

TERA SOFTWARE LIMITED

REVISED RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION POLICY (Approved and Adopted in the Board Meeting held on 27th May, 2024)

1. Introduction

Related Party Transaction policy is framed as per requirement of Regulation 23(1) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (as amended) (“SEBI LODR Regulations”) and intended to ensure the proper approval and reporting of transactions between the Company and its Related Parties. Such transactions are appropriate only if they are in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders. The Company is required to disclose each year in the Financial Statements certain transactions between the Company and Related Parties as well as policies concerning transactions with Related Parties.

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of Tera Software Limited has adopted the following policy and procedures with regard to Related Party Transactions as defined below. The Audit Committee will review and may amend this policy from time to time.

This Policy applies to transactions between the Company and its Related Parties based on the applicable laws and regulations applicable on the Company.

2. Definitions

“**Audit Committee or Committee**” means Committee of Board of Directors of the Company constituted under provisions of Listing agreement and Companies Act, 2013.

“**Board**” means Board of Directors of the Company as defined under the Companies Act, 2013.

“**Key Managerial Personnel**” means key managerial personnel as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder.

“**Material Related Party Transaction**” shall have the same meaning as defined in Regulation 23 of the SEBI LODR Regulations.

“**Policy**” means Related Party Transaction Policy.

“**Related Party**” shall have the same meaning as defined under Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the SEBI LODR Regulations.

Reference and reliance may be placed on the clarification issued by the Ministry of the Corporate Affairs, Government of India and SEBI and other Authorities from time to time on the interpretation of the term **“Related Party”**.

“Related Party Transaction” shall have the same meaning as defined under Regulation 2(1)(zc) of the SEBI LODR Regulations or as envisaged in Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

“Relative” with reference to a Director or KMP means persons as defined in Section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules prescribed thereunder.

“Transaction” shall be construed to include single transaction or a group of transactions in a contract.

“SEBI LODR Regulations” means Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended.

3. Policy

All Related Party Transactions shall be reported to the Audit Committee and referred for approval by the Committee in accordance with this Policy.

3.1 Review and approval of Related Party Transactions

All Related Party Transactions shall be subject to the prior approval of the Audit Committee whether at a meeting or by resolution by circulation or through electronic mode. In the case of frequent / regular / repetitive transactions which are in the normal course of business of the Company, the Committee may grant standing pre – approval / omnibus approval.

Provided that only those members of the audit committee, who are independent directors, shall approve related party transactions.

In exceptional cases, where a prior approval is not taken due to an inadvertent omission or due to unforeseen circumstances, the Committee may ratify the transactions in accordance with this Policy.

A member of the Committee who (if) has a potential interest in any Related Party Transaction shall remain abstain from discussion and voting on such Related Party Transaction and shall not be counted in determining the presence of a quorum when such Transaction is considered.

While considering any transaction, the Committee shall take into account all relevant facts and circumstances including the terms of the transaction, the business purpose of the transaction, the benefits to the Company and to the Related Party, and any other relevant matters.

Prior to the approval, the Committee shall, inter-alia, consider the following factors to the extent relevant to the transaction:

- a. Whether the terms of the Related Party Transaction are in the ordinary course of the Company's business and are on an arm's length basis;
- b. The business reasons for the Company to enter into the Related Party Transaction and the nature of alternative transactions, if any;
- c. Whether the Related Party Transaction includes any potential reputational risks that may arise as a result of or in connection with the proposed Transaction; and
- d. Whether the Related Party Transaction would affect the independence or present a conflict of interest for any Director or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company, taking into account the size of the transaction, the overall financial position of the Director, Key Managerial Personnel or other Related Party, the direct or indirect nature of the Director's interest, Key Managerial Personnel's or other Related Party's interest in the transaction and the ongoing nature of any proposed relationship and any other factors the Committee deems relevant.

While considering the arm's length nature of the transaction, the Committee shall take into account the facts and circumstances as were applicable at the time of entering into the transaction with the Related Party. The Committee shall take into consideration that subsequent events (i.e., events after the initial transactions have commenced) like evolving business strategies / short term commercial decisions to improve / sustain market share, changing market dynamics, local competitive scenario, economic / regulatory conditions affecting the global / domestic industry, may impact profitability but may not have a bearing on the otherwise arm's length nature of the transaction.

If a Related Party Transaction will be ongoing, the Audit Committee may establish guidelines for granting the omnibus approval in line with the policy on Related Party Transactions of the Company and such approval shall be in respect of transactions which are repetitive in nature.

- (i) The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the company;
- (j) The omnibus approval shall specify (i) the name/s of the Related party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum amount of transaction that can be entered into, (ii) the indicative case price / current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price if any and (iii) such other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit.

Provided that where the need for Related Party Transaction cannot be foreseen and aforesaid details are not available, Audit committee may grant omnibus approval for such transactions subject to their value not exceeding Rs.1 crore per transaction.

- (k) Thereafter, the Audit Committee, shall review at least on a quarterly basis, the details of RTPs entered into by the Company pursuant to each of the omnibus approval given.
- (l) The omnibus approval shall be valid for a period not exceeding one year and shall require fresh approval after the expiry of one year.
- (m) In addition, the Audit Committee/ the Board may review any Related Party Transactions involving independent directors as part of the annual determination of their independence.
- (n) Nothing in this Policy shall override any provisions of law made in respect of any matter stated in this Policy.

3.2. APPROVAL BY CIRCULAR RESOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE

In the event the Company Management determines that it is impractical or undesirable to wait until a meeting of the Committee to enter into a Related Party Transaction, such transaction may be approved by the Committee by way of circular resolution in accordance with this Policy and statutory provisions for the time being in force. Any such approval must be ratified by the Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

3.3. APPROVAL BY THE BOARD

If the Committee determines that a Related Party Transaction should be brought before the Board, or if the Board in any case elects to review any such matter or it is mandatory under any law for Board to approve the Related Party Transaction, then the Board shall consider and approve the Related Party Transaction at a meeting and the considerations set forth above shall apply to the Board's review and approval of the matter, with such modification as may be necessary or appropriate under the circumstances.

3.4. The Company has fixed following materiality thresholds for the purpose of Regulation 23 of the SEBI LODR Regulations:

A. a transaction involving payments made to a related party with respect to brand usage or royalty shall be considered material if - the transaction(s) to be entered individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds Five Percent (5%) of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per its last audited financial statements.

B. any other transaction with a related party shall be considered material if - the amount involved in the transaction(s) to be entered individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds rupees one thousand crore or ten per cent of the annual consolidated turnover of the listed entity as per the last audited financial statements of the listed entity, whichever is lower.

3.5. In case there is an amendment to the provisions of Regulation 23 of the SEBI LODR Regulations which is not in line with above thresholds, such amended provisions of Regulation 23 of the SEBI LODR Regulations shall be construed to be applicable to the related party transactions of the Company.

3.6. APPROVAL BY THE SHAREHOLDERS:

All material Related Party Transactions shall require approval of the shareholders through special resolution and the Related parties shall abstain from voting on such resolutions.

All Related Party Transactions in excess of the limits prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013, which are not in the Ordinary Course of Business or not at Arms' Length shall also require the prior approval of the shareholders through special resolution and the Related Parties shall abstain from voting on such resolution.

3.7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS NOT PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

In the event the Company becomes aware of a Related Party Transaction that has not been approved or ratified under this Policy, the transaction shall be placed as promptly as practicable before the Committee or Board or the Shareholders as may be required in accordance with this Policy for review and ratification.

The Committee or the Board or the Shareholders shall consider all relevant facts and circumstances respecting such transaction and shall evaluate all options available to the Company, including but not limited to ratification, revision, or termination of such transaction, and the Company shall take such action as the Committee deems appropriate under the circumstances.

4. Standards for Review

A Related Party Transaction reviewed under this Policy will be considered approved or ratified if it is authorised by the Audit Committee/Board, as applicable, in accordance with the standards set forth in this Policy after full disclosure of the Related Party's interests in the transaction. As appropriate for the circumstances, the Audit Committee or Board, as applicable, shall review and consider.

- (a) the Related Party's interest in the Related Party Transaction;
- (b) the approximate amount involved in the Related Party Transaction;
- (c) the approximate amount of the Related Party's interest in the transaction without regard to the amount of any profit or loss;
- (d) whether the Related Party Transaction was undertaken in the ordinary course of business of the Company;

- (e) whether the transaction with the Related Party is proposed to be, or was, entered on an arms' length basis;
- (f) the purpose of, and the potential benefits to the Company from the Related Party Transaction;
- (g) Whether there are any compelling business reasons for the Company to enter into the Related Party Transaction and the nature of alternative transaction, if any;
- (h) Whether the Related Party Transaction includes any potential reputational risk issues that may arise as a result of or in connection with the Related Party Transaction
- (i) Whether the Related Party Transaction would impair the independence of an otherwise independent director or nominee director;
- (j) Whether the Company was notified about the Related Party Transaction before its commencement and if not, why pre-approval was not sought and whether subsequent ratification would be detrimental to the Company;
- (k) Whether the Related Party Transaction would present an improper conflict of interest, as per provisions of law, for any director or Key Managerial Personnel, taking into account the size of the transaction, the overall financial position of the Related Party, the director or indirect nature of the Related Party's interest in the transaction and the ongoing nature of any proposed relationship and any other factors the Audit Committee/Board deems relevant.
- (l) Required public disclosure, if any; and
- (m) Any other information regarding the Related Party Transaction or the Related Party in the context of the proposed transaction that would be material to the Audit Committee/ Board/ shareholders, as applicable in light of the circumstances of the particular transaction.

The Audit Committee/Board will review all relevant information available to it about the Related Party Transaction. The Audit Committee/Board, as applicable, may approve/ ratify/ recommend to the shareholders, the Related Party Transaction only if the Audit Committee/Board, as applicable, determines in good faith that, under all of the circumstances, the transaction is fair as to the Company. The Audit Committee/ Board, in its sole discretion, may impose such conditions as it deems appropriate on the Company or the Related Party in connection with approval of the Related Party Transaction.

4.1 Determination of Ordinary Course of Business

"In the Ordinary Course of Business" means all such acts and transactions undertaken by the Company, including, but not limited to sale or purchase of goods, property or services, leases, transfers, providing of guarantees or collaterals, in the normal routine in managing trade or

business and is not a standalone transaction. The Company should take into account the frequency of the activity and its continuity carried out in a normal organised manner for determination what is in the ordinary course business.

4.2 Determination of Arms' length nature of the Related Party Transaction

(a) Price Determination

At the time of determination the arms' length nature of price charged for the Related Party Transaction, the Audit Committee shall take into consideration the following:

- (i) Permissible methods of arms' length pricing as per Applicable Law including such prices where the benefits of safe harbour is available under Applicable Law.
- (ii) For the said purposes the Audit Committee shall be entitled to rely on professional opinion in this regard.

(b) Underwriting and Screening of arms' length Related Party Transaction:

- (i) A Related Party with whom the Related Party Transaction is undertaken must have been selected using the same screening /selection criteria/ underwriting standards and procedures as may be applicable in case of an unaffiliated party.
- (ii) The Chief Financial Officer shall produce evidence to the satisfaction of the Audit Committee for having applied the said procedure.

(c) Related Party Transaction limits:

- (i) The Related Party Transaction must be within the lower of the following transaction limits with respect to any Related Party:

Limits on Material Related Party Transactions; and

Expected transaction volumes based on past transactions with Related Parties using linear rate of growth as evidence by past data.

- (ii) Credit limits extended to the Related Party must be usual as for unaffiliated parties.

If the Audit Committee is of the opinion that the Related Party Transaction meets the aforesaid criteria of Ordinary Course of Business and the Arms' Length nature, the Related Party Transaction will not be treated as a Related Party Transaction for the purpose of this Policy.

4.3 Identification of Potential Related Party Transactions

- (a) Each director/Key Managerial Personnel is responsible for providing written notice to the Compliance Officer of any potential Related Party Transaction involving him or her or his or her relatives, including any additional information about the transaction that the Compliance Officer may reasonably request. The Compliance Officer in consultation with other members of management and with the Audit Committee, as

appropriate, will determine whether the transaction does, in fact, constitute a Related Party Transaction requiring compliance with this Policy.

- (b) Every director/ Key Managerial Personnel of the Company who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, concerned or interested in a contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement entered into or to be entered into shall disclose the nature of his concern or interest at the meeting of the Board in which the contract or arrangement is discussed and shall not participate in or exercise influence over any such meeting.
- (c) Where any director/ Key Managerial Personnel, who is not so concerned or interested at the time of entering into such contract or arrangement, he shall, if he becomes concerned or interested after the contract or arrangement is entered into, disclose his concern or interest forthwith when he becomes concerned or interested or at the first meeting of Board held after he becomes so concerned or interested.
- (d) A contract or arrangement entered into by the company without disclosure or with participation by a Director / Key Managerial Personnel who is concerned or interested in any way, directly or indirectly, in the contract or arrangement, shall be voidable at the option of the Company.
- (e) The Company strongly prefers to receive such notice of any potential Related Party Transaction well in advance so that the Compliance Officer has adequate time to obtain and review information about the proposed transaction and other matter incidental thereto and to refer it to the appropriate approval authority. Ratification of a Related Party Transaction after its commencement or even its completion may be appropriate in some circumstances.

4.4 Disclosures

- (a) The Company is required to disclose Related Party Transactions in the Company's Board's Report to shareholders of the Company at the Annual General Meeting.
- (b) Details of all Material Related Party Transactions shall be disclosed quarterly along with Company's Compliance Report on Corporate Governance, in accordance with the Listing Agreement.
- (c) The Company is also required to disclose this Policy on its website and also in the Annual Report of the Company.
- (d) The Company shall keep one or more registers giving separately the particulars of all contracts or arrangements with any related party.

4.5 Amendments in Law

Any subsequent amendment/modification in the listing agreement and /or other applicable laws in this regard shall automatically apply to this policy.