



IL&FS Transportation Networks Ltd.

IL&FS TRANSPORTATION NETWORKS LIMITED

POLICY ON MATERIALITY OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND ON DEALING WITH RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Policy approved by	:	Audit Committee and Board of Directors
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Policy and Procedures for the Related Party Transactions (RPT)

I Overview:

IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited (“ITNL”) (the “Company”) has established and adopted this Policy on Materiality of Related Party Transactions and dealing with the Related Party Transactions (“RPT Policy”/“this Policy”) pursuant to the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) and Rules framed thereunder and Regulation 23 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 (“the Regulations”) as applicable from time to time.

This RPT Policy describes the process for identifying and approval or ratification of the RPTs including any modification/material modifications thereof as well as establishing certain reporting requirements.

II Statutory Provisions pertaining to the RPTs:

Statutory provisions with respect to the RPTs are covered in Sections 2 (76), 2(77) and 188 of the Act and Rule 15 of the Companies (Powers of the Board and Meetings) Rules, 2014 and Regulations 2 (zb), (zc) & 23 of the Regulations, 2015 annexed as **Annexure 1**.

The RPT Policy and Framework have been adopted to comply with the relevant provisions of the Act and the Regulations. In the event the provisions of the RPT Policy and Framework are inconsistent with the Act and / or the Regulations, the provisions of the Act and / or the Regulations, as amended from time to time as the case may be, will prevail. In case of a conflict between the Act and the Regulations, the stricter of the two provisions shall apply.

III Scope & Applicability:

This Policy applies to all the transactions of the Company with the Related Parties including changes if any, in related parties from time to time. The Related Party Transactions of the Company as envisaged under the Act and the Regulations are summarised in **Annexure II**.

IV Policy Statement:

- (1) In terms of RPT Policy neither the Company nor its Officers or employees shall enter into any RPT unless such transaction is:
 - (a) in the Ordinary Course of Business and on an Arm’s Length Basis;
 - (b) is a non-Material Transaction under the Regulations; and
 - (c) is a RPT covered within the “RPT Framework”

- (2) The RPT Policy and Framework will be reviewed and amended if required from time to time by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors. In any case, the RPT Policy shall be reviewed at least once every three years by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

V **Definitions:**

1.	Related Party	<p>(a) is/are as defined in Section 2 (76) of the Act and the Companies (Specification of Definitions Details) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 2 (zb) and (zc) of the Regulations, as amended from time to time..</p> <p>(b) Reference and reliance may be placed on the clarification to be issued from time to time by the Ministry of the Corporate Affairs, Government of India, SEBI, Sock Exchanges and such other Authorities on the interpretation of the term “Related Party”</p>
2.	Deemed Related Party	<p>(a) any person or entity forming part of the promoter or promoter group of the listed entity; or</p> <p>(b) any person or any entity, holding equity shares:</p> <p>(i) of twenty per cent or more; or</p> <p>(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 Act at any time, during the immediately preceding financial year.</p>
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
4.	Ordinary Course of Business	<p>means a transaction which/wherein:</p> <p>(a) is carried out in the normal course of business envisaged in accordance with the Memorandum of Association (‘MoA’) of the Company as amended from time to time, or</p> <p>(b) is as per historical practice with a pattern of frequency, or</p> <p>(c) is in connection with the normal business carried on by the Company, or</p> <p>(d) the income, if any, earned from such activity/transaction is assessed as business income in the Company’s books of accounts and hence is a business activity, or</p> <p>(e) is common commercial practice, or</p> <p>(f) meets any other parameters / criteria as decided by the Board/Audit Committee</p>
5.	Relative	in relation to a Related Party is as defined in Section 2(77) of the Act and Companies (Specification of Definitions Details) Rules, 2014 and any amendments therein from time to time

6.	Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	Means: (a) the Chief Executive Officer or the Managing Director or the Manager and in their absence the Whole-Time Director; (b) the Company Secretary; (c) the Chief Financial Officer; and (d) any other person appointed as the KMP by the Board of Directors of the Company
7.	Initiator of RPT	means a person who initiates the RPT and has the responsibility to ascertain if the transaction to be undertaken falls within (i) the Framework approved by the Audit Committee/Board and (ii) is in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length.
8.	Omnibus Approval(s)	Is the approval granted by the Audit Committee/ Board to enter into RPT which are repetitive in nature based on the defined parameters specified in the Act as well as the Regulations.
9.	RPT Framework	is the RPT Framework approved by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors from time to time.
10.	Exempt RPT	is a RPT covered by the RPT Framework and Policy. RPTs fulfilling the parameters specified in the RPT Framework shall be deemed to be in the Ordinary Course of Business and on an Arm's Length basis.
11.	Non Exempt RPT	is a RPT : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Falling outside the scope of the RPT Framework and /or - Which are not in the Ordinary Course of Business and / or not on an Arm's Length basis and / or - Which exceed the materiality threshold as per the Regulations. <p>will be considered as the Non-Exempt RPT and such Non-Exempt RPT shall be liable for the compliance requirement prescribed under this Policy</p>
12.	Board of Directors or Board	means the collective body of the Directors of the Company
13.	Audit Committee	means the Audit Committee constituted by the Board of Directors of the Company in accordance with Section 177 of the Act and the Regulations.
14.	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	means a person appointed as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company
15.	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	means a person appointed as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company

16.	Company Secretary (CS)	means a Company Secretary as defined in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980 who is appointed by the Company to perform the functions of a Company Secretary under the Act
17.	Managing Director	means Managing Director as defined in Section 2(54) of Companies Act, 2013
18.	Whole-time Director	means a Director as defined in Section 2(94) of Companies Act, 2013
19.	Competent Authority	Audit Committee, Board of Directors, Shareholders are jointly and/or severally referred to as the Competent Authority
20.	“Material Related Party Transaction”	means a transaction with a Related Party where the transaction/transactions to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions with a Related Party during a financial year, exceeds Rs. 1000 Crore (Rupees One Thousand Crore) or 10% percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company, whichever is lower with effect from April 1, 2022.
21.	“Material Modifications	Material modifications will mean and include any modification to an existing related party transaction having variance of 20% of the existing limit as sanctioned by the Audit Committee/Board/Shareholders, as the case may be.

VI Interpretation of the Policy:

In this Policy singular expression shall include the plural thereof. This Policy shall be interpreted and administered by or under the direction of the Audit Committee

VII Effective Date:

- (1) This Policy is effective April 01, 2025 (Effective Date)
- (2) All RPTs entered into from the Effective Date and till the date of the approval of this Policy, shall be placed before the Audit Committee for review and further actions / approvals, if any.

VIII Identification of the Related Parties:

- (1) On an annual basis, the CS shall request a disclosure from each Director and KMP and other Related Parties within the meaning of Section 2(76) of the Act, the applicable accounting standards and the Regulations in the prescribed format.
- (2) Directors and KMPs would be responsible for promptly notifying the CS in case of any changes / updates occurring in the Related Parties and in respect of details pertaining to such related parties declared by them.

- (3) Any individual appointed/elected as a Director or KMP shall be responsible to promptly complete and submit to the CS, the Disclosure required as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (4) The CS shall be responsible to maintain the updated list of Related Parties based on the disclosures received from Directors / KMPs

IX

RPTs with subsidiaries/amongst subsidiaries and their RPTs:

- (1) As per the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015 which received the assent from the President of India on 25 May, 2015 and Regulation 23(5)(b) of the Regulations, any RPT with a Wholly Owned Subsidiary whose accounts are consolidated with the Company and placed before the Shareholder for approval are exempt from the prior approval of the Audit Committee, Omnibus approval and also from the approval of the shareholders.
- (2) Further pursuant to Regulation 23(5)(c) of the Regulations, any RPT amongst the Wholly Owned Subsidiaries of the Company whose accounts are consolidated with the Company and placed before the Shareholders for approval are also exempt from the prior approval of the Audit Committee, Omnibus approval and also from the approval of the shareholders.

X

Shareholders' Approval:

- (1) The Shareholders vide Special Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on August 26, 2015, have given their consent to the Audit Committee and/ Board of Directors to exercise the powers to approve, enter into, execute and implement transactions / contracts / arrangements of an aggregate value not exceeding ₹ 10,000 Crores per annum of the nature specified in the Resolution with each Related Party existing on that day or with any other entity which may come into existence in the future and may be regarded as a Related Party as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Regulations of the Equity Listing Agreement.
- (2) In compliance with the Regulation effective April 1, 2022, all material related party transactions and subsequent material modifications shall require prior approval of the shareholders of the Company through resolution and no related party shall vote to approve such resolutions whether the entity is a related party to the particular transaction or not.
- (3) In respect of other transactions, other than the Material Related Party Transaction, with the related parties which are not in the Ordinary Course of Business or not on Arms' Length Basis, the Company shall comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder and obtain approval of the Board and / or its shareholders, as applicable, for such transactions.

XI RPT Framework:

- (1) The Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company will approve the RPT Framework and delegate the implementation of the same to the Management to regulate the RPTs falling within this Policy and such RPTs, being non-material RPTs, will be undertaken by the Management in accordance with the RPT Policy and RPT Framework.
- (2) The transactions with Related Parties falling within the said Framework would be considered / deemed to be in the Ordinary Course of Business and on an Arm's Length basis and would be considered as Exempt Transactions under Section 188 of the Act.
- (3) All the RPTs of the Company will be subject to an extensive evaluation and assessment procedure prescribed herein.

XII Omnibus Approval:

- (1) In addition to executing RPT as per RPT Policy and Framework, the Company may seek omnibus approval of the Audit Committee for the proposed RPT, if need arises, in compliance with conditions laid down in the Act and the Regulations as amended from time to time. For such Omnibus Approval, following conditions shall be fulfilled:
 - (a) The Audit Committee shall lay down the criteria for granting omnibus approval in line with the policy on RPTs of the Company and such approval shall be applicable in respect of transactions which are repetitive in nature;
 - (b) The Audit Committee shall satisfy itself the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the Company;
 - (c) Such omnibus approval shall specify the following:
 - Name(s) of the Related Party;
 - Nature of the transaction;
 - Period of transaction;
 - Maximum amount of transaction that can be entered into;
 - The indicative base price / current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price, if any, and;
 - Such other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit
- (2) In cases where the need for RPTs cannot be foreseen and details as required above are not available, the Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for such transactions subject to their value not exceeding Rupees One Crore per transaction.
- (3) Such omnibus approvals shall be valid for a period not exceeding one financial year and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of the financial year. However, the Committee shall review, on a quarterly basis, the details of RPTs entered into by the Company pursuant to each of the omnibus approval given.

XIII Notification, Approval, Rejection of a RPT:

(1)	Notification of RPT	<p>(a) No RPT shall be executed by the Company unless such RPT is covered within the scope of the RPT Framework and approved by the Competent Authorities</p> <p>(b) If the proposed transaction is not covered under the RPT Framework, such RPT shall be proceeded with only after seeking prior approval from the Audit Committee and / or Board of Directors and / or the Shareholders of the Company as applicable.</p>
(2)	Initiators' Responsibilities	<p>Initiators seeking approval of RPT shall evaluate the following before initiating the transactions :</p> <p>(a) Whether the proposed Transaction is a RPT within the meaning of Section 188.</p> <p>(b) <u>If yes:</u> Name/s of the Related Party(ies) and nature of relationship.</p> <p>Provide the justification for entering into the RPT (Commercial / Ordinary Course of Business and Arm's Length and materiality as per the Regulations).</p>

XIV Procedure for Approval of the Non Exempt RPT:

All RPTs and subsequent material modifications thereof, shall require prior approval of the Audit Committee of the Company. Further, only those members of the Audit Committee, who are independent directors, shall approve related party transactions and in absence of adequate number of Independent Directors on the Board of the Company, the transactions would be approved by the Committee.

Prior approval Audit Committee of the Company shall also be required for –

- (i) a related party transaction to which the subsidiary of a Company is a party but the Company is not a party, 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 consolidated turnover, as per the last audited financial statements of the Company, with effect from April 1, 2022;
- (ii) a related party transaction to which the subsidiary of the Company is a party but the Company is not a party, 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, with effect from April 1, 2023;

Provided prior approval of Audit Committee shall not be required for RPTs, if the listed entity to which the listed subsidiary is a party but the listed entity is not a party and if regulation 23 and sub-regulation (2) of regulation 15 of these regulations are applicable to such listed subsidiary.

- (iii) remuneration and sitting fees paid by the Company or its subsidiary to its director, key managerial personnel or senior management, except to those who are part of promoter or promoter group, shall not require approval of the Audit Committee provided that the same is not material in terms of the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 23 of the Regulations.

XV Ratification of the RPT:

The members of the audit committee, who are independent directors (in absence, by the entire Committee) 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) 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 the 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 disclosures of related party transactions in terms of the provisions of sub-regulation (9) of Regulation 23 of the Regulations
- (v) any other condition as specified by the audit committee

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 authorised by any other director, the director(s) concerned shall indemnify the listed entity against any loss incurred by it.

XVI Reporting and Review:

(1) Quarterly Reporting:

At each quarterly Meeting of the Audit Committee, the Management shall provide a comprehensive Report summarizing all RPTs, for the immediately preceding fiscal Quarter of the Company including all RPTs (exempt/non- exempt) approved by the Competent Authority in accordance with the RPT Policy and Framework.

(2) Review of RPT Policy and Framework:

The Audit Committee and the Board may from time to time review the RPT Policy and / or the RPT Framework as it may deem fit subject to the applicable provisions of the Act and Regulation 23, wherever applicable.

XVII Competent Authority for disciplinary action:

The Audit Committee shall, subject to supervision of the Board be the Competent Authority for investigating and initiating disciplinary action for any **breach** and / or defaults in complying with this Policy. Such disciplinary action shall be in addition to the penal provisions under the Act and Regulations

XVIII Compliance with the RPT Policy:

- (1) Every person associated with RPT shall be accountable for complying with this RPT Policy and Framework.
- (2) Director or KMP or any other employee, who had entered into or authorised the contract or arrangement in violation of the RPT Policy and Framework shall be guilty of non-compliance.
- (3) In case of breach of this Policy, Audit Committee and/or Board of Directors may initiate appropriate action against the person/s responsible.

XIX Disclosure of the RPTs:

- (1) RPTs and prescribed details thereof shall be disclosed in the Directors' Report in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Rules framed thereunder. The Company shall also make necessary disclosures required under the Regulations.
- (2) The Company shall submit to the stock exchanges disclosures of related party transactions from time to time and publish the same on its website as per the provisions of the Regulations

XX Related Party Transactions not approved/ratified 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 of 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 for the loss suffered by the related party 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

XXI Governing Law and Amendments:

The RPT Policy along with RPT Framework will be governed by the relevant provisions of the Act and Rules framed thereunder and the Regulations, as amended from time to time. This RPT Policy and the RPT Framework may be reviewed and/or amended at any time by the Audit Committee or the Board of Directors of the Company to comply with the applicable laws, regulations and amendment thereto.

Related Parties pursuant to Regulation 2(zc) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015

As per Regulation 2 (zb) of the 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:

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 recognised stock exchange(s);

A Related Party Transaction as per Regulation 2 (zc) of the Regulations means 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) (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:

(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);

As per Companies Act, 2013, a related party shall be:

- a director or his relative
- a KMP or his relative
- a firm in which a director, manager or his relative is a partner
- a private company in which a director or manager or his relative is a member or a director
- 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
- 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 a manager
- any person on whose advice, directions or instructions a director or manager is accustomed to act
- any company which is a
 - a holding, subsidiary or an association company of such company or
 - a subsidiary of a holding company to which it is also a subsidiary
- such other person as may be prescribed. Rule 3 of the Companies (Specification of Definition Details) Rules, 2014 provides that a director or a KMP of the holding company or his relative with reference to a company shall be deemed to be a related party.

Section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013 defines a relative as “any one is related to another if

- they are members of a Hindu Undivided Family
- they are husband and wife or
- one person is related to the other in such manner as may be prescribed.
- Rule 4 of the Companies (Specification of Definition Details) Rules, 2014 provides 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 the term “Mother” includes step- mother
 - Son, provided the term son includes step-son
 - Son’s wife

- Daughter
- Daughter's husband
- Brother, provided the term "brother" includes step-brother
- Sister, provided the term "sister" includes step-sister

The relevant accounting standards that is applicable to the company is Indian Accounting Standards (IndAS) 24, as per which 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') would be:

- (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 over 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).

As per FAQ2 given by SEBI under the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, the definition of related party should be viewed both under the Companies Act, 2013 as well as the Accounting Standards. If the condition is met under either of the two, then such a party would be classified as a related party.

Annexure II

Permitted Related Party Transactions by ITNL

(1)	Sale, purchase or supply of any goods or materials
(2)	Selling or otherwise disposing of, or buying, property of any kind
(3)	Leasing of property of any kind
(4)	Availing or rendering of any services
(5)	Appointment of any agents for purchase or sale of goods, materials, services or property
(6)	Related party's appointment to any office or place of profit in the company, its subsidiary company or associate company
(7)	Underwriting the subscription of any securities or derivatives of the Company
(8)	Transactions with the Directors and persons connected with them for consideration other than cash
(9)	Such other transactions as may be prescribed by the Act or Rules issued thereunder from time to time
(10)	A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a company and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

**IL&FS TRANSPORTATION NETWORKS LIMITED
RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS POLICY**

Version Tracking:

Version	Effective Date	Approved by	Approval Date	Approved by	Approval Date
Version 1.0	April 1, 2014	Audit Committee	August 12, 2014	Board of Directors	August 13, 2014
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