

GUIDELINES ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Edelweiss Finance & Investments Limited

CIN: U67120MH1994PLC286057

Regd. Off: Edelweiss House,

Off C.S.T. Road, Kalina,

Mumbai -400 098

Maharashtra, INDIA

Tel: +91 22 4009 4400

Website: <https://edelweissinvestment.edelweissfin.com/>

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EDELWEISS FINANCE & INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Guidelines on Corporate Governance

1) Purpose

Corporate governance is a way of life and not a set of rules. Corporate governance is a set of process, practices, policies, procedures, rules and laws that affect the way of business is conducted. It is a set of systems and processes aimed to ensure that a company is managed to suit the best interests of all. It is a necessary condition, and not a sufficient condition for succeeding. Corporate governance brings about a right balance between the expectations of the owners, employees, customers and all other stakeholders. With the help of sound corporate governance frameworks, an organization can achieve excellence in everything that that they do.

2) Policy

Professionals associated with Edelweiss Finance & Investments Limited have a challenging period ahead keeping track of legislative reforms and technological developments, understanding their impact on one's duties and responsibilities. The employees of Edelweiss Finance & Investments Limited bind themselves by a code of conduct to ensure highest level of independence, integrity, innovation and excellence. They are expected to use their capacity, knowledge and resources towards maximization of stakeholders' value and well-being and progress of humankind through transparency, accountability and truthful disclosure of state of affairs.

This document contains Edelweiss Finance & Investments Limited's internal guidelines relating to Corporate Governance and is by no means comprehensive in terms of applicability. It is understood by all that Corporate Governance is a fast evolving subject and we will need to upscale ourselves every time new facts and situations come up. The guidelines are the bare minimum requirement relating to functioning of Audit Committee, Nomination Committee and Risk Management Committee.

3) Administration

The initial guideline document as placed before the Board Of Edelweiss Finance & Investments Limited is approved by them. The Governance team of Edelweiss Finance & Investments Limited is primarily responsible for administrating these Guidelines. The Administrator is also authorized to: make modifications to the guidelines from time to time to ensure that it is in compliance with statutory laws, amendments or regulations.

4) Regulatory Framework

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide its Circular No. RBI/2006-2007/385 DNBS.PD/CC 94/03.10.042/2006-07 dated May 8, 2007 and RBI/2014-15/299 DNBR (PD) CC. NO. 002/03.10.001/2014-15 dated November 10, 2014 read with DNBR (PD) CC.No. 024/ 03.10.001/ 2014-15 dated March 27, 2015 on Revised regulatory Framework for NBFCs has advised all the Non Banking Financial Companies with asset size of Rs. 500 crores and above (NBFC-ND-SI) to frame internal guidelines on Corporate Governance.

5) Applicability

This Guideline applies to all employees and persons associated with Edelweiss Finance & Investments Limited. This also applies to Directors (including Independent Directors) of Edelweiss Finance & Investments Limited. To the extent it relates to the Rotation of Auditors, the same shall apply to the Statutory Auditors of the Company.

Pursuant to the said circular the following has been laid down:-

Audit Committee

The Board of Directors of the Company should constitute an Audit Committee, consisting of not less than three members of its Board of Directors.

Explanation I: The Audit Committee constituted by a non-banking financial company as required under Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 shall be the Audit Committee for the purposes of this paragraph.

Frequency of Meetings

A meeting of the Committee will be held atleast 4 times in a year.

Terms of Reference

The Audit Committee constituted under this paragraph shall have the same powers, functions and duties as laid down in Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 including the following -

- i. the recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the company;
- ii. review and monitor the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process;
- iii. examination of the financial statement and the auditors' report thereon;

- iv. approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the company with related parties; (Please refer Annex - 1 for Related Party Policy)
- v. consider the report of the Related parties Committee on the evaluation of related parties transactions with respect to compliance with the various statutes. To also ensure that the process of arm's length and entity governance is functioning effectively;
- vi. scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
- vii. valuation of undertakings or assets of the company, wherever it is necessary;
- viii. evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
- ix. monitoring the end use of funds raised through public offers and related matters, and
- x. to oversee the vigil mechanism.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The importance of appointment of directors with 'fit and proper' credentials is well recognised in the financial sector. In terms of Section 45-IA (4) (c) of the RBI Act, 1934, RBI while considering the application for grant of Certificate of Registration to undertake the business of non-banking financial institution it is necessary to ensure that the general character of the management or the proposed management of the non-banking financial company shall not be prejudicial to the interest of its present and future shareholders, clients, etc. Accordingly, a Nomination Committee to ensure 'fit and proper' status of proposed/existing Directors should be formed.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 ("the Rules"), the Company is required to constitute the Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprising minimum of 3 Non-Executive Directors with half of the members being Independent Directors. Hence, the Nomination Committee of the Company was re-christened as Nomination and Remuneration Committee by the Board of Directors on May 16, 2014. The terms of reference and the constitution of the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of the Act are as follows:-

Frequency of Meetings

A meeting of the Committee will be held atleast once in a year and on ad hoc basis, as required.

Terms of Reference

- i. identify the persons who can become directors;

- ii. to ensure 'fit and proper' status and credentials of proposed/existing directors;
- iii. formulate the criteria for determining the qualifications, positive attributes etc. and independence of a director;
- iv. recommend to the Board a policy relating to the remuneration for the directors, key managerial personnel, for the approval of the Board.

A separate policy on 'Fit and Proper' criteria for Edelweiss is also formulated and the same is attached to these guidelines as Annex 1.

Risk Management Committee

The Company has in place Risk Management Committee in accordance with the provisions of the RBI Directions to manage the integrated risk.

Frequency of Meetings

A meeting of the Committee will be held atleast once in every quarter and on ad hoc basis, as required.

Terms of Reference

- i. to ensures that all the risk associated with the functioning of the Company are identified, controlled and mitigated;
- ii. to lay down procedures regarding managing and mitigating the risk through Integrated Risk Management Systems, Strategies and Mechanisms ;
- iii. to deal with issues relating to credit policies and procedure and manage the credit risk, operational risk, management of policies and process ;
- iv. identifying, measuring and monitoring the various risk faced by the Company, assist in developing the Policies and verifying the Models that are used for risk measurement from time to time;
- v. to monitor the progress made in putting in place a progressive risk management system and risk management policy and strategy followed by the NBFC;
- vi. to have oversight over implementation of risk and other policies including Anti Money Laundering and KYC (Know your Customer) Policies
- vii. Promoting an enterprise risk management competence throughout the organisation, including facilitating development of IT-related enterprise risk management expertise
- viii. Establishing a common risk management language that includes measures around likelihood and impact and risk categories.
- ix. To evaluate and oversee the liquidity risk of the Company

Asset Liability and Risk Management Committee

The market risk for NBFCs with asset size of Rs. 500 crore or above as on the date of last audited balance sheet is addressed by the Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) constituted to monitor the asset liability gap and strategize action to mitigate the risk associated. Accordingly, to manage the integrated risk a Risk Management Committee and to monitor the asset liability gap, etc. an Asset Liability Management Committee should be formed.

The broad objectives of forming the ALCO for EFIL are as follows:

- Liquidity Management
 - Ensuring availability of adequate liquid resources with a view to keep maturity mismatches in the Balance Sheet of the Entity within desired levels; and
- Interest Rate Risk Management in the Institution
 - Reviewing Interest Rates Scenario and decide on the desired composition of various portfolios;
 - Capture the sensitivity of Market Value of its Equity (MVE) to interest rate movements
- Profit Planning
 - Positioning in order to maximize shareholder value while protecting the company from any adverse consequences arising from liquidity and interest rate risk.

Asset - Liability Management Committee

The Company has in place Asset - Liability Management Committee in accordance with the provisions of the RBI Directions to monitor the asset liability gap and strategize action to mitigate the risk associated.

Frequency of Meetings

A meeting of the Committee is recommended to be held on monthly basis, however, meetings should be held atleast once in every quarter.

Terms of Reference

- i. Review of macro-economic scenario, impact of industry and regulatory changes monitoring the asset liability gap
- ii. strategizing action to mitigate risk associated with the asset liability gap Review and suggest corrective actions on liquidity mismatch, negative gaps and interest rate sensitivities

- iii. Developing risk policies and procedures and verifying adherence to various risk parameters and prudential limits
- iv. reviewing the risk monitoring system
- v. ensure that credit exposure to any one group does not exceed the internally set limits as well as statutory limits set by RBI.
- vi. Decide the strategy on the source, tenor and mix of assets & liabilities, in line with its business plans, taking into account on the future direction of interest rates.
- vii. Review and endorse various behavioural assumptions for study of assets & liabilities in preparation of Liquidity and Interest Rate Sensitivity Statements.
- viii. Review stress test scenarios including the assumptions and results.
- ix. Review and approve the capital allocation methodology.
- x. Formulate ALM policy for the Company
- xi. Ensure validation of behavioural models on a periodic basis to ensure accuracy of assumptions and data used for ALM analysis
- xii. Analyse and deliberate at meetings, issues involving interest rate and liquidity risk, including capital allocation

Rotation of partners of the Statutory Auditors Audit Firm

Section 139(2) of the Companies Act 2013, provides that every listed company and such class of companies as prescribed by way of rules shall comply with the requirement for rotation of the auditors. Rule 5 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor) Rules, 2014 provides for the classes of companies that need to comply with this sub-section. The class of companies include:

- a. unlisted public companies having paid up share capital of rupees ten crores or more;
- b. private limited companies having paid up share capital of rupees twenty crores or more;
- c. companies having paid up share capital of below threshold limit mentioned in (a) and (b) above, but having public borrowings from financial institutions, banks or public deposits of rupees fifty crores or more

Therefore all listed companies and the companies mentioned in a. to c. above will have to comply with the requirement for rotation of auditors.

Companies Act, 2013 does not lay down any mandatory rotation of the auditing partner. In this regard, Section 139(3) of the CA, 2013 merely empowers the members to prescribe for rotation of auditing partner and his team at such intervals as they may deem appropriate.

However, RBI, vide its circular dated 10th November, 2014 revised the regulatory framework for NBFCs including changes in the corporate governance regime. As per the revised framework on corporate governance, the RBI Guidelines for 'Rotation of partners of the statutory auditors audit firm' dated December 12, 2005, has been made mandatory for all non-deposit taking NBFCs with asset size of Rs. 500 crores and above.

Accordingly, all NBFC-ND-SI are mandatorily required to rotate the partners of the auditing firm appointed to conduct the statutory audit of the NBFC, every 3 years so that same partner does not conduct audit of the company continuously for more than a period of 3 years. However, the partner so rotated will be eligible for conducting the audit of the NBFC after an interval of 3 years, if the NBFC, so decides. Companies may incorporate appropriate terms in the letter of appointment of the firm of auditors and ensure its compliance.

Edelweiss Finance & Investments Limited shall rotate the partner/s of the Chartered Accountant firm conducting the audit, every three years so that same partner does not conduct audit of the company continuously for more than a period of three years.

However, the partner so rotated will be eligible for conducting the audit of the Company after an interval of three years, if the Company so decides. Company shall incorporate appropriate terms in the letter of appointment of the firm of auditors and ensure its compliance.

Related Party Policy

1. Objective/Purpose

The Policy is framed in accordance with the provisions of RBI Master Directions DNBR. PD. 008/03.10.119/2016-17.

Related Party Transactions shall be entered into by the Company, in accordance with the Policy.

2. Definitions

The Related Party shall be as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder and the applicable Accounting Standards.

Relative: - A person shall be deemed to be the relative of another if he or she is related to another in any one of the following manner:

- i. Member of the Hindu Undivided Family
- ii. Spouse
- iii. Father
- iv. Mother
- v. Son
- vi. Son's wife
- vii. Daughter
- viii. Daughter's husband
- ix. Brother
- x. Sister

Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) shall mean:-

- i. The Managing Director or the Chief Executive Officer or the manager and in their absence, a Whole-time Director;
- ii. The Company Secretary;
- iii. The Chief Financial Officer; and
- iv. Such other person as may be specified as KMP from time to time.

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 purpose of this clause –

a) The expression "significant influence" means control of at least twenty per cent. 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.

“Related Party Transactions” means any transaction involving transfer of resources, services or obligations between the Company and a Related Party, regardless of whether a price is charged. A transaction with a Related Party shall be deemed to include single transaction or a group of transactions in a contract.

“Material Related Party Transactions” means any transaction/transactions to be entered into individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year exceeds 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements of the Company.

3. Review & Approval of the Related Party Transactions

The Audit Committee (the Committee) of the Board shall review and, if considered appropriate, approve the Related Party Transactions. While considering the Related Party Transactions, the following information shall be presented to the Committee:

- i. The name of the Related Party and the basis on which such person or entity is a Related Party;
- ii. The Related Party’s interest in the transactions, including the Related Party’s position or relationship with, or ownership of, any entity that has an interest in the transactions;
- iii. The approximate monetary value of the transactions of the Related Party’s interest in the transactions;
- iv. General description of the transactions, including material terms and conditions, if any;

- v. in case of guarantees issued, the aggregate amount of guarantees and commission, if any, to be payable on such guarantees;
- vi. An assessment of whether the transactions are on terms that are comparable with the terms available to unrelated parties or to the employees generally; and
- vii. Any other material information regarding the transactions or the Related Party's interest in the transactions.

The transactions shall be approved only if it is determined by the Committee that such transactions are:

- i. In the best interests of the Company and its shareholders;
- ii. To be entered into by the Company (or its subsidiary or associate entity) on terms that are comparable to those that would be obtained in arm's length transactions with unrelated parties; and
- iii. In the ordinary course of the business of the Company.

"Ordinary course of business for this purpose will cover the businesses of the Company and usual transactions, customs and practices of a business and would include activities to be carried out incidental to or to facilitate the business of the Company and is usual or customary to the Company and/or providing the necessary support (financial or otherwise) to the subsidiaries.

No member of the Committee shall participate in the review, consideration or approval of any Related Party Transactions with respect to which such member or any of his/her relative is a Related Party.

If any material information with respect to such transactions shall change subsequent to the Committee's review of such transactions, the Committee shall be presented with the updated information for its approval.

If any additional Related Party Transactions is proposed to be entered into subsequent to the Committee's approval, management shall present such transactions to the Committee for approval.

4. Approval of the Board and the Shareholders

Where the transaction is between the Company and the Wholly Owned Subsidiaries whose accounts are consolidated with the Company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval, no approval is required

The approval of the Board and the shareholders shall be obtained as and when applicable.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the following Related Party Transactions shall not require approval of Audit Committee, Board and/or Shareholders, as the case may be:

- i. Any transaction that involves the providing of compensation to a Director or KMP in connection with his/her duties to the Company or any of its subsidiaries or associates, including the reimbursement of reasonable business and travel expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business.
- ii. Any transaction in which the Related Party's interest arises solely from ownership of securities issued by the Company and all holders of such securities receive the same benefits pro rata as the Related Party.

5. Omnibus Approval of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for Related Party Transactions proposed to be entered into by the company subject to the following conditions:

- i. The Committee shall lay down the criteria for granting the omnibus approval in line with the Policy and such approval shall be applicable in respect of transactions which are repetitive in nature;
- ii. The Committee shall satisfy itself the need for such omnibus approval and that such approval is in the interest of the Company;
- iii. Such omnibus approval shall specify:-
 - a. The name/s of the related party, nature of transaction, period of transaction, maximum amount of transaction that can be entered into,
 - b. The indicative base price / current contracted price and the formula for variation in the price if any, and
 - c. Such other conditions as the Audit Committee may deem fit;

Provided that where the need for Related Party Transaction cannot be foreseen and aforesaid details are not available, Audit Committee may grant omnibus approval for such transactions subject to their value not exceeding Rs. 1 crore per transaction.

- d. The Committee shall review the details of the Related Party Transactions entered into by the Company from time to time;

- e. Such omnibus approvals shall be valid for a period not exceeding one year and shall require fresh approvals after the expiry of one year.

6. Related Party Transactions not approved under the Policy

In the event of entering into a Related Party Transaction with a Related Party that has not been approved under this Policy prior to its consummation, the matter shall be reviewed by the Committee. The Committee shall consider 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.

In any case, where the Committee determines not to ratify a Related Party Transaction that has been commenced without approval, the Committee, as appropriate, may direct additional actions including, but not limited to, immediate discontinuation or rescission of the transaction. In connection with any review of a Related Party Transaction, the Committee has authority to modify or waive any procedural requirements as specified in the Policy.

7. Related Party Transactions not previously approved

Where any contract or arrangement is entered into by a Director or any other employee of the Company with a Related Party, without obtaining the necessary approvals and if such transaction is not ratified by the Committee, Board or, as the case may be, by the Shareholders at a meeting within three months from the date on which such contract or arrangement was entered into, such contract/arrangement shall be voidable at the option of the Board and if the contract or arrangement is with a Related Party to any Director, or is authorised by any other Director, the Directors concerned shall indemnify the Company against any loss incurred by it.

The Company may proceed against a Director or any other employee who had entered into such contract or arrangement in contravention of the Policy for recovery of any loss sustained by the Company as a result of such contract or arrangement and shall take any such action, it may deem fit.

Policy on 'Fit and Proper' Criteria for directors

Reserve Bank had issued a Directive in June 2004 to banks on undertaking due diligence on the persons before appointing them on the Boards of banks based on the 'Report of the Consultative Group of directors of Banks / Financial Institutions'. Specific 'fit and proper' criteria to be fulfilled by the directors were also advised.

The importance of due diligence of directors to ascertain suitability for the post by way of qualifications, technical expertise, track record, integrity, etc. needs no emphasis for any financial institution. It is proposed to follow the same guidelines mutatis mutandis in case of Company also. While the Reserve Bank does carry out due diligence on directors before issuing Certificate of Registration to an NBFC, it is necessary that Company put in place an internal supervisory process on a continuing basis. Further, in order to streamline and bring in uniformity in the process of due diligence, while appointing directors, Company is advised to ensure that the procedures mentioned below are followed and minimum criteria fulfilled by the persons before they are appointed on the Boards:

- i. Company should undertake a process of due diligence to determine the suitability of the person for appointment / continuing to hold appointment as a director on the Board, based upon qualification, expertise, track record, integrity and other 'fit and proper' criteria. Company should obtain necessary information and declaration from the proposed / existing directors for the purpose in the prescribed format (as amended by RBI from time to time).
- i. The process of due diligence should be undertaken by the Company at the time of appointment / renewal of appointment.
- ii. The constituted Nomination & Remuneration Committee to scrutinize the declarations.
- iii. Based on the information provided in the signed declaration, Nomination & Remuneration Committee should decide on the acceptance or otherwise of the directors, where considered necessary.
- iv. Company should obtain annually as on 31st March a simple declaration from the directors that the information already provided has not undergone change and where there is any change, requisite details are furnished by them forthwith.
- ii. The Company must ensure that the nominated/ elected directors execute the deeds of covenants in the format given in **Annex-2**.
- iii. Furnish to the Reserve Bank a quarterly statement on change of directors, and a certificate from the Managing Director of the NBFC that fit and proper criteria in

selection of the directors has been followed. The statement must reach the Regional Office of the Reserve Bank within 15 days of the close of the respective quarter. The statement submitted for the quarter ending March 31, should be certified by the auditors.

Provided that RBI, if it deems fit and in public interest, reserves the right to examine the fit and proper criteria of directors of the Company irrespective of the asset size of the Company.

Disclosure and transparency

- I. The Company shall put up to the Board of Directors, at regular intervals or atleast on an annual basis, the following:
 - i. the progress made in putting in place a progressive risk management system and risk management policy and strategy followed by the NBFC;
 - ii. conformity with corporate governance standards viz., in composition of various committees, their role and functions, periodicity of the meetings and compliance with coverage and review functions, etc.

- II. The Company shall disclose the following in their Annual Financial Statements, with effect from March 31, 2015 and onwards, such information as prescribed under circular no. DNBR (PD) CC. NO. 002/03.10.001/2014-15 dated November 10, 2014 read with DNBR (PD) CC.No. 024/ 03.10.001/ 2014-15 dated March 27, 2015 and such other guidelines and RBI directions as applicable from time to time

Form of Deed of Covenants with a Director

THIS DEED OF COVENANTS is made this _____ day of _____ Two thousand _____ **BETWEEN** _____, having its Registered Office at _____ (hereinafter called the 'NBFC") of the one part and Mr. /Ms. _____ of _____ (hereinafter called the "Director") of the other part.

WHEREAS

- A. The Director has been appointed as a Director on the Board of Directors of the NBFC (hereinafter called "the Board") and is required as a term of his / her appointment to enter into a Deed of Covenants with the NBFC.
- B. The Director has agreed to enter into this Deed of Covenants, which has been approved by the Board, pursuant to his said terms of appointment.

NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND THIS DEED OF COVENANTS WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS:

- 1. The Director acknowledges that his / her appointment as Director on the Board of the NBFC is subject to applicable laws and regulations including the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the NBFC and the provisions of this Deed of Covenants.
- 2. The Director covenants with the NBFC that:
 - (i) The Director shall disclose to the Board the nature of his / her interest, direct or indirect, if he / she has any interest in or is concerned with a contract or arrangement or any proposed contract or arrangement entered into or to be entered into between the NBFC and any other person, immediately upon becoming aware of the same or at meeting of the Board at which the question of entering into such contract or arrangement is taken into consideration or if the Director was not at the date of that meeting concerned or interested in such proposed contract or arrangement, then at the first meeting of the Board held after he / she becomes so concerned or interested and in case of any other contract or arrangement, the required disclosure shall be made at the first meeting of the Board held after the Director becomes concerned or interested in the contract or arrangement.

- (ii) The Director shall disclose by general notice to the Board his / her other Directorships, his / her memberships of bodies corporate, his / her interest in other entities and his / her interest as a partner or proprietor of firms and shall keep the Board apprised of all changes therein.
- (iii) The Director shall provide to the NBFC a list of his / her relatives as defined in the Companies Act, 1956 or 2013 and to the extent the Director is aware of Directorships and interests of such relatives in other bodies corporate, firms and other entities.
- (iv) The Director shall in carrying on his / her duties as Director of the NBFC:
 - (a) use such degree of skill as may be reasonable to expect from a person with his / her knowledge or experience;
 - (b) in the performance of his / her duties take such care as he / she might be reasonably expected to take on his / her own behalf and exercise any power vested in him / her in good faith and in the interests of the NBFC;
 - (c) shall keep himself / herself informed about the business, activities and financial status of the NBFC to the extent disclosed to him / her;
 - (d) attend meetings of the Board and Committees thereof (collectively for the sake of brevity hereinafter referred to as "Board") with fair regularity and conscientiously fulfil his / her obligations as Director of the NBFC;
 - (e) shall not seek to influence any decision of the Board for any consideration other than in the interests of the NBFC;
 - (f) shall bring independent judgment to bear on all matters affecting the NBFC brought before the Board including but not limited to statutory compliances, performance reviews, compliances with internal control systems and procedures, key executive appointments and standards of conduct;
 - (g) shall in exercise of his / her judgement in matters brought before the Board or entrusted to him / her by the Board be free from any business or other relationship which could materially interfere with the exercise of his / her independent judgement; and
 - (h) shall express his / her views and opinions at Board meetings without any fear or favour and without any influence on exercise of his / her independent judgement;

- (v) The Director shall have:
 - (a) fiduciary duty to act in good faith and in the interests of the NBFC and not for any collateral purpose;
 - (b) duty to act only within the powers as laid down by the NBFC's Memorandum and Articles of Association and by applicable laws and regulations; and
 - (c) duty to acquire proper understanding of the business of the NBFC.

- (vi) The Director shall:
 - (a) not evade responsibility in regard to matters entrusted to him / her by the Board;
 - (b) not interfere in the performance of their duties by the whole-time Directors and other officers of the NBFC and wherever the Director has reasons to believe otherwise, he / she shall forthwith disclose his / her concerns to the Board; and
 - (c) not make improper use of information disclosed to him / her as a member of the Board for his / her or someone else's advantage or benefit and shall use the information disclosed to him / her by the NBFC in his / her capacity as Director of the NBFC only for the purposes of performance of his / her duties as a Director and not for any other purpose.

- 3. The NBFC covenants with the Director that:
 - (i) the NBFC shall apprise the Director about:
 - (a) Board procedures including identification of legal and other duties of Director and required compliances with statutory obligations;
 - (b) control systems and procedures;
 - (c) voting rights at Board meetings including matters in which Director should not participate because of his / her interest, direct or indirect therein;

- (d) qualification requirements and provide copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association;
 - (e) corporate policies and procedures;
 - (f) insider dealing restrictions;
 - (g) constitution of, delegation of authority to and terms of reference of various committees constituted by the Board;
 - (h) appointments of Senior Executives and their authority;
 - (i) remuneration policy,
 - (j) deliberations of committees of the Board, and
 - (k) communicate any changes in policies, procedures, control systems, applicable regulations including Memorandum and Articles of Association of the NBFC, delegation of authority, Senior Executives, etc. and appoint the compliance officer who shall be responsible for all statutory and legal compliance.
- (ii) the NBFC shall disclose and provide to the Board including the Director all information which is reasonably required for them to carry out their functions and duties as a Director of the NBFC and to take informed decisions in respect of matters brought before the Board for its consideration or entrusted to the Director by the Board or any committee thereof;
- (iii) the disclosures to be made by the NBFC to the Directors shall include but not be limited to the following:
- (a) all relevant information for taking informed decisions in respect of matters brought before the Board;
 - (b) NBFC's strategic and business plans and forecasts;
 - (c) organisational structure of the NBFC and delegation of authority;
 - (d) corporate and management controls and systems including procedures;
 - (e) economic features and marketing environment;
 - (f) information and updates as appropriate on NBFC's products;
 - (g) information and updates on major expenditure;

- (h) periodic reviews of performance of the NBFC; and
 - (i) report periodically about implementation of strategic initiatives and plans;
 - (iv) the NBFC shall communicate outcome of Board deliberations to Directors and concerned personnel and prepare and circulate minutes of the meeting of Board to Directors in a timely manner and to the extent possible within two business days of the date of conclusion of the Board meeting; and
 - (v) advise the Director about the levels of authority delegated in matters placed before the Board.
4. The NBFC shall provide to the Director periodic reports on the functioning of internal control system including effectiveness thereof.
 5. The NBFC shall appoint a compliance officer who shall be a Senior executive reporting to the Board and be responsible for setting forth policies and procedures and shall monitor adherence to the applicable laws and regulations and policies and procedures including but not limited to directions of Reserve Bank of India and other concerned statutory and governmental authorities.
 6. The Director shall not assign, transfer, sublet or encumber his / her office and his / her rights and obligations as Director of the NBFC to any third party provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit delegation of any authority, power, function or delegation by the Board or any committee thereof subject to applicable laws and regulations including Memorandum and Articles of Association of the NBFC.
 7. The failure on the part of either party hereto to perform, discharge, observe or comply with any obligation or duty shall not be deemed to be a waiver thereof nor shall it operate as a bar to the performance, observance, discharge or compliance thereof at any time or times thereafter.
 8. Any and all amendments and / or supplements and / or alterations to this Deed of Covenants shall be valid and effectual only if in writing and signed by the Director and the duly authorised representative of the NBFC.

9. This Deed of Covenants has been executed in duplicate and both the copies shall be deemed to be originals.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THE PARTIES HAVE DULY EXECUTED THIS AGREEMENT ON THE DAY, MONTH AND YEAR FIRST ABOVE WRITTEN.

For the NBFC

Director

By

Name:

Name:

Title:

In the presence of:

1.

2.