

Code of Conduct - Directors

1. Introduction

This Code of Conduct ("the Code") applies to all the directors of Everonn. It also applies to directors of subsidiary companies of Everonn. Reference throughout the Code to "the Company" means Everonn or the subsidiary, which the Director acts. References in the Code to "a connected party" (or "connected persons") means the following:

- (a) Spouse, parent, brother, sister, child or step-child
- (b) A body corporate with which the director is associated
- (c) A person acting as the Trustee of any trust, the beneficiaries of which include the director or persons at (a) above or the body corporate at (b) above

The Code outlines the responsibilities of each director to the Company and amongst other things establishes procedures for dealing with any potential conflict of interest which may arise between the responsibilities of a director and any other outside interest which he /she or a connected party may have. The Code is not a full statement of the obligations of a director arising from his / her relationship with the Company.

2. General Responsibilities

At all times it is the responsibility of each director to ensure that he / she act within the law in general and in particular in fulfilling his / her duties as a director. It is the responsibility of each director to satisfy him /her as to what is lawful or otherwise.

3. Secrecy

The directors of the Company in the course of their duties have access to confidential information. In this regard attention is drawn to Article 135 of Everonn's Memorandum and Articles of Association, which states:

“135. Subject to the provisions of law of land and the Act, no member or other person (not being a Director) shall be entitled to visit or inspect the Company's works without the permission of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director to require discovery of any information respecting any details of the Company's business, trading or customers of any matter which is or may be in the nature of a trade secret, mystery of trade or secret process or any other matter which may relate to the conduct of the business of the Company or which in the opinion of the Directors, it will be inexpedient in the interest of the Company to disclose. “

4. Disclosure of Interest

4.1 The duty of each director is to act at all times solely in the interests of the Company to the exclusion of all other considerations.

4.2 With regard to the issue of Disclosure of Interest attention is drawn to Article 100 of Everonn’s Memorandum and Articles of Association which states:

“100.The Directors may enter into contracts or arrangements on behalf of the Company subject to the necessary disclosures required by the Act being made whenever any Director is in any way, whether directly or indirectly concerned or interested in the contract or arrangement. “

4.3 A conflict of interest exists in any situation where the personal or other interest of a director or a connected party might in anyway affect the discharge by a director of his her duties or his //her deliberations in a situation where a director or a connected party could benefit. It makes no difference that the Company does not suffer by the conflict of interest. A director or his / her relatives, friends or associates must not under any circumstances obtain any such benefit.

4.4.1 In addition to the requirements specified in Article 100 regarding disclosure of interests, this Code of Conduct establishes for each director a more specific requirement regarding disclosure of interests and procedures to be followed where a conflict of interest may exist.

4.4.2 Declaration of Directors Interests

On appointment to a Board each director should furnish to the Secretary details of his employment and of all other business interests including shareholdings, professional relationships etc. Disclosures over and above those required by the Companies Acts will be treated as confidential.

The director of the Company shall not make or maintain a substantial financial interest or investment in a company which is supplier, customer, and distributor of or has other business dealings with the Company. The ownership of upto 1% of the subscribed share capital of a publicly held company shall not ordinarily constitute a substantial financial interest

The interests of any connected party, which could involve a continuing conflict of interest, should be disclosed as far as the director knows them.

Notes

Disclosure of minor shareholdings is at the discretion of the Board.

A holding valued (nominal value) at more than Rs. 3,00,000 in the shares of a company or of more than 1% of the issued share capital of a company is not considered minor.

Each director should consult the Chairman if in doubt regarding disclosure of an interest

of his /her own or a connected person (as defined above).

4.4.3. With regard to the disclosure of General Notice of Interest, a general notice given to the Board by the directors to the effect that he is a director or member of a specified body corporate or is a member of a specified firm and is to be regarded as concerned or interested in any notice shall expire at the end of the financial year in which it shall be given but maybe renewed for a further period of one financial year at a time by a fresh notice given in the last month of the financial year in which it would have otherwise expired. No such general notice, and no renewal thereof shall be of effect unless, either it is given at a meeting of the Board or director concerned takes reasonable steps to secure that it is brought up and read at the first meeting of the Board after it is given.“

4.4.4 Register of Directors' Interests

The Secretary will maintain a Register of the interests. The Register will be updated on a quarterly basis. Changes in interests should be notified to the Secretary in the interim as soon as possible. Use of the register will be strictly limited to the requirements of this Code.

4.4.5. As it is recognised that the interests of a director and persons connected with him her can change at short notice, a director should, in cases where he / /she receives documents relating to his /her interests or of those connected with him/her, return the documents to the Secretary.

A director should absent himself /herself when the Board is deliberating or deciding on she (other than in his / matters in which he /her capacity as a member of the board) or a person or body connected with him / her has an interest.

Where a question arises as to whether or not a case relates to the interests of a director or a person or body connected with him, the Chairman shall determine the question and his decision shall be final.

5. Gifts and Benefits

A director must not obtain personal advantage from any person dealing with the Company.

In particular a director must not accept any gifts, or inducements where the value of such could make it appear that the person giving is attempting to influence the Director to gain advantage. Any such gifts or inducements received should be returned with the request that no gifts be forwarded in future.

6. Failure to comply with the Code

Failure by a director to comply with this code of conduct may result in his /her actions being referred to a committee of the Board by the Chairman and will make a director liable to such action (including removal from the Board). The Committee so appointed shall advise the Chairman and the decision of the Chairman shall be final and would be communicated.