

VERTOZ LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS: VERTOZ ADVERTISING LIMITED)
POLICY ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

1. SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF POLICY:

In order to ensure timely identification, approval, disclosure and reporting of transactions between the Company and any of its Related Parties in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations as may be amended from time to time, Vertoz Limited (formerly known as Vertoz Advertising Limited) (the "Company") has formulated a Policy on Related Party Transactions ("Policy") which includes the materiality threshold and the manner of dealing with Related Party Transactions.

This policy is framed considering the requirements for approval of related party transactions as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Rules framed there under and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time, ("SEBI LODR"). This Policy applies to transactions between the Company and one or more of its Related Parties. It provides a framework for governance and reporting of Related Party Transactions including material transactions.

This Policy has been adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company based on recommendations of the Audit Committee of Directors (Audit Committee) of the Company. Going forward, the Audit Committee would review and amend the RPT Policy, as and when required, subject to the approval of the Board. In addition to the above, this Policy shall be reviewed by the Board of Directors at least once in three years.

2. DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

"Act" means the Companies Act, 2013, and rules made there under as amended from time to time.

"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.

"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 percent 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.

"Audit Committee" means a committee of the board of directors of the Company constituted under provisions of the Act and Listing Regulations.

"Board" shall mean Board of Directors of the Company.

“Companies Act, 2013” or “the Act” means the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rules framed thereunder [including any modification(s) / amendment(s) / re-enactment(s) thereof].

“Control” as defined under the Act includes the right to appoint majority of the Directors or to control the management or policy decisions exercisable by a person or persons acting individually or in concert, directly or indirectly, including by virtue of their shareholding or management rights or shareholders agreements or voting agreements or in any other manner.

“Financial Year” means the period beginning April 01 of every calendar year and ending on March 31 of the succeeding calendar year.

“Holding Company” shall have the meaning as specified under section 2(46) of the Companies Act, 2013.

“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”

“Listing Regulations” means Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time.

“Key Managerial Personnel” as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 means:

- (a) the Chief Executive Officer or Managing Director or manager;
- (b) the Company Secretary (CS);
- (c) the Whole- time Director (WTD);
- (d) the Chief Financial Officer (CFO);
- (e) 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
- (f) such other officer as may be prescribed.

“Material Modification” means any variation from the approved limit of Related Party Transaction resulting in a deviation to the extent as defined by the audit committee of listed and the same shall be disclosed in the policy;

“Related Party”

a. Under the Companies Act, 2013

Related Party means, with reference to a company;

- i) A director or his relative;
- ii) Key Managerial Personnel or his/ her 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 relatives 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 2% of its paid-up share capital;
- vi) A 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, except when such advice is given in a professional capacity;

vii) Any person on whose advice, directions or instructions a director or manager is accustomed to act, except when such advice is 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 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) 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

Here the term “Relative” means relative as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and includes anyone 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 another in the following manner, namely:

(a) Father (including step-father)

(b) Mother (including step-mother)

(c) Son (including step-son)

(d) Son’s wife

(e) Daughter

(f) Daughter’s husband

(g) Brother (including step-brother)

(h) Sister (including step-sister)

b. As per Listing Regulations

“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:

a. Provided that:

(a) any person or entity forming a part of the promoter or promoter group of the Company; or

(b) any person or any entity, holding equity shares:

(i) to the extent of twenty per cent or more; or

(ii) to the extent of ten per cent or more, with effect from April 1, 2023;

in the Company either directly or on a beneficial interest basis as provided under section 89 of the Companies Act, 2013, at any time, during the immediately preceding financial year;

shall be deemed to be a related party.”

c. As per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (in this Standard referred to as the ‘reporting entity’).

(a) A person or a close member of that person’s family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control of the reporting entity;
- (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

(b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

- (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
- (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
- (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
- (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

“Related Party Transactions”

a. Under the Companies Act, 2013

Any contract or arrangement with respect to the following shall be considered as a Related Party Transactions:

- i) sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials;
- ii) selling or otherwise disposing of, or buying, property of any kind;
- iii) leasing of property of any kind;
- iv) availing or rendering of any services;
- v) appointment of any agent for purchase or sale of goods, materials, services or property;
- vi) such related party’s appointment to any office or place of profit in the company, its subsidiary

company or associate company; and

vii) underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives thereof of the Company.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the following shall not be deemed Related Party Transactions:

i) Any transaction which is in the ordinary course of business and on an arms' length basis as determined in terms of this Policy.

ii) Any other exception which is consistent with the Applicable Laws, including any rules or regulations made thereunder.

b. As per Listing Regulations

"Related party transaction" means a transaction involving a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the following:

- (i) a Company or any of its subsidiaries on one hand and a related party of the Company or any of its subsidiaries on the other hand; or
- (ii) a 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.

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 by the Company 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;
- (d) acceptance of current account deposits and saving account deposits by banks in compliance with the directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India or any other central bank in the relevant jurisdiction from time to time:

Explanation: For the purpose of clauses (c) and (d) above, acceptance of deposits includes payment of interest thereon.

- (e) retail purchases from any listed entity 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.

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

“Material Related Party Transactions”

a. As per Listing Regulations

Material Related Party Transactions or Material RPT means a transaction with a Related Party, entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, which exceeds the thresholds specified in the table below:

Sr. No	Consolidated Turnover of Company	Threshold
1	Up to Rs. 20,000 Crore	10% of the annual consolidated turnover* of the listed entity
2	More than Rs. 20,000 Crore to upto Rs. 40,000 Crore	Rs. 2,000 Crore + 5% of the annual consolidated turnover* of the listed entity above Rs. 20,000 Crore
3	More than Rs. 40,000 Crore	Rs. 3,000 Crore + 2.5% of the annual consolidated turnover* of the listed entity above Rs. 40,000 Crore or Rs. 5000 Crores, whichever is lower.

*(*annual consolidated turnover of the Company, as per the last financial statements audited)*

In case of 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.

“Subsidiary Company” shall have the same meaning as specified under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013.

“Wholly Owned Subsidiary” When a company holds 100% of shares of another company, the other company is called a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of the company who has made 100% investment in it.

3. DETERMINING “ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS”

“In the Ordinary Course of Business” means all such acts and transactions undertaken by the Company, including, but not limited to sale or purchase of goods, property or services, leases, transfers, providing of guarantees or collaterals, in the normal routine in managing trade or business and is permitted by the objects clause of the Memorandum of Association of the Company. 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.

Since the term Ordinary Course of Business is not defined under the statute, the Company would exercise judgement on this aspect and for the purpose of the same, using the following factors:

- The Company has done similar transactions in the past.

- Such transactions are carried out at regular frequency.
- Whether the income, if any, earned from such activity/transaction is treated as business income in the company's books of account.
- Whether there is any historical practice to conduct such activities.
- The financial scale of the activity with regard to the operations of the business.

These factors are not exhaustive and the Board / Audit Committee shall examine the facts and circumstances of each case before concluding on the matter.

4. ASCERTAINING "ARMS' LENGTH" IN RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the following manner the "Arms' Length" in Related Party Transactions can be determined:

Pricing, though being an important factor, may not be the only determinant of a transaction being at arm's length. In order to ensure that the transaction is at arm's length, judgement needs to be applied and the following points can be considered for the same:

- Transaction is in line with the principles of the Transfer Pricing Guidelines of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (though transfer pricing is not applicable for domestic transactions under the IT Act)
- Transaction is as per the prevailing pricing policy / market price / same price (or margin) as compared to transactions with unrelated parties.
- Transaction is comparable with third party quotations / bids.
- Transaction is based on cost sharing agreements (in cases where cost is shared based on benefits derived).
- Transaction is at a price in line with the valuation done by an external independent expert.

"Unforeseen Related Party Transaction" means a Related Party Transaction, where the need for such transaction cannot be foreseen, the details whereof necessary for seeking an omnibus approval of the Audit Committee are not available and the value of such transaction does not exceed Rupees One Crore per transaction.

5. MANNER OF DEALING WITH RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND MATERIALITY THRESHOLDS

A. Identification of related parties

- i) The Company shall identify related parties as per the definition provided in the Act and SEBI LODR.
- ii) The Company shall obtain the list of related parties of its Subsidiary companies as per the definition provided in the Act and SEBI LODR.
- iii) The Company shall regularly verify and update the Related Party List and review and confirm (at least once a quarter) in accordance with the Act and SEBI LODR.

B. Identification of Potential Related Party Transactions

- (a) Each Director / Key Managerial Personnel,

- i. at the time of appointment; and
- ii. whenever there is any change in the information already submitted

is responsible for informing the Company of their interest (including interest of their Relatives) in other companies, firms or concerns at the beginning of every financial year and any change in such interest during the year. In addition, all Directors, Members of the Management Committee and KMPs are responsible for providing written notice to the Compliance Officer of any potential Related Party Transaction involving him or her or his or her relatives, including any additional information about the transaction that the Compliance Officer may reasonably request. The Compliance Officer, in consultation with other members of management and with the Audit Committee, as appropriate, will determine whether the transaction does, in fact, constitute a Related Party Transaction requiring compliance with this Policy.

(b) The Company strongly prefers to receive such notice of any potential Related Party Transaction well in advance so that the Compliance Officer has adequate time to obtain and review information about the proposed transaction and other matters incidental thereto and to refer it to the appropriate authority for approval.

(c) The Company Secretary, in consultation with the Chief Financial Officer, may refer any potential Related Party Transaction to any external legal/transfer pricing expert and the outcome or opinion of such exercise shall be brought to the notice of the Audit Committee. Based on the opinion received from the legal/transfer pricing expert, the Company Secretary will take it up for necessary approval under this Policy

C. MECHANISM FOR APPROVAL OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND SUBSEQUENT MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS

- i. Approval of the Audit Committee:

Prior approval of the Audit Committee is required for:

All Related Party Transactions and Subsequent Material Modifications shall require approval of the Audit Committee and only those members who are Independent Directors shall approve the Related Party Transactions. Provided that a Related Party Transaction above Rupees One Crore to which the Subsidiary is a party but the Company is not a party shall require prior approval of the Audit Committee only if the value of such transaction, whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds the lower of the following:

- i) 10% of the annual standalone turnover of the Subsidiary as per the last audited financial statements of the Subsidiary; or
- ii) the threshold for Material Related Party Transactions as specified.

Provided further that in the event of a Related Party Transaction above Rupees One Crore, to which the Subsidiary is a party but the Company is not a party and such Subsidiary does not have audited financial statements for a period of at least one year, prior approval of the Audit Committee shall be obtained if the value of such transaction, whether entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceeds the lower of the following:

- i) 10% of the aggregate value of paid-up share capital and securities premium account of the Subsidiary as on date, not older than three months prior to the date of seeking approval of the Audit Committee;
- ii) ii) the threshold for Material Related Party Transactions as specified.

The members of the Audit Committee who are Independent Directors may ratify 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) 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) the transaction is not material
- iii) rationale for inability to seek prior approval for transaction shall be placed before the Audit Committee at the time of seeking ratification;
- iv) the details of ratification shall be disclosed along with the relevant disclosures of Related Party Transactions to the Stock Exchanges under the SEBI Listing Regulations;
- v) any other condition as specified by the Audit Committee.

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

- i. Any transaction including subsequent Material Modification entered into between (i) the Company and its wholly owned Subsidiary or (ii) between two wholly owned Subsidiaries, whose accounts are consolidated with the Company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.
- ii. Any Transaction including subsequent material modifications, entered into by a listed Subsidiary of the Company, which is required to comply with Regulation 15(2) and Regulation 23 of SEBI LODR Regulations, provided the Company is not a party to such transaction.
- iii. Related Party Transactions of unlisted subsidiaries of a listed subsidiary of the Company, where prior approval of the audit committee of the listed subsidiary is obtained.
- iv. Any transaction 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 the prescribed timeline.
- v. Remuneration and sitting fees paid by the Company or its subsidiary to its Director, Key Managerial Personnel 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 a Material Related Party Transaction.
- vi. Such other transactions which have been specifically excluded from the definition of Related Party Transactions under the proviso to Regulation 2(zc) of the SEBI LODR Regulations, and therefore, do not require the Company to obtain the Audit Committee's approval.

Members of the Audit Committee, who are independent directors, shall only approve RPTs.

The Act, Accounting Standard 18 and Regulation 23 of the Listing Regulations place the following reporting requirements on an Company, which shall be duly complied with by the Company:

- (a) Minimum information as specified in the Industry Standards issued by the Industry Standards Forum, as amended from time to time, shall be placed before the Audit Committee for review and approval of a Related Party Transaction.
- (b) In accordance with Regulation 23(4) of the Listing Regulations, such information as may be required under applicable laws, regulations and industry standards shall be placed before the

shareholders for their approval, wherever shareholder approval of a Related Party Transaction is required.

In case of transactions, other than transactions referred to in Section 188 of the Act and where the Audit Committee does not approve any transaction, it shall make its recommendation to the Board.

ii. Approval of the Board of Directors of the Company

- (a) As per the provisions of Section 188 of the Act, all kinds of transactions specified under the said Section, which are not in the ordinary course of business or at arm's length basis, shall be placed before the Board for its approval. Such approval shall be granted only by means of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Board. The Company may if it considers necessary and shall if the Audit Committee or Board so requires, seek external professional opinion to determine whether an RPT is in the ordinary course of business and/ or at arms' length.
- (b) In addition to the above, the following kinds of transactions with related parties are also placed before the Board for its approval:
 - Transactions which may be in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis, but which, 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;
 - 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;
 - Transactions which are in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis, but which in Audit Committee's view requires Board approval.
 - Material RPTs and subsequent material modifications to such transactions, which are intended to be placed before the shareholders for approval.
- (c) Where any director is interested in any contract or arrangement with a related party, such director shall not participate during discussions and vote on the subject matter of the resolution related to such contract or arrangement.

iii. Approval of the Shareholders of the Company:

- a. All the Material RPTs, any modification to the transaction with Related Parties as per the provisions of the Act, and subsequent material modifications to the transaction with Related Parties as per the provisions of the SEBI LODR, are placed before the shareholders for approval.
- b. In addition to the above, all kinds of transactions specified under Section 188 of the Act which are (a) not in the ordinary course of business or are not at arm's length basis; and (b) exceed the thresholds laid down in Rule 15(3) of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, shall be placed before the shareholders for approval.

- c. The requirement for seeking Shareholders' approval shall not be applicable to transactions between the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary(ies) whose accounts are consolidated with the Company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval.
- d. Further, the requirement for seeking shareholders' approval shall not be applicable for RPTs between the 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.
- e. No related party shall vote to approve such resolutions irrespective of whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not.
- f. It shall be ensured that minimum information as required under the Act and rules made thereunder, LODR Regulations and SEBI circulars/guidelines issued in connection to RPT is placed before the Audit Committee.

(i) OMNIBUS APPROVAL BY AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval subject to following conditions:

- (a) such approval shall be applicable for RPTs which are repetitive in nature and subject to such criteria/conditions as mentioned under the Act read with the Rules framed thereunder and under Listing Regulations including the following:
 - (i) The Audit Committee, with the approval of Board, shall lay down the criteria for granting omnibus approvals to RPTs proposed to be entered into by the Company in the manner and to the extent prescribed under the applicable provisions of Listing Regulations and Act.
 - (ii) The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the Company;
 - (iii) The omnibus approval shall specify a. the name/s of the related party; b. nature of transaction; c. period of transaction; d. maximum amount of transactions, in aggregate, that can be entered into in a year; e. maximum value per transaction which can be allowed; f. the indicative base price / current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price if any, g. any other information relevant or important for the Audit Committee to take a decision on the proposed transaction. i.e.
 - a. Minimum information as specified under SEBI circular dated October 12, 2025; or
 - b. the Industry Standards on "Minimum information to be provided to the Audit Committee and Shareholders for approval of Related Party Transactions" notified vide SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CFD-PoD-2/P/CIR/2025/93 dated June 26, 2025 read with related circulars, clarifications, guidelines and notifications issued thereunder (as amended from time to time) such transactions subject to their value not exceeding ₹ 1 crore per transaction.
 - (iv) All RPTs including RPTs approved through omnibus approval, shall be reviewed by the Audit Committee on a quarter basis or when amendment is made to the approval granted previously.
- (b) The omnibus approvals shall be valid for a period not exceeding one year from the date of approval and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of one year.

(c) Omnibus approval shall not be made for transactions in respect of selling or disposing of the undertaking of the Company.

6. DISCLOSURES

- Details of the RPTs during the quarter shall be disclosed in the Audit Committee and Board meeting.
- The Company shall submit to the stock exchanges disclosures of related party transactions in the format as specified by the Board from time to time, and publish the same on its website at <https://www.vertoz.com> The Company shall make such disclosures every six months on the date of publication of its standalone results..
- Board’s Report shall contain details of RPTs as required under applicable law.
- This Policy shall be communicated to all concerned employees and other persons of the Company at all locations for implementation and reporting.
- The Company is required to disclose this Policy on dealing with Related Party Transactions on its website and a web link thereto shall be provided in the Annual Report of the Company.

7. IMPLEMENTATION

This Policy shall be reviewed at least once in every three years by the Audit Committee and the Board to ensure it meets the requirements of regulations & the act and is updated accordingly.

In case of any amendment(s), clarification(s), circular(s) etc. issued by the relevant authorities, not being consistent with the provisions laid down or mentioned under this Policy, then such amendment(s), clarification(s), circular(s) etc. shall prevail upon the provisions hereunder and this Policy shall stand amended accordingly from the effective date as laid down under such amendment(s), clarification(s), circular(s) etc. Any subsequent amendment/modification in the Regulations, in this regard shall automatically apply to this Policy.

8. POLICY REVIEW:

The Board of Directors shall review this policy at least once every three years and update accordingly. The Board of Directors, on its own and / or as per the recommendations of Audit Committee, can amend this Policy as and when deemed fit. Any or all provisions of this Policy would be subject to revision/amendment in accordance with the Rules, Regulations, Notifications etc. on the subject as may be issued by relevant statutory authorities, from time to time.
