



SURANA TELECOM AND POWER LIMITED

POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

[Revised on 07.02.2026]



SURANA TELECOM AND POWER LIMITED

(CIN- L23209TG1989PLC010336)

Regd. Off: Plot No. 2ND Floor Surya Towers, Sardar Patel Road, Secunderabad-500003

1. SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE POLICY

Related party transactions can present a potential or actual conflict of interest which may be against the best interest of the company and its shareholders. Considering the requirements for approval of related party transactions as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”) read with the Rules framed thereunder and Regulation 23 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations 2015 (“Listing Regulations”), Surana Telecom and Power Limited (“STPL” or “the Company”) has formulated guidelines for identification of related parties and the proper conduct and documentation of all related party transactions.

Also, Regulation 23 of the Listing Regulations requires a company to formulate a policy on materiality of related party transactions and dealing with related party transactions including clear threshold limits duly approved by the Board of Directors.

In light of the above, STPL has framed this Policy on Materiality of Related Party Transactions and on dealing with Related Party Transactions (“Policy”). This Policy has been adopted / revised by the Board of Directors of the Company based on recommendations of the Audit Committee. Going forward, the Audit Committee would review and amend the Policy, as and when required, subject to the approval of the Board.

In case of any inconsistency in the Policy and the Act / Listing Regulations, as may be amended from time to time, the provisions of the Act / Listing Regulations would prevail.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE POLICY:

The objective of this Policy is to set out (a) the materiality thresholds for related party transactions and; (b) the manner of dealing with the transactions between the Company and its related parties based on the Act, Regulation 23 of the Listing Regulations and any other laws and regulations as may be applicable to the Company.

3. DEFINITIONS:

“**Audit Committee**” shall mean the Audit Committee constituted by the Board of the Company from time to time, in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Listing Regulations.

“**Arms’ length transaction**” means a transaction between two related parties that is conducted as if they were unrelated, so that there is no conflict of interest.

“**Board of Directors**” or “**Board**” shall mean the collective body of the Directors of the Company as constituted from time to time, in line with the provisions of the Act and Listing Regulations.

“**Industry Standards**” shall mean the Industry Standards on “Minimum information to be provided to the Audit Committee and Shareholders for approval of Related Party Transactions” as notified by SEBI vide its circular dated June 26, 2025, and subsequently as amended from time to time

Any other term not defined herein shall have the same meaning as defined in the Act, the SEBI Listing Regulations or any other applicable law or regulation, each as amended.

“**Key Managerial Personnel**” in relation to the Company shall be as defined under Section 2(51) of the Act, as amended from time to time.

“**Material Related Party Transaction**” means a transaction with a Related Party if the transaction / transactions to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds the thresholds specified in Schedule XII of the SEBI Listing Regulations which is provided below:

Consolidated Turnover of Listed Entity Threshold	Threshold
(I) Up to ₹20,000 Crore	10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the listed entity
(II) More than ₹20,000 Crore to up to ₹40,000 Crore	₹2,000 Crore + 5% of the annual consolidated turnover of the listed entity above ₹20,000 Crore
(III) More than ₹40,000 Crore	₹3,000 Crore + 2.5% of the annual consolidated turnover of the listed entity above ₹40,000 Crore or ₹5,000 Crore, whichever is lower.

Note: Consolidated Turnover for the purpose of the abovementioned table shall be taken as audited consolidated turnover as on immediately preceding financial year. In case of transaction involving payment to a Related Party for brand usage or royalty, it will be considered material, if the transaction(s) to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceed 5% percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company

“**Ordinary Course of Business (‘OCB’)**” means a transaction which is:

- carried out in the normal course of business envisaged in accordance with the Memorandum of Association (‘MoA’) of the Company as amended from time to time, or
- historical practice with a pattern of frequency, or
- in connection with the normal business carried on by the Company, or
- the income, if any, earned from such activity/transaction is assessed as business income in the Company’s books of accounts and hence is a business activity, or
- common commercial practice, or
- meets any other parameters / criteria as decided by the Board/Audit Committee.

“**Related Party**” with reference to a Company, shall have the meaning as defined in Section 2(76) of the Act and Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the Listing Regulations.

“**Related Party Transaction**” (RPT):

"Related Party Transaction" have the meaning as defined under Section 188 of the Act read with Regulation 2(1)(zc) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, as amended, and shall mean a transaction involving a transfer of resources, services or obligations between:

a. the Company or any of its subsidiaries on one hand and a related party of Company or any of its subsidiaries on the other hand; b. the Company or any of its subsidiaries on one hand, and any other person or entity on the other hand, the purpose and effect of which is to benefit a related party of the Company or any of its subsidiaries with effect from April 1, 2023 regardless of whether a price is charged and a transaction with a related party shall be construed to include a single transaction or a group of transactions in a contract, including but not limited to the following – a. sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials;

- b. selling or otherwise disposing of, or buying, property of any kind;
- c. leasing of property of any kind;
- d. availing or rendering of any services;
- e. appointment of any agent for purchase or sale of goods, materials, services or property;
- f. appointment to any office or place of profit in the Company, its subsidiary or associate company
- g. underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof, of the Company

Following shall not be considered Related Party Transaction of the Company in terms of SEBI Listing Regulations:

- (a) the issue of specified securities on a preferential basis, subject to compliance of the requirements under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018
- (b) payment of dividend by the Company
- (c) subdivision or consolidation of securities by the Company
- (d) issuance of securities by way of a rights issue or a bonus issue and
- (e) buy-back of securities.
- (f) Further, remuneration and sitting fees paid by STPL or its subsidiaries to its directors, key managerial personnels or senior management, except who is part of promoter or promoter group, shall not require approval of the audit committee provided that the same is not material in terms of the provisions of Regulation 23 of the Listing Regulations.

“**Relative**” means relative as defined under sub-section (77) of Section 2 of the Act and Rules prescribed there under.

Any other term not defined herein shall have the same meaning as defined in the Act, the Listing Regulations, Securities Contract Regulation Act or any other applicable law or regulation.

4. MATERIALITY THRESHOLDS:

Regulation 23 of the SEBI Listing Regulations requires a Company to provide materiality thresholds for transactions with its related party. In any event, if a Related Party Transaction (“RPT”) exceeds the materiality threshold, prior approval of the shareholders of the Company will be required through an ordinary resolution.

Prior approval of shareholders is also required in case of any subsequent material modifications to these already approved Related Party Transactions. None of the related parties (“RPs”) of the Company shall vote to approve on such resolution irrespective of whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not (RP’s can cast only negative vote to reject the resolution seeking approval of material RPT(s)).

Surana Telecom (STPL) has fixed the following materiality thresholds for the purpose of Regulation 23 of the SEBI Listing Regulations:

- Payment to a Related Party with respect to brand usage or royalty – 5% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per its last audited financial statements.
- Other transactions with a Related Party exceeding thresholds mentioned in Schedule XII of the SEBI Listing Regulations. The thresholds are provided below:

Consolidated Turnover of Listed Entity Threshold	Threshold
(I) Up to ₹20,000 Crore	10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the listed entity
(II) More than ₹20,000 Crore to up to ₹40,000 Crore	₹2,000 Crore + 5% of the annual consolidated turnover of the listed entity above ₹20,000 Crore
(III) More than ₹40,000 Crore	₹3,000 Crore + 2.5% of the annual consolidated turnover of the listed entity above ₹40,000 Crore or ₹5,000 Crore, whichever is lower.

Related Party Transaction policy on materiality and its threshold limits shall be reviewed by the Audit Committee and the Board, at least once in every three years and updated accordingly.

5. MANNER OF DEALING WITH RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

All Related Party Transactions must be reported to the Audit Committee for its approval in accordance with this Policy.

a) Identification of related parties

The Company has formulated guidelines for identification and updating the list of related parties as prescribed under Section 2(76) of the Act read with the Rules framed there under and Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

b) Identification of related party transactions

The Company has formulated guidelines for identification of related party transactions in accordance with Section 188 read with Section 177 of the Act and Regulation 2(1)(zc) of the SEBI Listing Regulations. The Company has also formulated guidelines for determining whether the transaction is in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis and for this purpose, the Company will seek external expert opinion, if necessary. Once the related party transactions are identified, the Management shall categorize the transactions under the following categories as per the Industry Standards and place applicable disclosures before the Committee seeking approval:

- i.** Material Related Party Transactions
- ii.** ii. Other Related Party Transactions, but with promoter or promoter group or person/ entity in which promoter or promoter group has concern or interest.
- iii.** Residual Related Party Transactions.

The industry standards are not applicable to RPTs with value less than ₹1 crore in a year

c) Procedure for approval of related party transactions

i. Prior Approval of the Audit Committee

1. All Related Party Transactions and subsequent material modifications as defined by the Audit Committee;
2. RPTs of above ₹1 crore, where subsidiary is a party but the Company is not a party and the transaction amount exceeds the threshold of:
 - i. 10% of the annual standalone turnover of the subsidiary as per last audited financial statements of the subsidiary; or

- ii. the threshold for material related party transactions of listed entity as specified in Schedule XII of these regulations.

If such subsidiary does not have audited financial statements for a period of at least one-year, prior approval of the audit committee of the listed entity shall be obtained if the value of such transaction exceeds the lower of the following:

- i. 10% of the aggregate value of paid-up share capital and securities premium account of the subsidiary; or
- ii. the threshold for material related party transactions of listed entity as specified in Schedule XII of these regulations:

Provided that the aggregate value of paid-up share capital and securities premium account of the subsidiary shall be taken as on a date, not older than three months prior to the date of seeking approval of the audit committee.

Further, the Audit Committee shall also review the status of long-term (more than one year) or recurring RPTs on an annual basis.

A. Prior approval of the Audit Committee shall not be required for:

- i. Related Party Transactions, where the listed subsidiary is a party, but the Company is not a party, and if Regulation 23 and Regulation 15(2) of SEBI Listing Regulations are applicable to such listed subsidiary.
- ii. Related Party Transactions of unlisted subsidiaries of listed subsidiary of the Company, where the prior approval of the audit committee of the listed subsidiary is obtained.
- iii. transactions entered into between the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary whose accounts are consolidated with the Company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.
- iv. transactions entered into between two wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, whose accounts are consolidated with the Company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.
- v. remuneration and sitting fees paid by Surana Telecom or its subsidiaries to its directors, key managerial personnels or senior management, except who is part of promoter or promoter group, provided that the same is not material in terms of the provisions of Regulation 23(1) of the Listing Regulations.

Members of the Audit Committee, who are independent directors, shall alone approve Related Party Transactions.

The Audit Committee, at the time of approval of RPTs, shall take into consideration the certificate to be placed before it by the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer or any other KMP of the Company, confirming that the RPT(s) to be entered into are not prejudicial to the interest of public shareholders of the Company and the terms and conditions of the proposed RPT(s) are not unfavourable to the Company, compared to terms and conditions, had similar transaction(s) been entered into with an unrelated party. This certificate shall be placed before the Committee in terms of the Industry Standards.

However, the Company may obtain omnibus approval from the Audit Committee for all Related Party Transactions subject to compliances with the conditions prescribed in paras 1 to 9 below.

1. The Audit Committee shall, after obtaining approval of the Board of Directors, specify the criteria for granting the omnibus approval in line with the Policy and such approval shall include the following:
 - i Maximum value of the transaction, in aggregate, which can be allowed under the omnibus route in a year;
 - ii The maximum value per transaction which can be allowed;

- iii extent and manner of disclosures to be made to the Audit Committee at the time of seeking omnibus approval;
 - iv review, at such intervals as the Audit Committee may deem fit, Related Party Transaction entered into by the Company pursuant to each omnibus approval made;
 - v transactions which cannot be subject to the omnibus approval by the Audit Committee.
2. The Audit Committee shall consider the following factors while specifying the criteria for making omnibus approval, namely:
 - i repetitiveness of the transactions (in past or in future);
 - ii justification for the need of omnibus approval.
 3. The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself regarding the need for such omnibus approval for transactions of repetitive nature and that such approval is in the interest of the Company;
 4. The omnibus approval shall provide details of (i) the name(s) of the related party and its relationship with the Company or its subsidiary, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum aggregated value of the particular type of transaction that can be entered into during the year; (ii) basis of arriving at the indicative base price / current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price if any, (iii) minimum information about the RPTs as per the provisions of the Industry Standards and (iv) such other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit.

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

5. The threshold for prior approval of the Audit Committee on related party transactions whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, undertaken by subsidiaries shall be as follows:
 - For a subsidiary with audited financial statements: 10% of the annual standalone turnover of the subsidiary as per the last audited financial statements of the subsidiary or the scale-based threshold for material related party transactions of listed entity (as mentioned above), whichever is lower.
 - For subsidiaries not having audited financial statements for a period of at least 1 year: 10% of the aggregate value of paid-up share capital and securities premium account of the subsidiary; or the scale-based threshold for material related party transactions of listed entity (as mentioned above), whichever is lower.
6. The Audit Committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the aggregated value and other details of Related Party Transactions entered into by the Company or its subsidiary pursuant to the omnibus approval given;
7. Omnibus approval granted by the shareholders for material related party transactions in an annual general meeting shall be valid till the date of the next annual general meeting held within the timelines prescribed under Section 96 of the Act or rules, notifications, or circulars issued thereunder from time to time. In case of omnibus approvals for material related party transactions, granted by the shareholders in general meetings other than annual general meeting, the validity of such omnibus approvals shall not exceed one year from the

date of such approval.

8. Omnibus approval shall not be made for transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the undertaking of the Company.
9. Omnibus approval can be granted by the audit committee for related party transactions of the Company as well as of its subsidiaries.
10. Any other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit.

B. Pursuant to the approval of the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee of the Company has specified following criteria for granting omnibus approval:

- a. The maximum value of the transactions, in aggregate, which can be allowed under omnibus route in a year will be 50% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per its last audited financial statements, subject to the transaction(s) exceeding the materiality threshold which require shareholder approval will not be considered for this limit.
- b. The maximum value per transaction which can be approved under omnibus route will be the same as per the materiality threshold as defined in the Policy. Should the value per transaction, through omnibus route, exceed the materiality threshold as defined in the Policy, the same shall be subject to approval of shareholders of the Company.
- c. While assessing a proposal put up before the Audit Committee / Board for approval, the Audit Committee / Board may review the following documents / seek the following information from the management in order to determine if the transaction is in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length or not:
 - i. the name(s) of the related party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum amount of transactions that shall be entered into;
 - ii. the indicative base price / current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price, if any;
 - iii. Minimum Information to be placed before the Audit Committee as required under the Industry Standards
 - iv. such other information/documents/confirmations as the Audit Committee may deem fit from time to time.
- d. The Audit Committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the details of Related Party Transactions entered by the Company pursuant to each omnibus approval given.
- e. Transaction of following nature will not be subject to the omnibus approval of the Audit Committee:
 1. Transactions which are not at arm's length or not in the ordinary course of business;
 2. Transactions which are not repetitive in nature;
 3. Transactions exceeding materiality thresholds as laid down in the Policy
 4. Transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the undertaking of the company
 5. Financial Transactions e.g. Loan to related parties, Inter Corporate Deposits, subscriptions to bond, debenture or preference shares issued by the related parties, corporate guarantee given/received from related parties.

6. Any other transaction as the Audit Committee may deem not fit for omnibus approval

C. Audit Committee has defined “**material modifications**” as following:

Material Modifications of Related Party Transaction” in relation to the Company means and includes any modification to an existing related party transaction having variance of 20% of the existing limit as sanctioned by the Audit Committee / Board / Shareholders, as the case may be.

ii. Approval of the Board of Directors of the Company

As per the provisions of Section 188 of the Act, all kinds of transactions specified under the said Section and which are not in the ordinary course of business or not at arm’s length basis, are placed before the Board for its approval.

In addition to the above, the following kinds of transactions with related parties are also placed before the Board for its approval:

- a) Transactions which may be in the ordinary course of business and at arm’s length basis, but which are, as per the Policy, determined by the Board from time to time (i.e. value threshold and/or other parameters) require Board approval in addition to Audit Committee approval;
- b) Transactions in respect of which the Audit Committee is unable to determine whether or not they are in the ordinary course of business and/or at arm’s length basis and decides to refer the same to the Board for approval;
- c) Transactions which are in the ordinary course of business and at arm’s length basis, but which as per Audit Committee requires Board approval;
- d) Transactions meeting the materiality thresholds laid down in the Policy, which are intended to be placed before the shareholders for approval.

iii. Approval of the Shareholders of the Company

All the transactions with related parties exceeding the materiality thresholds, laid down in the Policy, are placed before the shareholders for approval.

For this purpose, none of the related parties of the Company shall vote to approve on such shareholders’ resolution irrespective of whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not. (RP’s can cast only negative vote to reject the shareholders resolution of material RPT).

In addition to the above, all kinds of transactions specified under Section 188 of the Act which

(a) are not at Arm’s Length or not in the ordinary course of business; and (b) exceed the thresholds laid down in Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 are placed before the shareholders for its approval.

However, the requirement of shareholders’ prior approval for Material Related Party Transactions shall not be applicable for the following cases:

- i. transactions in respect of a resolution plan approved under section 31 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) 2016, subject to the event being disclosed to recognized stock exchange within one day of the resolution plan being approved.
- ii. Related Party Transactions, where the listed subsidiary of the Company is a party, but the Company is not a party, and if Regulation 23 and Regulation 15(2) of SEBI Listing Regulations are applicable to such listed subsidiary.

- iii. Related Party Transactions of unlisted subsidiaries of the listed subsidiary of the Company, where the prior approval of the shareholders of the listed subsidiary is obtained.
- iv. transactions entered into between the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary whose accounts are consolidated with the Company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.
- v. transactions entered into between two wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, whose accounts are consolidated with the Company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.

6. DISCLOSURES:

STPL shall disclose, in the Board's report, transactions prescribed in Section 188(1) of the Act with related parties, which are not in ordinary course of business or arm's length basis along with the justification for entering into such transaction.

In addition to the above, STPL shall also provide details of all related party transactions exceeding the materiality threshold (laid down in Clause 5 of the Policy above) on a quarterly basis to the stock exchanges.

Further, the Company shall submit to the stock exchanges, on a half-yearly basis on the date of publication of its standalone and Consolidated financial results, the disclosures relating to Related Party Transactions in the format as specified by SEBI from time to time and publish the same on the website of the Company.

This Policy will be communicated to all Directors, KMP and other concerned person of the Company.

This policy shall also be uploaded on the website of the Company at www.Suranatele.com and a web link thereto shall be provided in the Annual Report of the Company.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS NOT APPROVED UNDER THIS POLICY

In the event the Company becomes aware of a transaction with a related party that has not been approved in accordance with this Policy prior to its consummation, the matter shall be reviewed by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee shall consider all of the relevant facts and circumstances regarding the related party transaction, and shall evaluate all options available to the Company, including ratification, revision or termination of the related party transaction. The Audit Committee shall also examine the facts and circumstances pertaining to the failure of reporting such related party transaction to the Audit Committee under this Policy and failure of the internal control systems and shall take any such action it deems appropriate.

In any case, where the Audit Committee determines not to ratify a related party transaction that has been commenced without approval, the Audit Committee, as appropriate, may direct additional actions including, but not limited to, discontinuation of the transaction or seeking the approval of the shareholders, payment of compensation for the loss suffered by the related party etc. In connection with any review/approval of a related party transaction, the Audit Committee has authority to modify or waive any procedural requirements of this Policy.

8. REVIEW OF THE POLICY

This Policy shall be reviewed by the Board of Directors at least once every three years and updated accordingly based on the recommendations of the Audit Committee.

9. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITY

Compliance of this Policy shall be the responsibility of the Head - Group Finance Office of the Company who shall have the power to ask for any information or clarifications from the management in this regard.
