



PAUL MERCHANTS

Paul Merchants Limited

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VIGIL MECHANISM CUM WHISLTE BLOWER POLICY

PREAMBLE

The Company believes in the conduct of the affairs of its constituents in a fair and transparent manner by adopting highest standards of professionalism, honesty, Legality, integrity and ethical behavior. Any actual or potential violation of the same, howsoever insignificant or perceived as such, would be a matter of serious concern for the Company. The role of the employees in pointing out such violations cannot be undermined. Accordingly, this Vigil Mechanism has been formulated with a view to provide a mechanism for employees of the Company and others concerned to raise concerns of any violations of legal or regulatory requirements, incorrect or misrepresentation of any financial statements and reports, etc.

Regulation 4 (2)(d)(iv) read with Regulation 22 (1) of the Securities & Exchange Board Of India (Listing Obligations And Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, inter alia, provides for requirement to establish a mechanism called 'Whistle Blower Policy' for stakeholders, employees and their representative bodies to report to the management, instances of unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the company's code of conduct or ethics policy.

Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 also provides that the Company shall establish a Vigil Mechanism for Directors and Employees to report genuine concerns. This Vigil Mechanism is meant to serve the purpose of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 as well as 'Whistle Blower Policy' under the SEBI (LODR) Regulations.

The Company had adopted the Vigil Mechanism cum Whistle Blower Policy on 27-05-2014 as approved by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has amended the Vigil Mechanism cum Whistle Blower Policy on 09.08.2016. Further the Board of Directors amended this Vigil Mechanism cum Whistle Blower Policy in their meeting held on 07-02-2019.

1. **OBJECTIVE**

The Company is committed to adhere to the highest standards of ethical, moral and legal conduct of business operations. To maintain these standards, the Company encourages its employees who have concerns about suspected misconduct to come forward and express these concerns without fear of punishment or unfair treatment. This policy aims to provide an avenue for Stakeholders, Directors, employees and their representative bodies, to raise concerns of any violations of legal or regulatory requirements, unethical behavior, fraud, violation of Company's code of conduct, incorrect or misrepresentation of any financial statements and reports, etc.

2. **POLICY**

The Vigil Mechanism intends to cover serious concerns that could have grave impact on the operations and performance of the business of the Company. The policy neither releases employees from their duty of confidentiality in the course of their work, nor is it a route for taking up a grievance about a personal situation.

No adverse action shall be taken or recommended against any Stakeholder, Director, employee or their representative body in retaliation to his disclosure in good faith of any unethical and improper practices or alleged wrongful conduct. This protects such employees or Director from unfair termination and unfair prejudicial employment practices.

However, this policy does not protect an employee or Director from an adverse action which occurs independent of his disclosure of unethical and improper practice or alleged wrongful conduct, poor job performance, any other disciplinary action, etc. unrelated to a disclosure made pursuant to this policy.

3. **DEFINITIONS**

- a. **"Disciplinary Action"** means any action that can be taken on the completion of /during the investigation proceedings including but not limiting to a warning, imposition of fine, suspension from official duties, termination, legal action or any such action as is deemed to be fit considering the gravity of the matter.
- b. **"Employee"** means every employee of the Company (whether working in India or abroad)
- c. **"Directors"** include independent, Nominee & Alternate directors

- d. “Protected Disclosure”** means a concern raised by a written communication made in good faith that discloses or demonstrates information that may evidence unethical or improper activity. Protected Disclosures should be factual and not speculative in nature.
- e. “Subject”** means a person or group of persons against or in relation to whom a Protected Disclosure is made or evidence gathered during the course of an investigation under this Policy.
- f. “Whistleblower”** is someone who makes a Protected Disclosure under this Policy.
- g. “Whistle Committee”** means a Committee of persons who is/are nominated/ appointed to conduct detailed investigation of the disclosures received from the whistleblower and recommends disciplinary action.
- h. “Audit Committee”** shall mean a Committee of Board of Directors of the Company, constituted in accordance with the provisions of Section 177 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Regulation 18 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations.
- i. “Company”** means Paul Merchants Ltd.
- j. “Ombudsman”** means, the Officer or Officers designated as such by the Audit Committee for the purpose of this Policy.
- k. “GOOD FAITH”** An employee or a Director shall be deemed to be communicating in ‘good faith’ if there is a reasonable basis for communication of unethical and improper practices or any other alleged wrongful conduct. Good Faith shall be deemed lacking when the employee does not have personal knowledge of a factual basis for the communication or where the employee knew or reasonably should have known that the communication about the unethical and improper practices or alleged wrongful conduct is malicious, false or frivolous.
- l. Policy or This Policy means,** “Vigil Mechanism cum Whistle Blower Policy”
- m. “Improper Activity:** means to include:
- i.** Abuse of authority
 - ii.** Breach of contract

- iii. Negligence causing substantial and specific danger to the Organization or public health and safety
- iv. Manipulation of company data/records
- v. Financial irregularities, including fraud or suspected fraud or deficiency in Internal Control and internal checks or deliberate error in preparations of Financial Statements or Misrepresentation of financial reports
- vi. Any unlawful act whether Criminal/ Civil
- vii. Pilferation of confidential/proprietary information
- viii. Deliberate violation of law/regulation
- ix. Wastage/misappropriation of company funds/assets
- x. Breach of Company Policy or failure to implement or comply with any approved Company Policy, code of conduct
- xi. Unethical behavior
- xii. Leak of any Unpublished Price Sensitive Information (“UPSI”). “UPSI” for this purpose is as defined under Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations

4. SCOPE

Various Stakeholders of the Company are eligible to make Protected Disclosures under the Policy. These stakeholders may fall into any of the following broad categories:

- a. Employees of the Company and their representative bodies
- b. Directors of the Company
- c. Employees of other agencies deployed for the Company’s activities, whether working from any of the Company’s offices or any other location
- d. Contractors, vendors, suppliers or agencies (or any of their employees) providing any material or service to the Company
- e. Customers of the Company
- f. Any other person having an association with the Company

A person belonging to any of the above mentioned categories can avail of the channel provided by this Policy for raising an issue covered under this Policy.

NOTE: Policy should not be used to be a route for raising malicious or unfounded allegations against colleagues.

5. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

To ensure that this Policy is adhered to, and to assure that the concern will be acted upon seriously, the Company will:

- i. Ensure that the Whistleblower and/or the person processing the Protected Disclosure is not victimized for doing so
- ii. Treat victimization as a serious matter, including initiating disciplinary action on such person/(s)
- iii. Ensure complete confidentiality
- iv. Not attempt to conceal evidence of the Protected Disclosure
- v. Take disciplinary action, if any one destroys or conceals evidence of the Protected Disclosure made/to be made
- vi. Provide an opportunity of being heard to the persons involved especially to the Subject

6. ANONYMOUS ALLEGATION

Whistleblowers must put their names to the allegations made by them because follow-up action & investigation may not be possible unless the source of the information is identified. Disclosures expressed anonymously will ordinarily NOT be investigated.

7. PROTECTION TO WHISTLEBLOWER

A. If any stakeholder raises a concern under this Policy, he/she will not be at risk of suffering any form of reprisal or retaliation. Retaliation includes discrimination, reprisal, harassment or vengeance in any manner. Company's employee will not be at the risk of losing her/ his job or suffer loss in any other manner like transfer, demotion, refusal of promotion, or the like including any direct or indirect use of authority to obstruct the Whistleblower's right to continue to perform his/her duties/functions including making further Protected Disclosure, as a result of reporting under this Policy. The protection is available provided that:

- i. The communication/ disclosure is made in good faith
- ii. He/she reasonably believes that information and any allegations contained in it, are substantially true; and
- iii. He/she is not acting for personal gain
- iv. Anyone who abuses the procedure (for example by maliciously raising a concern knowing it to be untrue) will be subject to disciplinary action, as will anyone who victimizes a colleague by raising a concern through this procedure. If considered appropriate or necessary, suitable legal actions may also be taken against such individuals.

However, no action will be taken against anyone who makes an allegation in good faith, reasonably believing it to be true, even if the allegation is not subsequently confirmed by the investigation.

- B. The Company will not tolerate the harassment or victimization of anyone raising a genuine concern. As a matter of general deterrence, the Company shall publicly inform employees of the penalty imposed on any person for misconduct arising from retaliation. Any investigation into allegations of potential misconduct will not influence or be influenced by any disciplinary or redundancy procedures already taking place concerning an employee reporting a matter under this policy.

Any other Employee/business associate assisting in the said investigation shall also be protected to the same extent as the Whistleblower.

8. ACCOUNTABILITIES – WHISTLEBLOWERS

- I. Bring to early attention of the Company any improper practice they become aware of. Although they are not required to provide proof, they must have sufficient cause for concern. Delay in reporting may lead to loss of evidence and also financial loss for the Company.
- II. Avoid anonymity when raising a concern.
- III. Follow the procedures prescribed in this policy for making a Disclosure
- IV. Co-operate with investigating authorities, maintaining full confidentiality
- V. The intent of the policy is to bring genuine and serious issues to the fore and it is not intended for petty Disclosures. Malicious allegations by employees may attract disciplinary action
- VI. A whistleblower has the right to protection from retaliation. But this does not extend to immunity for involvement in the matters that are the subject of the allegations and investigation
- VII. Maintain confidentiality of the subject matter of the Disclosure and the identity of the persons involved in the alleged Malpractice. It may forewarn the Subject and important evidence is likely to be destroyed
- VIII. In exceptional cases, where the whistleblower is not satisfied with the outcome of the investigation carried out by the Whistle Committee, he/she can make a direct appeal to the MD of the Company or the Audit Committee

9. ACCOUNTABILITIES – OMBUDSMAN AND WHISTLE COMMITTEE

- i. Conduct the enquiry in a fair, unbiased manner
- ii. Ensure complete fact-finding
- iii. Maintain strict confidentiality

- iv. Decide on the outcome of the investigation, whether an improper practice has been committed and if so by whom
- v. Recommend an appropriate course of action - suggested disciplinary action, including dismissal, and preventive measures
- vi. Minute Committee deliberations and document the final report

10. RIGHTS OF A SUBJECT

- i. Subjects have right to be heard and the Ombudsman or the Committee must give adequate time and opportunity for the subject to communicate his/her stand on the matter
- ii. Subjects have the right to be informed of the outcome of the investigation and shall be so informed in writing by the Company after the completion of the inquiry/investigation process

11. MANAGEMENT ACTION ON FALSE DISCLOSURES

An employee/person who knowingly makes false allegations of unethical & improper practices or alleged wrongful conduct shall be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment, in accordance with Company rules, policies and procedures. Further this policy may not be used as a defense by an employee against whom an adverse personnel action has been taken independent of any disclosure or intimation by him and for legitimate reasons or cause under Company rules and policies.

12. PROCEDURE FOR REPORTING & DEALING WITH DISCLOSURES

The procedure as per Annexure will be followed.

13. ACCESS TO REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS

All reports and records associated with 'Disclosures' are considered confidential information and access will be restricted to the Whistleblower, the Whistle Committee and Ombudsman. 'Disclosures' and any resulting investigations, reports or resulting actions will generally not be disclosed to the public except as required by any legal requirements or regulations or by any corporate policy in place at that time.

14. RETENTION OF DOCUMENTS

All Protected Disclosures in writing or documented along with the results of investigation relating thereto shall be retained by the Company for a minimum period of 03 years from the date of conclusion of the investigation.

15. REPORTS

A periodical status report on the total number of complaints received during the period, with summary of the findings of the Whistle Committee and the corrective actions taken will be sent to the Audit Committee as well as Board of Directors of the Company. The contents of this Policy will be displayed by the Company on its Website and will also be included in the Directors Report.

16. COMPANY'S POWERS

The Company is entitled to amend, suspend or rescind this policy at any time. Whilst, the Company has made best efforts to define detailed procedures for implementation of this policy, there may be occasions when certain matters are not addressed to or there may be ambiguity in the procedures. Such difficulties or ambiguities will be resolved in line with the broad intent of the policy and the applicable Law. The Company may also establish further rules and procedures, from time to time, to give effect to the intent of this policy and further the objective of good corporate governance. The Audit Committee shall review the policy and its implementation on regular basis.

ANNEXURE

PROCEDURE FOR REPORTING & DEALING WITH DISCLOSURES

1. How should a Disclosure be made and to whom?

A disclosure should be made in writing. Letters can be submitted by hand delivery, courier or by post addressed to the Ombudsman appointed by the Company. Emails can be sent to the email id: ombudsman@paulmerchants.net.

However, Disclosures against any employee of HOD cadre or the Business Heads or the Executive Directors should be sent directly to the Chairman of Audit Committee of the Company on his email id: anoopca50@rediffmail.com.

2. Is there any specific format for submitting the Disclosure?

While there is no specific format for submitting a Disclosure, the following details MUST be mentioned:

- a) Name, address and contact details of the Whistleblower (add Employee ID if the Whistleblower is an employee).
- b) Brief description of the Malpractice, giving the names of those alleged to have committed or about to commit a Malpractice. Specific details such as time and place of occurrence are also important. Documentary evidence, wherever possible, should be appended.

In case of letters, the disclosure should be sealed in an envelope marked "Whistle Blower" and addressed to the Ombudsman or the Chairman, Audit Committee, depending on position of the person against whom disclosure is made.

3. What will happen after the Disclosure is submitted?

- a. The Ombudsman shall acknowledge receipt of the Disclosure as soon as practical (preferably within 04 days of receipt of a Disclosure), to the address provided by the Whistleblower.
- b. The Ombudsman will proceed to determine whether the allegations (assuming them to be true only for the purpose of this determination) made in the Disclosure constitute a Malpractice by discussing with the Executive Directors and MD of the Company (if required). If the Ombudsman unanimously determines that the allegations do not constitute a Malpractice, he/she will record this finding with reasons and communicate the same to the Whistleblower
- c. If the Ombudsman determines or any one member is of the opinion that the allegations constitute a Malpractice, he/she will proceed to investigate the Disclosure with the assistance of the Whistle Committee comprising of Senior Level Officers of HR, Internal Audit, Finance and Legal. The Whistle Committee, if it deems fit can also take assistance of Head of the Department where the breach has occurred. If the alleged Malpractice is required by law to be dealt with under any other mechanism, the Ombudsman shall refer the Disclosure to the appropriate authority under such mandated mechanism and seek a report on the findings from such authority.
- d. If the Protected Disclosure has been made to the Chairman of the Audit Committee, he will proceed to investigate the matter with the help of MD, Ombudsman or Whistle Committee or any other officer as he deems fit.
- e. Subjects will normally be informed of the allegations at the outset of a formal investigation and have opportunities for providing their inputs during the investigation.
- f. The investigation may involve study of documents and interviews with various individuals. Any person required to provide documents, access to systems and other information by the Ombudsman or Whistle Committee for the purpose of such investigation shall do so. Individuals with whom the Ombudsman or Whistle Committee requests an interview for the purposes of such investigation shall make themselves available for such interview at reasonable times and shall provide the necessary cooperation for such purpose.
- g. If the Malpractice constitutes a criminal offence, the Ombudsman will bring it to the notice of the Executive Directors & MD and take appropriate action including reporting the matter to the police. In other cases, the Ombudsman will take appropriate action against the culprit in consultation with the Whistle Committee.
- h. The MD of the Company may, at his/her discretion, participate in the investigations of any Disclosure.
- i. The Whistle Committee shall conduct such investigations in a timely manner and shall submit a written report containing the findings and recommendations to the

Ombudsman as soon as practically possible and in any case, not later than 90 days from the date of receipt of the Disclosure. The Ombudsman may allow additional time for submission of the report based on the circumstances of the case.

Whilst it may be difficult for the Ombudsman to keep the Whistleblower regularly updated on the progress of the investigations, he/she will keep the Whistleblower informed of the result of the investigations and its recommendations subject to any obligations of confidentiality.

- j. The Ombudsman will ensure action on the recommendations of the Whistle Committee and keep the Whistleblower informed of the same. Though no timeframe is being specified for such action, the Company will endeavor to act as quickly as possible in cases of proved Malpractice.
- k. In case, the Whistle Blower is not satisfied with the investigation carried by the Whistle Committee, he can appeal to the Chairman of Audit Committee with all relevant details.

4. What should a Whistleblower do if he/she faces any retaliatory action or threats of retaliatory action as a result of making a Disclosure?

If anyone faces any retaliatory action or threats of retaliatory action as a result of making a Disclosure, he/she should inform the Ombudsman in writing immediately. Ombudsman will treat reports of such actions or threats as a separate Disclosure and investigate the same accordingly and may also recommend appropriate steps to protect the Whistle Blower from exposure to such retaliatory action and ensure implementation of such steps for your protection.

In case, the Whistle Blower is not satisfied with the resolution given by Ombudsman, he can appeal to the Chairman of Audit Committee with all relevant details.

Sd/-

Chairman

Paul Merchants Limited

07-02-2019