



Corporate Social Responsibility



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I. Introduction

Kings XI Punjab (abbreviated as KXIP) is a part of the eight competing teams promoted by Indian Premier League (IPL). Based in Mohali, Punjab, KXIP is jointly owned by Dabur's Mohit Burman, Wadia Group scion Ness Wadia, leading Bollywood actress Preity Zinta, and Apeejay group's Karan Paul.

The Corporate Social Responsibility (“**CSR**”) initiative of K.P.H. Dream Cricket Pvt. Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the “**Company**”) draws on our belief that “CSR is not a particular program, it is what we do every day”, KXIP aims to be recognized as a progressive, valuable and socially responsible franchise by contributing to the greater common good of our society.

1. Vision

Our Vision is – ‘Maximizing positive impact and minimizing negative impact’’. This statement gives a sense of purpose to all our endeavors.

2. CSR Activities

With this vision in mind, the Company proposes to carry out one or more of the following Corporate Social Responsibility activities / CSR Projects (as per Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013):

- i. Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care and sanitation and making available safe drinking water;
- ii. promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly, and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects;
- iii. promoting gender equality, empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans; setting up old age homes, day care centres and such other



- facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups;
- iv. ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water;
 - v. protection of national heritage, art and culture including restoration of buildings and sites of historical importance and works of art; setting up public libraries; promotion and development of traditional arts and handicrafts;
 - vi. measures for the benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents;
 - vii. training to promote rural sports, nationally recognised sports, paralympic sports and Olympic sports;
 - viii. contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government for socio-economic development and relief and welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women;
 - ix. contributions or funds provided to technology incubators located within academic institutions which are approved by the Central Government;
 - x. rural development projects;
 - xi. Any other area as may be prescribed by Schedule VII amended from time to time.

3. Modalities of Execution of CSR Activities

- a) Company directly;
- b) Company through a trust/ society/Section 8 company in India established by the Company in accordance with the Corporate Social Responsibility Rules, 2013 (the “Rules”) to the Companies Act, 2013 (the “Act”)
- c) Company through a trust/society /Section 8 company which has a proven track record of three (3) years.
- d) Company in collaboration with other like-minded companies either directly or through trust/society /Section 8 company operating in India;

The entities other than the Company as specified above in b, c, and d shall be hereinafter referred to as “Partner Organization”



The Company believes in being employee-driven in its approach and will encourage its employees to actively engage in CSR Activities voluntarily as part of their individual contribution to the community (“Volunteers”).

4. CSR Committee

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, the Board shall constitute the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee. The said committee will consist of the atleast three directors, or such other number as prescribed under the Applicable Laws, to oversee the development, implementation and monitoring of the Company’s CSR activities (the “CSR Committee”).

The CSR Activities will be carried out under overall direction and supervision of the CSRC through an “implementing agency”.

CSRC will recommend the amount to be spent on CSR Activities on a financial year basis.

II. Administration

5. Implementation and Monitoring

5.1 All CSR Activities will be selected and implemented based on the following four step process of:

- Identification
- Planning
- Execution
- Monitoring

If the Company decides the planning and/or implementation of CSR Activities in any financial year with collaboration of Partner Organizations as specified in aforesaid Section 3,



then the Company will select its Partner Organizations in accordance with the guidelines as given in Annexure A to this policy.

5.2 The administrative mechanism for implementation of CSR Activities has been designed. The CSRC and the board will be taking the following actions:

Responsibility of the Board: The Board is responsible for:

- a) Approving the CSR policy subject to necessary changes/modifications as the Board may deem fit.
- b) Ensuring that the activities included in CSR policy are undertaken by the Company.
- c) Ensuring that in each financial year the Company spends at-least 2% of average net profit before tax made during three immediate preceding financial years in accordance to Section 135 of The Company Act 2013. If company fails to spend such amount, The Board shall specify the reason for not spending the amount in its report under clause (o) of sub-section (3) of section 134.
- d) Disclose annual CSR Report and policy on the Company website and any other acts, deeds, and things as may be required under law from time to time.

Responsibilities of CSR Committee: CSR Committee would be responsible for:

- a) Formulating and recommending CSR Policy to the Board which shall enlist activities to be undertaken in line with Section 135 and Schedule VII of The Companies Act 2013 for approval.
- b) Recommending CSR budget to the Board that ought to be undertaken by the Company.
- c) Spend the allocated CSR budget on CSR activities once it is approved by the Board in accordance with The Companies Act 2013 and Rules.
- d) Create transparent monitoring mechanism for implementation of CSR initiatives in India.
- e) Continuously review the CSR policy and recommend modifications, if any, to the Board.

Submit the reports to the Board in respect of the CSR activities undertaken by the Company.



6. Reporting and Reviewing Mechanism

All projects will be assessed against their pre-defined goals, objectives and indicators of success.

The reporting will be in manner specified herein below:-

Annual Reporting

- An annual report of the CSR Activities in the format as specified in Annexure B of this policy will form part of the Report of the Board of Directors and the same shall be displayed on the Company's website.

III. Miscellaneous

7. Information Dissemination

All initiatives undertaken by the Company will be transparent and shall be shared with its various stakeholders.

8. Surplus from CSR Activities

Any surplus arising out of the CSR Activities shall not form part of the business profit of the company and will be used only for CSR activities.

9. Policy Review & Future Amendment

The Committee shall annually review its CSR Policy from time to time and make suitable changes as may be required and submit the same for the approval of the Board.

10. Failure to spend the CSR Money

In case the Company fails to spend the above targeted amount in that particular financial year, the CSRC shall submit a report in writing to the Board of Directors specifying the



reasons for not spending the amount which in turn shall be reported by the Board of Directors in their Directors' Report for that particular Financial Year.

11. Management Commitment

The Management of the Company is committed to being socially responsible and bringing a positive change in the community in which we operate.



Annexure A

Framework for selecting Partner Organizations

A seven-point selection criterion is to be used for selecting a Partner Organization.

1. Validity and Work of the Organization

The CSRC must conduct proper research on the domain in which the prospective partner organization is operating. This primary research must include:

- Year of establishment
- Domain of work
- Beneficiaries
- Past and current projects
- Geographic Reach
- Members of governing body and its head
- Flow of finances

2. Legal and Financial Diligence

The Partner Organization should be legally registered under or as one of the following:

- Societies Registration Act of 1860;
- Public Trusts registered under the Indian Trust Act 1882;
- Licensed company under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 or Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013;

The NGO/organization should be registered for a period of minimum three (3) years;

The Partner organization should provide the following:

- Annual filing of return of income along with Audit report in form 10B
- Income tax returns for the past 3 years
- PAN Card
- Reports of previous projects undertaken



3. Infrastructure

The basic infrastructure of the Partner Organization should be in place and in a functional condition. This includes offices and centers (owned or rented), office equipment, etc. This check is fundamental to ensure that there is more to the Partner Organization than just a website. This necessitates a visit by member/s of CSRC and/or person appointed by the CSRC to the premises of the concerned Partner Organization.

4. Stable Organizational Structure

To ensure better accountability, the organization should have a clearly defined staff structure including number, names, roles and responsibilities of the staff etc. involved in the project, Partner Organization's capacities, staff experience and expertise in the context of the proposed project and otherwise, geographical area covered by the organization, other projects undertaken by the Partner Organization.

5. Other Supporters

The Partner Organization must furnish information about its promoters and other stakeholders.

6. Credibility of the Organization

The credibility of the NGO must be gauged on the basis of its prior experience in the proposed domain of work. CSRC must look at the track record of the organization and the impact it has created. A robust financial management system with transparency is an important factor. The Company will not associate with any organization which:

(i) Has pending legal disputes and or enquiries in connection with offences like cheating, misappropriation of funds, exploitation of beneficiaries, etc.

(ii) Is blacklisted by any government agency.



A self-declaration w.r.t. (i) & (ii) is required to be submitted by the organization with other necessary documents at the time of finalizing the project.

7. Fit with the Company

The most important criterion for the selection of a Partner Organization is how well it fits with the Company's CSR philosophy.



Annexure B

Format for Annual Report on CSR Activities to be included in the Board's Annual Report

- 1) 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
- 2) The Composition of the CSR Committee
- 3) Average net profit of the company for last three financial years
- 4) Prescribed CSR Expenditure (2% of the amount as in item 3 above)
- 5) Details of CSR spent during the financial year:
 - a. Total amount to be spent for the financial year
 - b. Amount unspent , if any
 - c. Manner in which the amount spent during the financial year as detailed below:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sr. No.	CSR Project	Sector under which the project is covered	Projects 1) Local area or other 2) Specify the state and district where Project was undertaken	Amount Outlay (Budget)	Amount spent on the project Sub heads: 1) Direct Expenditure 2) Overheads	Cumulative expenditure (up to the reporting period)	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency (Details of implementing agency should be given)
1							
2							
3							
	TOTAL						



- 6) In case the Company has failed to spend the two (2%) per cent, of the average net profit of the last three financial years or any part thereof, the company shall provide the reasons for not spending the amount in its Board Report
- 7) A responsibility statement of the CSR Committee that the implementation and monitoring of CSR policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and policy of the Company