

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) POLICY

INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India has notified the Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 along with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 "hereinafter CSR Rules" and other notifications related thereto which makes it mandatory (with effect from 1st April, 2014) for certain Companies who fulfill the criteria as mentioned under Sub Section 1 of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 to comply with the provisions relevant to Corporate Social Responsibility.

MEANING OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

The term "Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)" can be referred as corporate initiative to assess and take responsibility for the company's effects on the environment and impact on social welfare. The term generally applies to company's efforts that go beyond what may be required by regulators or environmental protection groups.

APPLICABILITY

Section 135(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 notifies that the Companies having Net worth of INR 500 Crores or more; or Turnover of INR 1000 Crores or more; or Net Profit of INR 5 Crores or more during any financial year shall be required to constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board "hereinafter CSR Committee" with effect from 1st April, 2014.

The Company covered under the Section 135(1) shall be required to do following activities:

1. The Company shall be required to Constitute Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board. The CSR Committee shall be comprised of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director.
2. The Company shall be required to prepare Corporate Social Responsibility Policy.
3. The Company shall disclose the compositions of the CSR Committee and other details as specified in Corporate Social Responsibility Rules, 2014 in the Board's report.
4. The Company shall spend, in every financial year, at least two per cent of the average net profits of the Company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) COMMITTEE

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee shall consist of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director. A quorum at a meeting shall be 2 or more committee members. The Chairman of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and other members of the committee shall be decided by the Board of Directors. The Board may replace a Committee member at any time.

MEETINGS

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee shall hold meeting(s) as and when needed. The chairman of the Committee will preside at each meeting of the Committee and, in consultation with the other members of the Committee. The chairman will ensure that the agenda for each meeting is circulated in advance of the meeting. Meeting(s) may be conducted telephonically, via e mail or by other electronic means.

RESOLUTION BY CIRCULATION

In pursuant to the section 175 of the Companies Act, 2013, a resolution proposed to be passed by circulation should be sent in draft form, together with the necessary papers, individually to all the members of the Committee, at the same time. The resolution is passed, when it is approved by a majority of members entitled to vote on the resolution other than interested members. Members of the Committee should give their assent or dissent either by signing the resolution or by sending confirmation through mail on resolution to be passed by circulation within 24 hrs of circulation otherwise it will be deemed that the resolution have been passed on the same date.

COMMITTEE AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee shall be required to carry out the following activities:

- a) Formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company as per Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder;
- b) Review and recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities referred to in clause (a);
- c) Institute a transparent monitoring mechanism for the implementation of the CSR projects, programs and activities undertaken the Company from time to time; and
- d) Any other matter as the CSR Committee may deem appropriate after approval of the Board of Directors or as may be directed by the Board of Directors from time to time.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) REPORTING

The Board's report of a Company shall include a report on Corporate Social Responsibility containing particulars of the CSR activities in the manner as specified in Corporate Social Responsibility Rules, 2014: -

- A brief outline of the Company's CSR Policy, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programs;
- The composition of the CSR Committee;
- Average net profit of the Company for last three financial years;
- Prescribed CSR Expenditure (2% of the amount of the average net profit for the last 3 financial years);
- Details of CSR Spent during the financial year;

- In case the company has failed to spend the 2% of the average net profit of the last three financial years, reasons thereof.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) ACTIVITIES

The Company constantly strives to ensure strong corporate culture which emphasizes on integrating CSR values with business objectives. It pursues initiatives to eradicate hunger poverty; promoting preventive health care and making available safe drinking water; promoting education, including special education, employment enhancing vocational skill trainings, promoting gender equality, programs for empowering women and projects for environmental protection.

KFL CSR activities span five key areas and our single minded goal here is to holistically approach poverty reduction and bettering quality of lives through social development projects.

- **Environmental Projects**

Ensuring environmental sustainability, recharge-pit for bore wells, solar lamps at public places (e.g. Government hospitals), conservation of natural resources and organizing programmes on Environment Management and Pollution Control, Plantation of saplings producing fruit.

- **Public Amenities, Health and Hygiene**

- a) Safe drinking water facility at public places (i.e. bus stands, schools, hospitals etc);
- b) Public health and hygiene (supporting PHCs & maternity homes, cleaning public places, clearing garbage dumps, providing dust bins, improving drainage, area spraying for Malaria, Chikengunya, Dengue, public awareness programs etc.);
- c) Organizing camps on Blood donation, AIDS, TB, Diabetics detection, Hypertension, Diet and Nutrition.

- **Promoting Education**

Providing and distribution of study materials, copies, pens, pencils, rubbers or other these types of materials free of cost in schools and Anganwadis, Initiatives for Girl child education, merit scholarships for technical & professional education.

- **Sports**

Sport education and training for the children and adults to promote sports activities.

- **Social Welfare**

Relief programs and facilities to orphanages, old age homes, mentally & physically challenged personals etc.

Beside above all such other activities /projects that are relevant and qualifies for CSR activities under the Companies Act, 2013.

ADMINISTRATION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) PROJECTS

The Company may meet its CSR obligations by funneling its activities either on its own or through a third party, such as a society, trust, foundation or Section 8 company (i.e., a company with charitable purposes) that has an established record of at least three years in CSR activities but the expenditure of such institution shall not exceed 5% of total CSR expenditure in one financial year. The Companies may also collaborate and pool their resources, which could be especially useful for small and medium-sized enterprises.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) GEOGRAPHIC REACH

The Companies Act, 2013 provides that the Company shall give preference to the local area and areas around it where it operates, for spending the amount earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility. The Company will thus give preference to conducting CSR activities in the state of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. However, the Committee may identify such areas other than stated above, as it may deem fit, and recommend it to the Board for undertaking CSR activities.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) FUNDS

The corpus for the purpose of carrying on the aforesaid CSR activities would include the followings:

- 2% of the average Net Profit made by the Company during immediately preceding three Financial Years.
- Any income or surplus arising out of CSR activities carried out by the company and such surplus will not be part of business profit of the company.

As per the regulations, the Company will set aside, for annual CSR activities, an amount equal to 2% of the average net profits of the Company made during the three immediately preceding financial years. Any unutilized CSR allocation fund of a particular year, will be carried forward to the next financial year i.e. the CSR budget will be non-lapsable in nature.

The tax treatment of CSR spent will be in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 as may be notified by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

AMENDMENTS TO THE POLICY

The Board of Directors on its own and/or on the recommendation of CSR committee can amend CSR policy as and when required deemed fit. Any or all provisions of CSR Policy would be subjected to revision/amendment in accordance with the regulations on the subject as may be issued from relevant statutory authorities, from time to time.