing basis as and when specified by the government.

xii. Human Resource Management:

“The vision of the Company is to achieve Organisational excellence through innovation” KCP’s Human Resources Development (HRD) Department will add value to all its Units and associate companies by ensuring that the right person is assigned to the right job and that they grow and contribute towards organisational excellence. Our growth has been driven by our ability to attract top quality talent and effectively engage them in right jobs. Risk in matters of human resources are sought to be minimised and contained by following a policy of providing equal opportunity to every employee, inculcate in them a sense of belonging and commitment and also effectively train them in spheres other than their own specialisation. Employees are encouraged to make suggestions on innovations, cost saving procedures, free exchange of other positive ideas relating to manufacturing procedures etc. It is believed that a satisfied and committed employee will give of his best and create an atmosphere that cannot be conducive to risk exposure. Employee-compensation is always subjected to fair appraisal systems with the participation of the employee and is consistent with job content, peer comparison and individual performance. Packages are inclusive of the proper incentives and take into account welfare measures for the employee and his family. We seek to provide an environment that rewards entrepreneurial initiative and performance.

xiii. Culture and Values:

The Company has various business locations and people belonging to different culture and values are employed in those divisions. Managing risk consistently among multi-cultural workforce is very critical. The company has implemented a written code of conduct and ethics for the employees.

These policies are disseminated on the Company's website and affirmations have been obtained from all concerned to ensure compliance.

Our core values:

- Pursuit of Excellence;
- Industrial Promotion;
- Workers' Welfare;
- Productivity;
- Safety;
- Industrial Relations; and
- Environment Improvement.

These are guiding parameters for all organization-wide initiatives. Over the years, company has consistently followed the practice of adhering to certain cultures and values in internal and external management and every employee is made aware of such practices and the logic behind them. It is the company's belief that every employee is attuned to follow fair practices and uphold its fair name in every field they are involved. Further, the Company's website, www.kamdhenulimited.com provides an overview of the organization's direction, design, culture, processes, product range, policies and practices. This site is also accessible to the public, which is updated periodically.

E. RISKS SPECIFIC TO THE COMPANY AND MITIGATION MEASURES ADOPTED

1) Business dynamics

Variance in the demand and supply of the product in various areas based on experience gained from the past and by following the market dynamics as they evolve, the Company is able to predict the demand during a particular period and accordingly supply is planned and adjusted.

2) Business Operations Risks

These risks relate broadly to the company's organisation and management, such as planning, monitoring and reporting systems in the day to day management process namely:

- Organisation and management risks;
- Production, process and productivity risks;
- Business interruption risks; and
- Profitability.

Risk mitigation measures:

- The Company functions under a well defined organization structure.
- Flow of information is well defined to avoid any conflict or communication gap between two or more Departments.
- Second level positions are created in each Department to continue the work without any interruption in case of non-availability of functional heads.

- Proper policies are followed in relation to maintenance of inventories of raw materials, consumables, key spares and tools to ensure their availability for planned production programmes.
- Effective steps are being taken to reduce cost of production on a continuing basis taking various changing scenarios in the market.

3) Liquidity Risks:

- Financial solvency and liquidity risks;
- Borrowing limits; and
- Cash management risks.

Risk mitigation measures:

- Proper financial planning is put in place with detailed Annual Business Plans discussed at appropriate levels within the organization;
- Annual and quarterly budgets are prepared and put up to management for detailed discussion and an analysis of the nature and quality of the assumptions, parameters etc.;
- These budgets with Variance Analysis are prepared to have better financial planning and study of factors giving rise to variances; and
- Daily and monthly cash flows are prepared, followed and monitored at senior levels to prevent undue loss of interest and utilise cash in an effective manner.

4) Credit Risks:

- Risks in settlement of dues by dealers/customers;
- Provision for bad and doubtful debts;
- Risk Mitigation Measures;
- Systems put in place for assessment of credit worthiness of dealers/customers;
- Provision for bad and doubtful debts made to arrive at correct financial position of the Company; and
- Appropriate recovery management and follow up.

5) Logistics Risks:

- Use of outside transport sources;
- Risk Mitigation Measures;
- Exploring possibility of an in-house logistic mechanism if the situation demands;
- Possibilities to optimize the operations, by having a combination of transportation mode; and
- Company has a dedicated transport group to handle all requirements relating to movement of goods.

6) Market Risks / Industry Risks:

- Demand and Supply Risks;
- Quantities, Qualities, Suppliers, lead time, interest rate risks;
- Raw material rates; and

- Interruption in the supply of Raw material.

Risk Mitigation Measures:

- Raw materials are procured from different sources at competitive prices;
- Alternative sources are developed for uninterrupted supply of raw materials;
- Demand and supply are external factors on which company has no control, but however the Company plans its production and sales from the experience gained in the past and an on-going study and appraisal of the market dynamics, movement by competition, economic policies and growth patterns of different segments of users of company's products;
- The Company takes specific steps to reduce the gap between demand and supply by expanding its customer base, improvement in its product profile, delivery mechanisms, technical inputs and advice on various aspects of de-bottlenecking procedures, enhancement of capacity utilisation in customer-plants etc.;
- Proper inventory control systems have been put in place.

7) Human Resource Risks:

- Labour Turnover Risks, involving replacement risks, training risks, skill risks, etc.;
- Unrest Risks due to Strikes and Lockouts.

Risk Mitigation Measures:

- Company has proper recruitment policy for recruitment of personnel at various levels in the organization;
- Proper appraisal system for revision of compensation on a periodical basis has been evolved and followed regularly;
- Employees are trained at regular intervals to upgrade their skills;
- Labour problems are obviated by negotiations and conciliation;
- Activities relating to the Welfare of employees are undertaken; and
- Employees are encouraged to make suggestions and discuss any problems with their Superiors.

8) Disaster Risks:

- Natural risks like Fire, Floods, Earthquakes, etc.;
- Risk Mitigation Measures;
- The properties of the company are insured against natural risks, like fire, flood, earthquakes, etc. with periodical review of adequacy, rates and risks covered under professional advice;
- Fire extinguishers have been placed at fire sensitive locations;
- First aid training is given to watch and ward staff and safety personnel;
- Workmen of the company are covered under ESI, EPF, etc., to serve the welfare of the workmen.

9) System Risks:

- System capability;
- System reliability;
- Data integrity risks; and

- Coordinating and interfacing risks

Risk Mitigation Measures:

- EDP department maintains repairs and upgrades the systems on a continuous basis with personnel who are trained in software and hardware;
- Password protection is provided at different levels to ensure data integrity;
- Licensed software is being used in the systems; and
- The Company ensures “Data Security”, by having access control/restrictions.

10) Legal Risks:

These risks relate to the following:

- Contract Risks;
- Contractual Liability;
- Frauds;
- Judicial Risks; and
- Insurance Risks

Risk Mitigation Measures:

Following are the Risk mitigation measures adopted by the Company to mitigate the risks relating to Legal aspects:

- A study of contracts with focus on contractual liabilities, deductions, penalties and interest conditions is undertaken on a regular basis.
- The Legal department vets all legal and contractual documents with legal advice from Legal retainers for different branches of legislation.
- Contracts are finalized as per the advice from legal professionals and Advocates.
- Insurance policies are audited to avoid any later disputes.
- Timely payment of insurance and full coverage of properties of the Company under insurance.
- Internal control systems for proper control on the operations of the Company and to detect any frauds.

F. AMENDMENT

The provision of this Policy can be amended/modified by the Board of Directors of the Company from time to time and all such amendments/modifications shall take effect from the date stated therein.

G. DISCLAIMER

The Management cautions readers that the risks outlined above are not exhaustive and are for information purposes only. Management is not an expert in assessment of risk factors, risk mitigation measures and management's perception of risks. Readers are, therefore, requested to exercise their own judgment in assessing various risks associated with the Company.