

Last Amended: 12th August, 2025

ROLES OF VARIOUS COMMITTEES

1. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF AUDIT COMMITTEE:

A. Pursuant to provision of Section 177 of Companies Act, 2013.

Audit Committee has the following roles and responsibilities as follows:

- The recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the company.
- Review and monitor the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process.
- Examination of the financial statement and the auditors' report thereon.
- Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the company with related parties.

Provided that the Audit Committee may make omnibus approval for related party transactions proposed to be entered into by the company subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

Provided further that in case of transaction, other than transactions referred to in section 188, and where Audit Committee does not approve the transaction, it shall make its recommendations to the Board.

Provided also that in case any transaction involving any amount not exceeding one crore rupees is entered into by a director or officer of the company without obtaining the approval of the Audit Committee and it is not ratified by the Audit Committee within three months from the date of the transaction, such transaction shall be voidable at the option of the Audit Committee and if the transaction is with the related party to any director or is authorised by any other director, the director concerned shall indemnify the company against any loss incurred by it.

Provided also that the provisions of this clause shall not apply to a transaction, other than a transaction referred to in section 188, between a holding company and its wholly owned subsidiary company.

- Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
- Valuation of undertakings or assets of the company, wherever it is necessary;
- Evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
- Monitoring the end use of funds raised through public offers and related matters.

B. Pursuant to Schedule II Part C Para A of SEBI (LODR) Regulation, 2015.

The role of the audit committee includes:

- * Oversight of the listed entity's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible.
- * Recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the listed entity.

- * Approval of payment to statutory auditors for any other services rendered by the statutory auditors.
- * Reviewing, with the management, the annual financial statements and auditor's report thereon before submission to the board for approval, with particular reference to:
 - matters required to be included in the director's responsibility statement to be included in the board's report in terms of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - changes, if any, in accounting policies and practices and reasons for the same
 - major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgment by management;
 - significant adjustments made in the financial statements arising out of audit findings;
 - compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements;
 - disclosure of any related party transactions;
 - modified opinion(s) in the draft audit report;
- * Reviewing, with the management, the quarterly financial statements before submission to the board for approval;
- * Reviewing, with the management, the statement of uses / application of funds raised through an issue (public issue, rights issue, preferential issue, etc.), the statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document / prospectus / notice and the report submitted by the monitoring agency monitoring the utilisation of proceeds of a public or rights issue, and making appropriate recommendations to the board to take up steps in this matter;
- * Reviewing and monitoring the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process;
- * Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the listed entity with related parties;
- * Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
- * Valuation of undertakings or assets of the listed entity, wherever it is necessary;
- * Evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
- * Reviewing, with the management, performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems;
- * Reviewing the adequacy of internal audit function, if any, including the structure of the internal audit department, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure coverage and frequency of internal audit;
- * Discussion with internal auditors of any significant findings and follow up there on;
- * Reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the board;
- * Discussion with statutory auditors before the audit commences, about the nature and scope of audit as well as post-audit discussion to ascertain any area of concern;
- * To look into the reasons for substantial defaults in the payment to the depositors, debenture holders, shareholders (in case of non-payment of declared dividends) and creditors;
- * To review the functioning of the whistle blower mechanism;
- * Approval of appointment of chief financial officer after assessing the qualifications, experience and background, etc. of the candidate;

- * Carrying out any other function as is mentioned in the terms of reference of the audit committee.
- * Reviewing the utilization of loans and/ or advances from/investment by the holding company in the subsidiary exceeding rupees 100 crore or 10% of the asset size of the subsidiary, whichever is lower including existing loans / advances / investments existing as on the date of coming into force of this provision.

C. Pursuant to Schedule II Part C Para B of SEBI (LODR) Regulation, 2015.

The Audit Committee shall mandatorily review following information:

- * management discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations;
- * statement of significant related party transactions (as defined by the audit committee), submitted by management;
- * management letters / letters of internal control weaknesses issued by the statutory auditors;
- * internal audit reports relating to internal control weaknesses; and
- * the appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the chief internal auditor shall be subject to review by the audit committee.
- * statement of deviations:
 - quarterly statement of deviation(s) including report of monitoring agency, if applicable, submitted to stock exchange(s) in terms of Regulation 32(1).
 - annual statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document/prospectus/notice in terms of Regulation 32(7).

D. Pursuant to Regulation 9A(4) of SEBI (PIT) Amendment Regulation, 2018.

Review Compliance with PIT regulations by the Company at least once in a Financial Year and verify that systems for internal control are adequate in operating effectively

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE:

A. Pursuant to provision of Section 178 of Companies Act, 2013.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall perform following roles:

- * Identify persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, recommend to the Board their appointment and removal and shall specify the manner for effective evaluation of performance of Board, its committees and individual directors to be carried out either by the Board, by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee or by an independent external agency and review its implementation and compliance.
- * Formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration for the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees.
- * The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall, while formulating the policy under sub-section (3) ensure that—

- * The level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate directors of the quality required to run the company successfully;
- * Relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks;
- * Remuneration to directors, key managerial personnel and senior management involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the company and its goals;
- * Provided that such policy shall be placed on the website of the company, if any, and the salient features of the policy and changes therein, if any, along with the web address of the policy, if any, shall be disclosed in the Board's report.

B. Pursuant to Schedule II Part D Para A of SEBI (LODR) Regulation, 2015.

The role of Nomination and Remuneration Committee *inter alia* includes:

- * Formulation of the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the board of directors a policy relating to, the remuneration of the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees;
- * Formulation of criteria for evaluation of performance of independent directors and the board of directors;
- * Devising a policy on diversity of board of directors;
- * Identifying persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, and recommend to the board of directors their appointment and removal.
- * Whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of the independent director, on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of independent directors.
- * Recommend to the board, all remuneration, in whatever form, payable to senior management.

3. ROLE OF STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE:

A. Pursuant to provision of Section 178 of Companies Act, 2013.

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee shall perform following roles:

- * Consider and resolve the grievances of security holders of the company.

The chairperson of each of the committees constituted under this section or, in his absence, any other member of the committee authorised by him in this behalf shall attend the general meetings of the company.

B. Pursuant to Schedule II Part D Para B of SEBI (LODR) Regulation, 2015.

The role of Stakeholders Relationship Committee *inter alia* includes:

- * Resolving the grievances of the security holders of the listed entity including complaints related to transfer/transmission of shares, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividends, issue of new/duplicate certificates, general meetings etc.
- * Review of measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders.
- * Review of adherence to the service standards adopted by the listed entity in respect of various services being rendered by the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent.
- * Review of the various measures and initiatives taken by the listed entity for reducing the quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend warrants/annual reports/statutory notices by the shareholders of the company.

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