THRIVE FUTURE HABITATS LIMITED

(Formerly Known as Ador Multiproducts Limited)
CIN: L85110DL1948PLC465696
www.thrivefuturehabitats.com

Risk Management Policy

(Revised on August 5, 2026)

Pursuant to SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 & Companies Act, 2013

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Companies Act, 2013 (the "Companies Act") emphasizes the requirement of risk management policy for the Company. Section 134(3)(n) of the Companies Act requires that the report by the Board laid at the general meeting shall include a statement on the 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 shall be included in the Board's report.

Section 177(4)(vii) of The Companies Act, 2013 and Part C of Schedule II of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (the "SEBI Listing Regulations"), Audit Committee is required to evaluate the internal financial controls and risk management systems of the Company. The Independent Directors shall satisfy themselves that the systems of risk management are robust and defensible.

Regulation 17(9)(a) of SEBI Listing Regulations, inter alia, mandates laying down the procedures for risk assessment and minimization. Further Regulation 17(9)(b) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, provides the Board shall be responsible for framing, implementing and monitoring the risk management plan for the company.

The Board of Directors (the "Board") of Thrive Future Habitats Limited (Formerly Ador Multiproducts Limited) (the "Company") has adopted the following policy and the Board may amend this policy from time to time. In case of any subsequent amendments to the SEBI Listing Regulations which makes any of the provisions in the Policy inconsistent, the provisions of the SEBI Listing Regulations shall prevail.

2. OBJECTIVE OF POLICY

The objective of this policy includes the following:

- Develop a risk culture that encourages all employees to identify risks, associated opportunities/gains and respond to them with effective actions.
- Develop both proactive and reactive mechanism for risk management.
- Develop an incident response management framework to manage the risks that may materialize.

3. DEFINITIONS

"Risk" means a probability or threat of damage, injury, liability, loss, or any other negative occurrence that may be caused by internal or external vulnerabilities; that may or may not be avoidable by pre-emptive action.

"Risk Management" is the process of systematically identifying, quantifying, and managing all risks and opportunities that can affect achievement of a corporation's strategic and financial goals.

"Senior Management" means officers/personnel of the Company who are members of its core management team comprising all members of management one level below the chief executive director or managing director or whole-time director or manager, including the functional heads and shall specifically include company secretary and chief financial officer.

"Policy" shall mean this Risk Management Policy.

Words and expressions used and not defined in this Policy shall have the meaning as prescribed to them in the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as

amended, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, as amended, the Depositories Act, 1996, as amended, or the Companies Act and rules and regulations made thereunder.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY & FRAMEWORK

Risk is the potential for failure or loss of value or the missed opportunity for value creation / strategic competitive advantage resulting from either a certain action or a certain inaction.

Controlling risk is essential in any business by having processes to ensure safeguarding of assets and compliance with appropriate regulatory frameworks. However, risks may also have to be taken consciously to explore untapped business opportunities in line with the corporate strategy to optimize maximum potential stakeholder's value and to improve their confidence.

5. CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

A. Financial / Operational / Preventable / Compliance risks:

These are internal risks, arising from within the organization that are controllable and need to be eliminated or avoided. The examples are:

- Governance, organizational structure, roles and accountabilities;
- Policies, objectives and the strategies that are in place to achieve them;
- Contractual compliances;
- Operational efficiency;
- Credit and liquidity risk;
- Human resource management;
- Hurdles in optimum use of resources;
- Culture and values;
- Suppliers/raw material risk;
- Customers risk;
- Technological risk; and
- Physical risk – that is risk of damage/breakdown to the assets of the company.

B. External risks

External risks come up due to economic events that arise from outside of an institution's control. It arises from the external events that cannot be controlled by any an institution, cannot be forecasted with reliability, are normally beyond its control, and it is therefore difficult to reduce the associated risks. The examples are:

- Statutory/ regulatory changes/ changes in government policies;
- Market conditions/ trends;
- Economic environment;
- Political Environment;
- Fluctuations in trading activities;
- Foreign exchange rate risk;
- Factors beyond the company's control (including act of God, epidemic, pandemic, war, etc) which significantly reduces demand for its business and/or affects its operations.

C. Disruptive risks:

These are the anticipated or unanticipated events which may result in disruption of the operations of firm or existence of its current business model and Innovations to business models that disrupt the existing paradigm – e.g. Operational Complexity, Supply Chain Disruptions and regulatory Shifts etc.

D. Strategic Risks:

Risks taken on consciously linked to strategic choices to earn a higher return.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS / RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The aggregate level and types of risk the Company is willing to assume within its risk capacity to achieve its strategic objectives and business plan shall be as per its risk appetite. The risk management process involves the following phases:

- Risk identification
- Risk evaluation and assessment
- Risk mitigation

6.1 Risk Identification

This involves continuous identification of events that may have a negative impact on the Company's ability to achieve its objectives. The Company has adopted a robust risk identification process, keeping in view the key activities and focused areas of the Company's business for the purpose of risk assessment. Identification of risks, risk events and their relationship is based on discussions with Senior Management and analysis of relevant data, reports, previous internal audit reports and past occurrences of such events.

The Company may identify and assess risks including, but not limited to, financial, operational, strategic, compliance, information technology and cyber security, sustainability (ESG), sectoral and other emerging risks relevant to its business operations.

The identification of risks shall be based on both internal and external factors that may impact the Company's business, operations, financial performance, reputation or regulatory compliance.

6.2 Risk Analysis

Risk analysis involves:

- consideration of the causes and sources of risk;
- the trigger events that would lead to the occurrence of the risks;
- the positive and negative consequences of the risk;
- the likelihood that those consequences can occur.

Factors that affect consequences and likelihood should be identified. Risk is analyzed by determining consequences and their likelihood, and other attributes of the risk. An event can have multiple consequences and can affect multiple objectives. Existing controls and their effectiveness and efficiency should also be taken into account.

6.3 Risk Assessment

Management considers qualitative and quantitative methods to evaluate the likelihood and impact of identified risk elements. Likelihood of occurrence of a risk element within a finite time is scored based on polled opinion or from analysis of event logs drawn from the past. Impact is measured based on a risk element's potential impact on revenue, profit, balance sheet, reputation, business and system availability etc. should the risk element materialize. The composite score of impact and likelihood are tabulated in an orderly fashion. The Company has assigned quantifiable values to each risk element based on the "impact" and "likelihood" of the occurrence of the risk on a scale of 1 to 4 as follows.

Impact	Risk Level	Likelihood
Minor	1	Low
Moderate	2	Medium
High	3	High
Critical	4	Critical

6.4 Risk Mitigation

Risk treatment involves selecting one or more options for modifying risks and implementing those options. Once implemented, treatments provide or modify the controls.

Risk treatment involves a cyclical process of:

- Assessing a risk treatment;
- Deciding whether residual risk levels are tolerable;
- If not tolerable, generating a new risk treatment; and
- Assessing the effectiveness of that treatment.

Based on the Risk level, the company should formulate its risk management strategy. The strategy will broadly entail choosing among the various options for risk mitigation for each identified risk. Risk treatment options are not necessarily mutually exclusive or appropriate in all circumstances. Following framework shall be used for risk treatment:

1. ***Risk Avoidance (eliminate, withdraw from or not become involved)***
   Risk avoidance implies not to start or continue with the activity that gives rise to the risk.

2. ***Risk Reduction (optimize - mitigate)***
   Risk reduction or "optimization" involves reducing the severity of the loss or the likelihood of the loss from occurring. Acknowledging that risks can be positive or negative, optimizing risks means finding a balance between negative risk and the benefit of the operation or activity; and between risk reduction and effort applied.

3. ***Risk Sharing (transfer - outsource or insure)***
   Sharing, with another party, the burden of loss or the benefit of gain, from a risk.

4. ***Risk Retention (accept and budget)***
   Involves accepting the loss, or benefit of gain, from a risk when it occurs. Risk retention is a viable strategy for risks where the cost of insuring against the risk would be greater over time than the total losses sustained. All risks that are not avoided or transferred are retained by default. This includes risks that are so large or catastrophic that they either cannot be insured against or the premiums would be infeasible. This may also be acceptable if the chance of a very large loss is small or if the cost to insure for greater coverage amounts is so great it would hinder the goals of the organization too much.

6.5 Risk Reporting

Key risks identified by the management, together with their potential impact and mitigation measures undertaken or proposed to be undertaken, shall be periodically reported to the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee, as applicable.

The internal auditor carries out reviews of the various systems of the Company using a risk-based audit methodology. The internal auditor is charged with the responsibility for completing the agreed program of independent reviews of the major risk areas and is responsible to the audit committee which reviews the report of the internal auditors on a quarterly basis.

The statutory auditors carry out reviews of the Company's internal control systems to obtain reasonable assurance to state whether an adequate internal financial controls system was maintained and whether such internal financial controls system operated effectively in the company in all material respects with respect to financial reporting.

The Board of Directors shall oversee the Company's risk management framework and periodically review the effectiveness of the risk management processes and internal control systems based on reports submitted by the management, Internal Auditors, Audit Committee and other relevant stakeholders.

7. REVIEW OF THIS POLICY

The Board shall be responsible for implementation and review of this Policy in whole or part. Any amendment or waiver of any provision of this Policy should be approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this Policy and applicable laws, the provisions of applicable laws shall prevail and the part(s) so repugnant shall be deemed to be severed from the Policy and the rest of the Policy shall remain in force. Any subsequent amendment/ modification in the Applicable Laws shall automatically apply to this Policy.

8. EFFECTIVE DATE

This policy shall be effective from date of adoption of the said policy by the Board.

9. DISSEMINATION OF THE POLICY

The policy will be hosted on the Company's website.