



TATA COFFEE LIMITED

Policy on Related Party Transactions

Effective from 1st April 2019

Amended w.e.f. 26th April 2022

1. Scope and Purpose

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 there under and Regulation 23 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“**Listing Regulations**”), as amended from time to time. Tata Coffee Limited (“**TCL**”) 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, TCL has framed this Policy on Related Party Transactions (“**Policy**”) which also includes the section on determining materiality threshold for related party transactions. 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 the event of any inconsistency between this 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

- a. “**Act**” means the Companies Act, 2013
- b. “**Regulation 23**” means the Regulation no. 23 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

- c. **“Arm’s 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
- d. **“Ordinary course of business”** means the 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 Memorandum & Articles of Association. The Board and Audit Committee may lay down the principles for determining ordinary course of business in accordance with the statutory requirements and other industry practices and guidelines.
- e. **“Company”** means Tata Coffee Limited
- f. **“Relative”** with reference to a Director or KMP means persons as defined in Section 2(77) of the Act and rules prescribed thereunder
- g. **“Related Party”** have the meaning as defined in Section 2(76) of Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the Securities and Exchange Board Of India (Listing Obligations And Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015
- h. **“Related Party Transaction”** (RPT) shall mean and include,
 - (i) for the purpose of the Act, specified transaction of the Company with Related Parties mentioned in clause (a) to (g) of sub-section 1 of Section 188 and clause (iv) of sub-section 4 of Section 177 of the Act; and
 - (ii) for the purpose of Regulation 2(1)(zc) of the Listing Regulations, 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.

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.

- i. **“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 10% (ten percent) of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.
- j. **“Material modification”** shall mean a modification to an existing Related Party Transaction, of an amount exceeding 20% of the value of a transaction / contract.

Provided further that in case of multiyear contracts with Related Parties, material modification shall mean and include any modification of an amount exceeding 20% of the transaction / contract value prevailing as at the end of the immediately preceding financial year.

- k. **Key Managerial Personnel** or **“KMP”** shall have the meaning as defined in the Companies Act 2013

Any other term not defined herein shall have the same meaning as defined in the Companies Act, 2013, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 or any other applicable law or regulation.

4. Materiality Thresholds

Regulation 23 of the Listing Regulations requires a company to provide materiality thresholds for transactions beyond which approval of the shareholders through resolution will be required and the related parties shall abstain from voting on such resolutions whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not.

The Company has fixed its materiality threshold for a related party to be considered material, if the transactions to be entered individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds Rs. 1,000 crore or 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company, whichever is lower, for the purpose of Regulation 23(4) of the Listing Regulations.

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 into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceed five percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.”

5. Manner of dealing with Related Party Transactions

5.1 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 Listing Regulations

5.2 Identification of Related Party Transactions

The Company has formulated guidelines for identification of related party transactions in accordance with Section 188 of the Act and Regulation 2(1)(zc) of the 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.

5.3 Procedure for approval of Related Party Transactions

5.3.1 Approval of the Audit Committee

- A. All related party transactions and subsequent Material Modifications thereto shall require prior approval of the Audit Committee, either at its meeting or by a circular resolution.

All Related Party Transactions to which subsidiary of the Company is a party to but Company is not a party, the value of which exceeds the thresholds as prescribed under Regulation 23 of the Listing Regulations shall require prior approval of the Audit Committee.

Prior approval of the Audit Committee shall not be required in cases where the subsidiary is a listed entity and Regulations 23 and 15(2) of the Listing Regulations are applicable to such listed subsidiary.

However, the Company may obtain omnibus approval from the Audit Committee for such transactions, subject to compliances with the following conditions:

- a. 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 which shall include the following namely:

- 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
- b. 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
- c. 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;
- d. 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, (ii) basis of arriving at 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.
- e. The maximum value of the transactions, in aggregate, which can be allowed under omnibus route in a year will be 30% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per last its audited financial statements.

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 Rupees 1 crore per transaction.**

- f. The Audit Committee shall review, at least on a quarterly basis, the aggregated value and other details of related party transactions transacted into by the company pursuant to the omnibus approval given;
- g. Such omnibus approval shall be valid for a period not exceeding one financial year and shall require fresh approval after expiry of such financial year.
- h. Transaction of following nature will not be subject to the omnibus approval of the Audit Committee:
 - i. Transactions which are not at arm's length or not in the ordinary course of business
 - ii. Transactions which are not repetitive in nature
 - iii. Transactions exceeding materiality thresholds as laid down in Clause 3 of the Policy
 - iv. Transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the undertaking of the Company
 - v. Financial Transactions eg. 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
 - vi. Any other transaction the Audit Committee may deem not fit for omnibus approval
- i. The requirement for seeking Audit Committee approval for related party transactions shall not be applicable to transactions between:
 - i. The Company and its wholly owned subsidiary/ies; or
 - ii. two wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, whose accounts are consolidated with the Company.
- j. Any other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit.

The Audit Committee to be provided with all relevant material information of Related Party Transactions, 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.

The Independent Directors who are members of the Audit Committee may accordingly approve or modify such transactions, in accordance with this Policy and/ or recommend the same to the Board for approval.

The Independent Directors shall ensure that adequate deliberations are held before approving Related Party Transactions which are not in the Ordinary Course of Business or not

on Arm's Length or Material Specific Transactions and assure themselves that the same are in the interest of the Company and its Shareholders.

- B.** On an annual basis, the Company would approach the Audit Committee for the approval of all anticipated related party transactions for the next financial year as per details specified above.

5.3.2 Approval of the Board of Directors:

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 Clause 3 of the Policy and any Material Modification to a Material Related Party Transaction, which are intended to be placed before the shareholders for approval.

5.3.3 Approval of the Shareholders:

All Material Related Party Transactions and subsequent Material Modifications thereto shall require prior approval of the Shareholders through a resolution.

For this purpose, all entities falling under the definition of related parties, irrespective of whether the entity is a party to the particular transaction or not, can vote against the proposal

for the related party transactions or abstain from voting, but cannot vote to approve the same.

Transactions with Related Parties, other than Material Related Party Transactions as per the Listing Regulations, which are either not in the Ordinary Course of Business or are not on an Arm's Length Basis and exceed the thresholds provided under the Act and Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, shall also require the prior approval of the Shareholders. Material Modifications to the said Related Party Transactions shall also require prior approval of the Shareholders.

However, the requirement of shareholders' approval shall not be applicable for transactions entered into between (i) the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary (ies): or (ii) 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.

Also requirements for shareholders' approval shall not apply in respect of a resolution plan approved under section 31 of the Insolvency Code, subject to the event being disclosed to the recognized stock exchanges within one day of the resolution plan being approved.

6. Disclosures

The Company 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 not at arm's length basis along with the justification for entering into such transaction. Further, the Company will disclose all transactions with promoter/promoter group entities, which holds 10% or more shareholding in the Company, in the format prescribed in the relevant accounting standards, for annual results.

In addition to the above, the Company shall also provide details of all related party transactions exceeding the materiality threshold (laid down in Clause 3 of the Policy above) on a quarterly basis to the stock exchanges.

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 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.

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 by the defaulting person (as may be decided by the Audit Committee) to the related party or the Company, as the case may be, 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 this Policy

The adequacy of this Policy shall be reviewed and reassessed by the Audit Committee periodically and appropriate recommendations shall be made to the Board to update the Charter based on the changes that may be brought about due to any regulatory amendments or otherwise.

This Policy will be reviewed by the Board of Directors, atleast once in every three years or as and when there are material changes in the regulations/laws relating to Related Party Transactions, as may be recommended by the Audit Committee.
