



**SHREE TIRUPATI BALAJEE AGRO TRADING
COMPANY LIMITED**
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS SHREE TIRUPATI BALAJEE AGRO TRADING COMPANY
PRIVATE LIMITED)

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY



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1. BACKGROUND

Shree Tirupati Balajee Agro Trading Company Limited (the Company), is a leading manufacturer & exporter of Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBCs) i.e. large flexible bags and other industrial packaging products such as woven sacks, woven fabric and narrow fabric, tapes in the Indian domestic market and overseas.. It is a very dynamic company with a very strong and efficient human resource on board. The business activities of the Company carry various internal and external risks.

2. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE POLICY

The main objective of this Policy is to ensure sustainable business growth with stability and to promote a pro-active approach in reporting, evaluating and resolving risks associated with the Company's business. In order to achieve the key objective, this Policy establishes a structured and disciplined approach to Risk Management, in order to guide decisions on risk related issues.

The specific objectives of this Policy are:

1. To ensure that all the current and future material risk exposures of the Company are identified, assessed, quantified, appropriately mitigated, minimized and managed i.e. to ensure adequate systems for risk management.
2. To establish a framework for the company's risk management process and to ensure its implementation.
3. To enable compliance with appropriate regulations, wherever applicable, through the adoption of best practices.
4. To assure business growth with financial stability.

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Risk Management is a key aspect of Corporate Governance Principles and Code of Conduct which aims to improvise the governance practices across the business activities of any organization. The Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 have also incorporated various provisions in relation to Risk Management Policy, procedure and practices.

The provisions of Section 134(3)(n) of the Companies Act, 2013 necessitate that the Board's Report should contain a statement indicating development and implementation of a risk management policy for the Company including identification therein of elements of risk, if any, which in the opinion of the Board may threaten the existence of the Company.

Further, the provisions of Section 177(4)(vii) of the Companies Act, 2013 require that every Audit Committee shall act in accordance with the terms of reference specified in writing by the Board which shall inter alia include evaluation of risk management systems.

In line with the above requirements, it is therefore, required for the Company to frame and adopt a "**Risk Management Policy**" (this Policy) for the Company.

4. DEFINITIONS

- 1) **Risk:** In literal terms can be defined as the effect of uncertainty on the objectives. Risk is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood. Risks can be internal and external and are inherent in all administrative and business activities. Every member of any organization continuously manages various types of risks. Formal and systematic approaches to managing risks have evolved and they are now regarded as good management practice also called as Risk



Management.

- 2) **Risk Assessment:** The systematic process of identifying and analyzing risks. Risk Assessment consists of a detailed study of threats and vulnerability and resultant exposure to various risks.
- 3) **Risk Management:** Is the identification, assessment, and prioritization of risks followed by coordinated and economical application of resources to minimize, monitor, and control the probability and/or impact of uncertain events or to maximize the realization of opportunities. Risk management also provides a system for the setting of priorities when there are competing demands on limited resources.

Effective risk management requires:

- A strategic focus,
- Forward thinking and active approaches to management.
- Balance between the cost of managing risk and the anticipated benefits, and
- Contingency planning in the event that critical threats are realized.

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 on investments, business cycle, increase in price and costs, limited resources, retention of obsolescence, return talent, etc.

- 4) **Risk Management Process:** The systematic application of management policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of establishing the context, identifying, analyzing, evaluating, treating, monitoring and communicating risk.
- 5) **RISK FACTORS:** The objectives of the Company are subject to both external and internal risks that are enumerated below:

EXTERNAL RISK FACTORS

- **Economic Environment and Market conditions**
- **Political Environment**
- **Competition**

- **Inflation and Cost structure**

Inflation is inherent in any business and thereby there is a tendency of costs going higher. Further, the project business, due to its inherent longer timeframe, as much higher risks for inflation and resultant increase in costs.

- **Technology Obsolescence**

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.



- **Legal**

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, the Company is exposed to legal risk.

INTERNAL RISK FACTORS

- Project Execution
- Contractual Compliance
- Operational Efficiency
- Hurdles in optimum use of resources
- Quality Assurance
- Environmental Management
- Human Resource Management
- Culture and values

5. RESPONSIBILITY FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

Generally, every staff member of the Organization is responsible for the effective management of risk including the identification of potential risks. Management is responsible for the development of risk mitigation plans and the implementation of risk reduction strategies. Risk management processes should be integrated with other planning processes and management activities

6. COMPLIANCE AND CONTROL

All the Senior Executives under the guidance of the Chairman and Board of Directors has the responsibility for over viewing management's processes and results in identifying, assessing and monitoring risk associated with Organization's business operations and the implementation and maintenance of policies and control procedures to give adequate protection against key risk.

In doing so, the Senior Executive considers and assesses the appropriateness and effectiveness of management information and other systems of internal control, encompassing review of any external agency in this regards and action taken or proposed resulting from those reports. All employees are responsible for implementing, and managing and monitoring action plans with respect to material business risks, as appropriate.

7. REVIEW OF THE POLICY

This Policy shall be reviewed at least every year to ensure that it meets the requirements of legislation and the needs of organization.

8. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

Risk management forms part of strategic, operational and line management responsibilities and are integrated into strategic and service planning processes. Risk management is embedded in all policies and procedures, with workers contributing to risk management systems.

9. AMENDMENT

The Company reserves its right to amend or modify this Policy at any point of time if it deems fit to do so for the betterment of the Company.
