

Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of NPCIL

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is a Public Sector Enterprise under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Government of India. NPCIL is responsible for design, construction, commissioning and operation of nuclear power reactors. Being a responsible corporate citizen, NPCIL implements its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme that also includes Sustainable Development (SD) programme. CSR is the commitment of NPCIL to its stakeholders to conduct business in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner that is transparent and ethical. Stakeholders of NPCIL include employees, investors, shareholders, customers, business partners, clients, civil society groups, Government and non-government organisations, local communities, environment and society at large.

One of the stated objectives of NPCIL is to strengthen the CSR activities for achieving inclusive growth of surrounding population. NPCIL complies with relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and other relevant directives issued by government from time to time while developing and implementing the CSR programme.

In line with the above, the key ingredients of CSR Policy of NPCIL are given below:

1. NPCIL aims to achieve the following through the CSR policy:
 - i) Promote organisational integrity and ethical business practices through transparency in disclosure and reporting procedures.
 - ii) Leverage green technologies, processes and standards to produce goods and services that contribute to social and environment sustainability.
 - iii) Contribute to inclusive growth and equitable development in society through capacity building measures, empowerment of the marginalised and underprivileged sections / communities.

2. The CSR programme of NPCIL includes some of the following activities:
 - i) Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the *Swachh 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, agro-forestry, 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 building 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 widow 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) Contribution or funds provided to technology incubators located within academic institutions which are approved by the Central Government;
- x) Rural development projects.

xi) Slum area development projects.

3. Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and contract manpower are important stakeholders. Majority of these reside within 16 Km area from sites. Therefore, the CSR programme of NPCIL aims to primarily cover the local area within 16 Km radial distance from its sites, stations and projects. In general, local area consists of rural population. In exceptional cases where urban or municipal areas are covered under the local area of 16 Km, the same will also be considered for development through CSR programme. A graded approach is adopted in implementing the CSR programme within the local area. First preference is given to the area up to 5 Km from the site. Rest of the area within 16 Km radial distance from sites is given second preference for CSR projects in graded manner. The area within 5 km radial distance from the township is also considered for CSR projects. Additionally, if the project Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) colony for Project Displaced Families (PDFs) is situated beyond 16 km from the plant site, the same is also considered for implementing CSR projects. In exceptional cases CSR projects are taken up outside the local area, beyond 16 Km from sites, only if they are actually meant to improve quality of life for the local people with in 16 Km area. Some projects that address national and humanitarian causes of high significance, or the projects that help in emergency and disaster relief are taken up anywhere in India with specific approval of the Board of Directors.
4. For developing the CSR plans, systematic assessment of needs (including site specific baseline survey) is carried out. Specific requests from the local administration and people at large are also taken into consideration. The results of this study are used for developing short term, medium term and long term plans. Unit Heads on recommendation of Site Level Committees seek annual CSR budget according to these plans from the Board of Directors. The CSR projects are implemented with involvement and participation of local population.
5. Unit Heads are empowered to approve CSR projects for their respective units on recommendation of Site Level Committees. Part -1 of the existing HQIs on delegation of financial powers for award of works/ services / purchase / office or miscellaneous expenses etc. shall be followed for CSR and Sustainability projects and activities. However, procedure contained in Part - 2 of these HQIs will not be applicable. Unit Heads are empowered to approve suitable the procedures on recommendation of Site Level Committee for award of works/ services / purchase / office or miscellaneous expanses etc. (Refer removal of difficulties office order No. NPCIL/CO/F&A/2016/1078 dated April 22, 2016.)
6. For execution of projects under CSR services of reputed Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), specialised agencies, contractors, *Gram Panchayats*,

government departments including Public Works Department (PWD), public sector undertakings, self help groups, *Mahila Mandals* and voluntary employee groups etc. are utilised.

7. For CSR project and activities, the award of works / purchase / service contract or office miscellaneous expenses etc. to NGOs / specialised agencies / Mahila Mandals etc. is effected by calling proposals from the relevant agencies and evaluating the same by Site Level CSR Committee through presentations made by the agencies. On recommendation of the Site Level Committee, the Unit Heads are empowered to approve the award of works / purchase / service contract or office miscellaneous expenses etc. to NGOs / specialised agencies / Mahila Mandals etc. (Refer office order No. NPCIL/ED(R&R)/ICD/2011/M/40 dated 18 July 2011 and clarifications issued by GM (F&A) vide circular dated 29.08.2011.)
8. Monitoring and impact assessment of CSR projects and programme is regularly organised through project supervision by site CSR executives, field visits by senior and corporate executives as well as Guardian Directors. Internal social audits and impact assessment by specialised external organisations in this field are also conducted.
9. Any subsequent revisions in the Companies Act 2013 and the rules framed there under with respect to CSR provisions are considered a part of the policy.