

AION-TECH SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Goldstone Technologies Limited)

POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

1. INTRODUCTION:

The Board of Directors (“Board”) of AION-TECH Solutions Limited (formerly known as Goldstone Technologies Limited) (“Company”) has adopted the revised policy and procedures with regard to Related Party Transactions as defined below. This policy is to regulate transactions between the Company and its Related Parties based on the applicable laws and regulations applicable to the Company and also provides for materiality of related party transactions.

1.1. SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE POLICY:

The Board of the Company has adopted the following policy and procedures with regard to Related Party Transactions. The Audit Committee will review and may amend the policy as and when required subject to approval of the Board.

The objective of this policy is to regulate transactions between the Company and its Related Parties as determined based on the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”) read with the Rules framed there under and Regulation 23 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Regulation 23(1) of the SEBI Listing Regulations requires the company to formulate a policy on materiality of related party transactions and dealing with related party transactions.

2. DEFINITIONS:

2.1. “Act” means the Companies Act, 2013 and further amendments thereto.

2.2. “Regulation 23” means the Regulation no. 23 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and further amendments thereto.

2.3. “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.

2.4. “Company” means AION-TECH Solutions Limited

2.5. “Relative” means relative as defined under sub-section (77) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules prescribed there under:

Relative with reference to any person, means any one who is related to another, if—

- (i) they are members of a Hindu Undivided Family;
- (ii) they are husband and wife; or
- (iii) one person is related to the other in such manner, which as follows:

A person shall be deemed to be the relative of another, if he or she is related to another in the following manner, namely:-

Father:

Provided that the term "Father" includes step-father.

Mother:

Provided that the term "Mother" includes the step-mother.

Son:

Provided that the term "Son" includes the step-son.

Son's wife.

Daughter.

Daughter's husband.

Brother:

Provided that the term "Brother" includes the step-brother;

Sister:

Provided that the term "Sister" includes the step-sister.

2.6. Related Party:

A. Related Party as per Regulation 2(1) (zb) of SEBI(LODR)Regulations, 2015

"**Related Party**" 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 any person or entity belonging to the promoter or promoter group of the listed entity and holding 20% or more of shareholding in the listed entity 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);

B. "Related Party as per Section 2 (76) of the Companies Act, 2013",

- i. a director or his relative;
- ii. a 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 body corporate which is—
 - (a) a holding, subsidiary or an associate company of such company;
 - (b) a subsidiary of a holding company to which it is also a subsidiary; or
 - (c) an investing company or the venturer of a 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, which is as follows:
A director other than an independent director or key managerial personnel of the holding company or his relative with reference to a company, shall be deemed to be a related party.

2.7. “Related Party Transaction” means transaction in the nature of contract involving transfer of resources, services or obligations between a company and a Related Party, regardless of whether a price is charged or not under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 or the Listing Agreement or any other related law or regulation etc.

A. As per Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013:

Related party Transactions are:

- (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;

B. As per Regulations 23 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015:

“**Related Party Transaction**” means a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a listed entity and a related party, 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 this definition shall not be applicable for the units issued by mutual funds which are listed on a recognised stock exchange(s);

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.

2.8. “Material Related Party Transaction” A transaction with a related party shall be considered material if the transaction(s) 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 listed entity as per the last audited financial statements of the listed entity.

2.9. “Key Managerial Personnel”, means—

- (i) the Chief Executive Officer or the managing director or the manager;
- (ii) the company secretary;
- (iii) the whole-time director;
- (iv) the Chief Financial Officer; and
- (v) such other officer as may be prescribed
- (vi) such other officer, not more than one level below the directors who is in whole-time employment, designated as key managerial personnel by the Board; and
- (vii) such other officer as may be prescribed;

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.

3. MATERIALITY THRESHOLDS:

Regulation 23 of the SEBI 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 at 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the company as per last audited financial statements of the company for the purpose of Regulation 23(4) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

4. METHOD OF DEALING WITH RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

4.1. 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 SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

4.2. 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 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.

5. PROCEDURE FOR APPROVAL OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION:

5.1. Approval of the Audit Committee

- A.** All related party transactions require prior approval of the Audit Committee. 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. The maximum value per transaction which can be allowed;
 - ii. extent and manner of disclosures to be made to the audit committee at the time of seeking omnibus approval.
 - iii. 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;
 - iv. 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, 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.

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.

- e. 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;
- f. 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.
- g. Any other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit in the interest of the company.

B. In compliance to the approval of the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee of the Company has specified following criteria for granting omnibus approval within the limits as specified under the Companies Act and SEBI(LODR)Regulations:

- a. 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. Nature of the transaction i.e. details of goods or property to be acquired / transferred or services to be rendered / availed (including transfer of resources) – including description of functions to be performed, risks to be assumed and assets to be employed under the proposed transaction;
 - ii. Key terms (such as price and other commercial terms contemplated under the arrangement) of the proposed transaction, including value and quantum;
 - iii. Key covenants (non-commercial) as per the draft of the proposed agreement / contract to be entered into for such transaction;
 - iv. Special terms covered / to be covered in separate letters or undertakings or
 - v. Benchmarking information that may have a bearing on the arm's length basis analysis, such as:
 - market analysis, research report, industry trends, business strategies, financial forecasts, etc.;
 - third party comparable, valuation reports, price publications including stock exchange and commodity market quotations;

- management assessment of pricing terms and business justification for the proposed transaction;
 - comparative analysis, if any, of other such transaction entered into by the company.
- b. 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
- c. 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 5 of the Policy.
 - iv. Transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the undertaking of the company.
 - v. Any other transaction the Audit Committee may deem not fit for omnibus approval

5.2. 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 Clause 3 of the Policy, which are intended to be placed before the shareholders for approval

5.3. Approval of the Shareholders of the Company

All the transactions with related parties exceeding the materiality thresholds, laid down in Clause 3 of the Policy, and as per the Act or SEBI(LODR)Regulations, 2015 are placed before the shareholders for approval.

For this purpose, all entities falling under the definition of related parties shall abstain from voting irrespective of whether the entity is a party to the particular transaction or not.

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' approval shall not be applicable for 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.

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.

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 periodical basis to the stock exchanges.

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. 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 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.

7. REVIEW OF THE POLICY

The adequacy of this Policy shall be reviewed and reassessed by the 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.
