

**JANA HOLDINGS LIMITED**  
**POLICY ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

## **Company Overview**

The Company was incorporated on 10<sup>th</sup> March 2016 to carry on the business of an Investment Company and to invest, buy, sell, transfer, deal in and dispose any shares, stocks, debentures, whether perpetual or redeemable debentures, debenture stocks, securities of any Government, Local Authority, Bonds and Certificates.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jana Capital Limited. The Company has received Certificate of Registration for Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) Non-Operating Financial Holding Company (NOFHC) from the Reserve Bank of India on 27<sup>th</sup> January 2017, as per the Guidelines of licencing of new Banks in the private sector issued by the Reserve Bank of India. The Company, a NOFHC, holds the investment in Jana Small Finance Bank (formerly known as Janalakshmi Financial Services Limited).

## **Objective**

As per Section 135 (1), every company having a net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board consisting of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director.

(3) The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee shall-

(a) formulate and recommend to the Board, a policy on Corporate Social Responsibility which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company in areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII;

(b) recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities referred to in clause (a); and

(c) monitor the implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the company from time to time.

## ***Responsibilities, Roles and powers of the CSR committee:***

- Formulate CSR policy and seek approval from the Board of Directors of the company and review the policy on a yearly basis.
- Formulate and share the CSR action plan with budget for the year with the Board of Directors and seek approval if the requirement of spending arises in terms of Section 135(5) of the Companies Act 2013 and implement the activities either through the Implementation Partner or directly through its own team.
- Spend the allocated amount on CSR activities once approved by the Board of Directors and create a transparent monitoring mechanism of CSR initiatives.
- Submit periodic reports to the Board for the activities undertaken

### ***Responsibility of Board of Directors:***

In line with the provisions of Section 135 of the Act, the Board of Directors of the Company will be responsible for the following:

- Approve the CSR policy;
- Make sure the company spends, in every financial year, at least 2% of its average net profit during the three preceding financial years, in pursuance of this policy.
- Approve the CSR action plan and budget as proposed by the CSR committee in accordance with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013
- Make disclosures in the Board report as per clause (o) of sub-section (3) of section 134 including particulars specified in Annexures to the CSR rules. If the company fails to spend the amount, reasons for not spending to be specified in the above report.

### ***Amendments to the policy***

The Board of Directors on its own and/or as per the recommendations of the CSR committee can amend this policy, as and when deemed fit, any or all the provisions of this CSR policy, subject to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and any subsequent amendments made thereof from time to time.

### **Activities to be undertaken as and when the applicability along with spending arises as per Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013**

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 activities. The broad framework of activities which may be undertaken by the CSR committee, when the applicability and spending requirements as per the Companies Act 2013 arise, is given below:

(i) Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of 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 including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga.

(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 art 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 govt. for socio economic development and relief and welfare of the schedule caste, tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women;

(ix) Contribution to incubators funded by Central Government or State Government or any agency or Public Sector Undertaking of Central Government or State Government, and contributions to public-funded Universities, Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), National Laboratories and Autonomous Bodies (established under the auspices of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology) engaged in conducting research in science, technology, engineering and medicine aimed at promoting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

(x) rural development projects

(xi) slum area development.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this item, the term `slum area' shall mean any area declared as such by the Central Government or any State Government or any other competent authority under any law for the time being in force.

(xii) disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.

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