
POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

ADDICTIVE LEARNING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Board of Directors (“the Board”) of Addictive Learning Technology Limited (“the Company”) has adopted the Policy to be known as “Policy on Related Party Transaction” regarding the review and approval of Related Party Transactions and to set forth the guidelines on materiality of such Related Party Transactions.
- 1.2 This Policy has been made in compliance with the requirements of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made there under (the “Act”) and Regulation 23 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) 2015 (the “Listing Regulations”).
- 1.3 Accordingly, the Board of Directors of Addictive Learning Technology Limited (the “Company”) has formulated this policy (“Policy”) at its meeting held on October 18, 2023 and amended it on March 13, 2025.

2. OBJECTIVE

This Policy is made with an intent to ensure proper approval and reporting of RPTs as applicable, between the Company and related party(ies) in the best interest of the Company and its Stakeholders.

3. DEFINITIONS

- 3.1 Unless repugnant to the meaning or context thereof, the following expressions, wherever used in this Code, shall have the meaning assigned to them below:

- (I) **“Arm’s Length Transaction”** means a transaction between 2 (two) related parties that is conducted as if they were unrelated, so that there is no conflict of interest.
- (II) **“Associate Company”** in relation to another company, means a company in which that other company has a significant influence, but which is not a subsidiary company of the company having such influence and includes a joint venture company.

Explanation: -For the purposes of this clause-

- a) *the expression “significant influence” means control of at least twenty per cent. of total voting power, or control of or participation in business decisions under an agreement;*
- b) *the expression “joint venture” means a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.*
- (III) **“Audit Committee”** means an Audit Committee constituted by the Board of Directors of the Company as per Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 or rules made thereunder and Regulation 18 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, (LODR) and the Act, from time to time.
- (IV) **“Board of Directors” or “Board”** means the Board of Directors of the Company, as constituted from time to time.

- (V) **“Material Related Party Transaction”** shall mean a transaction with a Related Party if the transaction(s) to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds the following thresholds:
- (i) In case of transaction involving payments made with respect to brand usage or royalty, if it exceeds 5% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per its last audited financial statements.
 - (ii) In case of any other transaction, if the amount 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.
- (VI) **“Ordinary Course of Business”** means usual transactions, customs and practices undertaken by the Company to conduct its business operations and activities and includes all such activities which the Company can undertake as per its Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association.
- (VII) **“Policy”** means this Related Party Transaction Policy.
- (VIII) **“Relative”** shall have the same meaning as defined in section 2(77) of the Act.
- (IX) **“Related Party”** as defined under Listing Regulation means a related party as defined under sub-section (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 or under the applicable accounting standards.

Provided that:

- (a) any person or entity forming a part of the promoter or promoter group of the listed entity; or
- (b) any person or any entity, holding equity shares:
 - (i) of twenty per cent or more; or
 - (ii) of ten per cent or more, with effect from April 1, 2023; in the listed entity either directly or on a beneficial interest basis as provided under section 89 of the Companies Act, 2013, at any time, during the immediate preceding financial year shall be deemed to be a related party.

Provided further that this definition shall not be applicable for the units issued by mutual funds which are listed on a recognized stock exchange(s)

Under **Section 2(76)** of the Companies Act, 2013, as referred above, a Related Party with reference to a company means:

- (i) a director or his relative;
- (ii) key managerial personnel or his relative;
- (iii) a firm, in which a director, manager or his relative is a partner;
- (iv) a private company in which a director or manager or his relative is a member or director;
- (v) a public company in which a director or manager is a director and holds along with his relatives, more than two per cent. of its paid-up share capital;
- (vi) any Body Corporate whose Board of Directors, managing director or manager is accustomed to act in accordance with the advice, directions or instructions of a director or manager;
- (vii) any person on whose advice, directions, or instructions a director or manager is accustomed to act.

Provided that nothing in sub-clauses (vi) and (vii) shall apply to the advice, directions or instructions given in a professional capacity;

(viii) any company which is—

- a) a holding, subsidiary, or an associate company of such company; or
- b) a subsidiary of a holding company to which it is also a subsidiary;
- c) an investing company or the venturer of the company

Explanation: - For the purpose of this clause, “the investing company or the venturer of a company” means a body corporate whose investment in the company would result in the company becoming an associate company of the body corporate.

(ix) Such other person as may be prescribed.

(X) “Related Party Transaction”

As defined under **Listing Regulation** shall mean a transaction involving a transfer of resources, services, or obligations between:

- i. a listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on one hand and a related party of the listed entity or any of its subsidiaries on the other hand; or
- ii. a listed entity 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 listed entity 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.

Provided that the following shall not be a related party transaction:

- 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) the following corporate actions which are uniformly applicable/offered to all shareholders in proportion to their shareholding:
 - i) payment of dividend;
 - ii) subdivision or consolidation of securities;
 - iii) issuance of securities by way of a rights issue or a bonus issue; and
 - iv) buy-back of securities.
- c) acceptance of fixed deposits by banks/Non-Banking Finance Companies at the terms uniformly applicable/offered to all shareholders/public, subject to disclosure of the same along with the disclosure of related party transactions every six months to the stock exchange(s), in the format as specified by the Board: Provided further that this definition shall not be applicable for the units issued by mutual funds which are listed on a recognized stock exchange(s).
- d) retail purchases from the Company or its subsidiary by its directors or its employees, without establishing a business relationship and at the terms which are uniformly applicable/offered to all employees and directors:

Under **Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013**, contracts or arrangements with related party with respect to:

- (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) such related party's appointment to any office or place of profit in the company, its

subsidiary company or associate company; and

(g) underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof, of the company.

(XI) “Subsidiary Company” in relation to any other company i.e., holding company, means a company in which the holding company-

- i. controls the composition of the Board of Directors; or
- ii. exercises or controls more than one-half of the total voting power—either at its own or together with one or more of its subsidiary companies

Provided that such class or classes of holding companies as may be prescribed shall not have layers of subsidiaries beyond such numbers as may be prescribed.

Explanation—For the purposes of this clause,—

- a) a company shall be deemed to be a subsidiary company of the holding company even if the control referred to in sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) is of another subsidiary company of the holding company;*
- (b) the composition of a company’s Board of Directors shall be deemed to be controlled by another company if that other company by exercise of some power exercisable by it at its discretion can appoint or remove all or a majority of the Directors;*
- (c) the expression “company” includes any body corporate;*
- (d) “layer” in relation to a holding company means its subsidiary or subsidiaries;*

3.2 Any other term not defined herein shall have the same meaning as defined in the Companies Act, LODR Regulations or any other applicable law or regulation and as amended from time to time.

4. PROCEDURE FOR APPROVAL OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

4.1 APPROVAL OF AUDIT COMMITTEE

- i) All related party transactions and subsequent material modifications shall require prior approval of the audit committee of the company. However, only independent directors of Audit Committee shall approve the related party transactions.
- ii) A related party transaction to which the subsidiary of a listed entity is a party but the listed entity is not a party, shall require prior approval of the audit committee of the listed entity if the value of such transaction whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year **exceeds ten percent of the annual consolidated turnover**, as per the latest audited financial statements of the listed entity.

However, with effect from April 1, 2023, a related party transaction to which the subsidiary of a listed entity is a party but the listed entity is not a party, shall require prior approval of the audit committee of the listed entity if the value of such transaction whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, **exceeds ten per cent of the annual standalone turnover**, as per the last audited financial statements of the subsidiary.

- iii) The remuneration and sitting fees paid by the Company or its subsidiary to its director, key managerial personnel, or senior management, except who is a part of promoter or promoter group, shall not require approval of the Audit Committee, provided that the same is not Material RPT.

For the purpose of this policy, the term “Material Modification(s)” shall mean and include

such modification which:

- (i) has the effect of changing the monetary value of approved related party transactions, whether approved by Audit Committee or shareholders, as the case may be, by 20% or
- (ii) has the effect of making the transaction not in ordinary course of business and/or Arm's length basis, if the said transactions were approved as such.

Omnibus Approval

The Audit Committee may, in the interest of the conduct of affairs of the Company, grant omnibus approval for Related Party Transactions proposed to be entered by the Company or its subsidiary that are repetitive in nature, subject to the following conditions:

- a) the audit committee shall lay down the criteria for granting the omnibus approval in line with the policy on related party transactions and such approval shall be applicable in respect of transactions which are repetitive in nature;
- b) the audit committee shall satisfy itself regarding the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the listed entity;
- c) the omnibus approval shall specify:
 - 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; 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 rupees one crore per transaction.

- d) the audit committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the details of related party transactions entered into by the listed entity or its subsidiary pursuant to each of the omnibus approvals given.
- e) Such omnibus approvals shall be valid for a period not exceeding one year and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of one year.

4.2 APPROVAL OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Approval of the Board shall be required for entering into the Related Party Transactions which are not in the ordinary course of business or not an Arm's Length Transaction.

4.3 APPROVAL OF SHAREHOLDERS OF COMPANY

All transaction given in Annexure-1, Material Related Party Transactions and subsequent modification(s) shall be placed before the shareholders for their approval and no Related Party shall vote to approve such resolutions whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not.

However, the requirement for obtaining shareholders' approval is not applicable for the transactions entered into between:

- a) Two public sector companies
- b) A holding company and its wholly owned subsidiary whose accounts are consolidated

with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval;

- c) two wholly-owned subsidiaries of the listed holding company, whose accounts are consolidated with such holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.
- d) Transactions which are in the nature of payment of statutory dues, statutory fees or statutory charges entered into between the Company on one hand and the Central Government or any State Government or any combination thereof on the other hand.
- e) Transactions entered into between a public sector company on one hand and the Central Government or any State Government or any combination thereof on the other hand.

5. DISCLOSURE

The particulars of contracts or arrangement with Related Parties referred to in section 188(1) of the Act shall be disclosed in the report of the Board as per Section 134 of the Act. Further, the Company shall provide additional disclosures on related party transactions as required under Regulation 23 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

6. VIOLATION

The members of the audit committee, who are independent directors, may ratify related party transactions within three months from the date of the transaction or in the immediate next meeting of the audit committee, whichever is earlier, subject to the following conditions:

- I. 1) the value of the ratified transaction(s) with a related party, whether entered into individually or taken together, during a financial year shall not exceed rupees one crore;
- II. 2) the transaction is not a Material Related Party Transaction;
- III. 3) rationale for inability to seek prior approval for the transaction shall be placed before the audit committee at the time of seeking ratification;
- IV. 4) the details of ratification shall be disclosed along with the disclosures of related party transactions as per Regulation 23 (9) of the SEBI Listing Regulations;
- V. 5) any other condition as specified by the audit committee;
- VI. Provided that failure to seek ratification of the audit committee shall render the transaction voidable at the option of the audit committee and if the transaction is with a related party to any director, or is authorized by any other director, the director(s) concerned shall indemnify the listed entity against any loss incurred by it.

7. REVIEW AND AMENDMENT

The Audit Committee periodically shall review this Policy and may recommend amendments to this Policy from time to time as it deems appropriate.

The Board shall also review the policy at least once every three years and amend it, if required.

8. WEBSITE

As per Regulation 46 (2)(h) of the Listing Regulation, this Policy shall be disclosed on the Company's website and a web link thereto shall be provided in the Annual Report.

“ANNEXURE-1”

The related party transactions that exceed the threshold limits as provided below shall require approval of the shareholders:

S. NO.	SPECIFIED TRANSACTIONS	THRESHOLD
1.	sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials, directly or through the appointment of agent	ten percent or more of the turnover of the company
2.	Selling or otherwise disposing of or buying a property of any kind, directly or through the appointment of an agent,	ten percent or more of net worth of the company
3.	Leasing of property any kind	ten percent or more of the turnover of the company
4.	Availing or rendering of any services, directly or through the appointment of an agent,	ten percent or more of the turnover of the company
5.	Appointment to any office or place of profit * in the Company, it's subsidiary company or associate Company	Monthly remuneration exceeding two and a half lakh rupees
6.	Remuneration for underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof	exceeding one percent of the net worth

***Office or place of profit**” means any office or place:

- a) where such office or place is held by a director, if the director holding it receives from the company anything by way of remuneration over and above the remuneration to which he is entitled as director, by way of salary, fee, commission, perquisites, any rent-free accommodation, or otherwise;
- b) where such office or place is held by an individual other than a director or by any firm, private company or other body corporate, if the individual, firm, private company or body corporate holding it receives from the company anything by way of remuneration, salary, fee, commission, perquisites, any rent-free accommodation, or otherwise;