



KRANTI INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CODE OF CONDUCT AND ETHICS FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Introduction:

The Directors of 'Kranti Industries Limited' (Hereinafter referred to as "Company") adopt this Code of Conduct ("the Directors Code") to assist Directors in fulfilling their duties to the Company. The Directors are entrusted with responsibility to oversee management of the business as well as affairs of the Company. As the Company's Policy-makers, the Directors set the standard of conduct for all Directors, Officers and Employees.

The Company has a long-standing commitment to make compliance with applicable laws and regulations and also to operate in accordance with the highest standards of business ethics. In many instances, the Directors' Code's guidelines and standards go beyond the requirements of applicable law.

Guidelines for Conduct:

Each Director should seek to use due care in the performance of his/her duties, be loyal to the Company and act in good faith and in a manner that the Director reasonably believes to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Company.

A Director should:

- (a) use reasonable efforts to attend Board as well as Committee(s) Meetings regularly;
- (b) dedicate sufficient time, energy and attention to the Company to ensure diligent performance of his/her duties, including preparing for meetings and decisionmaking by reviewing in advance any materials distributed and making reasonable inquiries;
- (c) be aware of and seek to fulfill his/her duties and responsibilities as set forth in the Company's Memorandum of Association, Articles of Association and Corporate Governance guidelines; and
- (d) Seek to comply with all applicable laws, regulations, confidentiality obligations and Corporate Policies.

Corporate Business Opportunities:

Except as described elsewhere herein, a Director may engage in business so long as he/she does not seize a corporate business opportunity. A corporate business opportunity is:

1. an opportunity in the Company's line of business or proposed expansion or diversification;

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2. which the Company is financially able to undertake and
3. Which may be in the interest of the Company.

A Director who learns of such a corporate business opportunity and who wishes to participate in it should disclose the opportunity to the Board of Directors. If the Board of Directors determines that the Company does not have an actual or expected interest in the opportunity, then, and only then, may the Director participate in it, provided that the Director has not wrongfully utilized the Company's resources in order to acquire the opportunity.

Conflicts of Interest:

Directors are expected to dedicate their best efforts to advancing the Company's interests and to make decisions that affect the Company based on the Company's best interests and independent of outside influences.

A conflict of interest occurs when one's private interests interfere in any way, or even appear to interfere, with the interests of the Company. A conflict situation can arise when a Director takes actions or has interests that make it difficult to perform his/her duties for the Company objectively and effectively. A Director's obligation to conduct the Company's business in an honest and ethical manner includes the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and business relationships.

Following are some of the common examples that illustrate actual or potential conflicts of interest:

- (a) Owning an interest in a Company that competes with or does business with the Company;
- (b) Participating in a joint venture, partnership or other business arrangement with the Company; and
- (c) Employment with or serving as a Director of a competitor, customer or supplier of the Company.

A Director, who has an actual or potential conflict of interest, including any of the situations described above, must disclose to the Board:

1. the existence and nature of the actual or potential conflict of interest and

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2. all facts known to him/her regarding the transaction that may be material to a judgment about whether to proceed with the transaction. The Director may proceed with the transaction only after receiving approval from the Board.

Loans:

A Director shall not obtain any loan from the Company in contravention with the provisions of Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder.

Gifts and Entertainment:

When acting on behalf of the Company, Directors should never request gifts, entertainment or any other business courtesies from people doing business with the Company (including suppliers, customers, competitors, contractors and consultants).

Unsolicited gifts are permissible if they are customary and commonly accepted business courtesies; not excessive in value; and given and accepted without an express or implied understanding that the Director is in any way obligated by acceptance of the gift. Gifts with a value of over Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand only) should only be accepted with the approval of the Audit Committee. Meals in the ordinary course of business and infrequent meals and entertainment, such as cultural or sporting events, that are attended by both the Director and the donee are not considered gifts.

Gifts of cash or cash equivalents (including gift certificates, securities, below-market loans, etc.) in any amount are prohibited.

Company Property:

The Directors have a responsibility to safeguard and properly use Company assets and resources, as well as assets of other organizations that have been entrusted to the Company. Except as specifically authorised, Company assets, including Company equipment, materials, resources and proprietary information, must be used for the business purposes of the Company only.

Confidential Information:

Directors shall maintain the confidentiality of information entrusted to them by the Company. The confidential and proprietary information of the Company shall not be inappropriately disclosed or used for the personal gain or advantage of the Director or anyone other than the Company.

Fair Dealing:

Directors should endeavour to deal fairly with the Company's Customers, Suppliers, Competitors and Employees and should never take unfair advantage of others through manipulation, concealment, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts or any other unfair dealing practice.

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Compliance with Laws and Regulations:

The Company is committed to compliance with those acts, rules and regulations that govern the conduct of our business.

Securities Laws:

It is Company's Policy to make full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations in all reports and documents that the Company files with, or submits to, the Stock Exchange, the Registrar of Companies and in all other public communications made by the Company. The Directors must abide by applicable Company Policies and procedures designed to promote compliance with this Policy.

Insider Trading:

The Directors are prohibited by Company Policy and the law from buying or selling securities of the Company when in possession of material Unpublished Price Sensitive Information. Passing such information on to someone who may buy or sell securities (tipping) is also illegal. The prohibition applies to Companies securities and to the securities of other Companies if the Director learns material Unpublished Price Sensitive Information about other Companies, such as the Company's customers or suppliers, in the course of duties for the Company. The Directors are subject to additional requirements relating to reporting and effecting transactions in the Company securities. Competition Laws while the Company competes vigorously and creatively in its business activities, its efforts in the market place must be conducted in accordance with all applicable Competition Act and Regulations. The Directors should not engage in any activity in violation of applicable Competition Act.

Anti-Corruption Laws:

The Company conducts its international business activities in compliance with applicable Anti-Corruption Act of the India and the laws of all other countries in which the Company conducts business. The Anti-Corruption Act prohibits the Company and its officers, employees and agents from giving or offering to give money or anything of value to a foreign official, a foreign political party, a party official or a candidate for political office in order to influence official acts or decisions of that person or entity, to obtain or retain business, or to secure any improper advantage. The Directors should not engage in any activity that might involve the Company in a violation of the Anti-Corruption Act.

Interacting with Government:

The various branches and levels of government have different laws restricting gifts, including meals, entertainment, transportation and lodging which may be provided to the Government Officials and the Government Employees. The Directors should not offer to

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or pay for meals, travel, lodging or any other expenses for the Government Officials in connection with the Company or the Company business without first consulting with the Legal Counsel.

Political Contributions:

The Company will not make political contributions from corporate resources to any political party, candidate or holder of public office, or political committee in violation of Section 182 of the Companies Act, 2013. This includes monetary contributions as well as in-kind contributions (such as the use of corporate property, personnel services or facilities).

The Directors may not cause the Company to make contribution to any political party or for any political contribution without the prior approval of the Board of Directors of the Company. The Directors must comply with applicable laws and the Company Policy with respect to causing the Company to make political contributions. The Directors may not make personal political contributions on behalf of, or in the name of, the Company. The Directors will not be reimbursed or otherwise compensated for any personal political contribution.

Non-Compliance:

Suspected violations of this Code must be reported to the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Chairman of the Audit Committee. All reported violations will be appropriately investigated. The Directors who violate this Code may be subject to sanctions, up to and including a request to resign as Director or the Board's seeking removal of the Director, where permitted by applicable law.

A Director charged with a violation of this Directors' Code should not participate in a vote of the Committee or the Board concerning his/her alleged violation, but may be present at a meeting of the Board or Committee convened for that purpose.

Any waiver of this Directors' Code must be approved by the Board of Directors and publicly disclosed as required by law or regulation.

No Rights Created:

This Directors' Code sets forth guidelines for conduct of the Board of Directors. It is not intended to and does not create any rights in any Director, officer, employee, client, supplier, competitor, shareholder or any other person or entity.



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