

Corporate Social Responsibility Compliance by the Listed Companies in Kerala

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ABSTRACT

The introduction of the Corporate Social Responsibility Clause in the Companies Act, 2013 was actually the rise of a new era in the corporate giving. The inclusion of mandate CSR in the Act can be seen as an effort taken by the government to establish equality in the society we live in. Many companies had addressed the rising societal demands in their own ways voluntarily and the state with most literate and educated public is not an exception. It can be observed that almost all the top companies in Kerala have responded to this call in a very positive way. Each of the companies in Kerala had tried to devise the implementation of CSR in unique ways. The objective of the study was to make an assessment of the CSR activities of the Kerala based listed companies during the year 2016-17. The study was aimed at attaining a proper understanding about the CSR initiatives and implementation by the major Companies in Kerala.

The CSR activities of the selected companies were compared with the CSR clause in the Companies Act and different rules related to CSR to assess the compliance level of these companies. The study proved that all the eligible Kerala based listed companies were doing CSR in 2016-17. Majority of them had framed a CSR policy the main area of CSR implementation was education. The company which had spent the maximum amount on CSR during the year 2016-17 was Kitex Garments Limited.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Companies Act 2013, CSR Policy, CSR Committee, Kerala based listed companies.

INTRODUCTION:

Corporate Social Responsibility – this can be considered as the most discussed, criticized and substantiated concept of the era. It deals with the business of the business which is beyond financial numbers. People, precisely called as stake holders are demanding more and more from the corporate houses. The need for practices like corporate social responsibility, corporate governance can be attributed to the growing expectations of the people around business.

There is a saying that “with power, comes the responsibility” and the history portrays that the business community had always shown a concern for the society. It can be seen that the reference to a concern for social responsibility appeared in the early 1930s and 40s. It was suggested in a poll conducted by the Fortune Magazine in 1946 among the business executives that they have developed a taste for social concern and responsibility. Bowen (1953) stated that the business people should assume the responsibility that is desirable in terms of the objectives and the values of the society. It is evident that 1960s marked a significant growth in the efforts for formalising the concept of CSR. Also there were views against the concept of CSR. The one which became popular was by Milton Friedman in 1970 in an article in Newyork Time Magazine and it said that the social responsibility of business is to increase its profits.

In recent years CSR has become a fundamental business practice and has gained much attention of the management and board of directors of the companies as it helps them in achieving good business practices and effective leadership. It can also be observed that the way today's corporate approach different social causes have changed considerably. It had changed from mere charity to empowerment.

The introduction of the Corporate Social Responsibility clause in the Companies Act, 2013 was actually the rise of a new era in the corporate giving. The inclusion of mandate CSR in the Act can be seen as an effort taken by the government to establish equality in the society we live in. The focus here was to engage the corporate houses of the country in the development process of the nation. The economic growth of the country was tremendous over the years, but what is lacking was the consistency and equality in growth. The country has a large lot of highly educated and rich people and on the other hand we have a face which is under developed and unhealthy.

While proposing the Corporate Social Responsibility Rules under Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, the Chairman of the CSR Committee mentioned the guiding principles as follows:

"CSR is the process by which an organisation thinks about and evolves its relationship with stakeholders for the common good and demonstrates its commitment in this regard by adoption of appropriate business processes and strategies. Thus CSR is not charity or mere donations. CSR is a way of conducting the business by which corporate entities visibly contribute to the social good. Socially responsible companies do not limit themselves to using resources to engage in activities that increase only their profits. They use CSR to integrate economic, environmental and social objectives with the company's operations and growth"

The corporate giving is never a new phenomenon in a country like India with a good tradition. Many companies had addressed the rising societal demands in their own ways voluntarily and the state with most literate and educated public is not an exception. It can be observed that most of the top companies in Kerala have responded to this call in a very positive way. Each of the companies in Kerala had tried to devise the implementation of CSR in unique ways. According to the latest report by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs the CSR spending by Kerala during the year 2015-16 was 84 crore.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY:

There are several studies which depicts the implementation of CSR activities by Companies in India. But so far, no studies were identified about the CSR implementation by Companies in Kerala and their compliance with the CSR clause in the Companies Act.

According to a latest news report the market value of the Kerala based companies were pushed to a record Rs.11lakh crore. The combined market value of these 25 companies which are listed have risen by Rs30, 000 crore in 6 months to touch 97,928 crore. The Kerala-based companies have recorded a 46 percent growth in market value in the past six months and this has outperformed the 18 percent growth among all 6,000 stocks listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange. Federal Bank is the largest Kerala-based listed company by market value. Federal Bank leads the 10 companies from Kerala with a market value of Rs 1,000 crore. Muthoot Finance follows with Rs 19,618.72 crore and Apollo Tyres with Rs 13,729.20 crore. These companies have seen sharp spikes in their share prices recently.

The priciest of Kerala-based stocks is that of KSE Limited. The stock hit a 52-week high of Rs 1,744.90 last week. The only Kerala stock trading above Rs 1,000, KSE's market value has gone up by 118 percent to Rs 540.80 crore in six months. The least valuable of the listed companies from Kerala is Sree Sakthi Paper Mills. The company is valued at around Rs 7 crore. The Cochin Shipyard Limited, the latest stock listed from Kerala, has a market capitalization of Rs 7,725.92 crore.

The study helped in attaining a proper understanding about the CSR initiatives and implementation by the major Companies in Kerala.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Truptha Shankar and Dr. H. Rajashekar (2013) had studied in their paper the impact of the proposed CSR mandate in the Companies Bill 2012 of India. The paper mainly deals with the CSR status of the companies in India before the introduction of Companies Bill in 2012. The author had identified that CSR activity by the private sector companies in India was mostly started after 1991. It was also seen that three-fifth of the private companies in India had initiated their CSR activities during the 1991- 2005 period. It was also identified that the companies mostly focused on education. The researchers critically analysed the bill and bring out the need to amend the company's bill by including punitive clause for not adhering to the CSR mandate.

Bhawna Rajput and Shweta (2015) had examined the concept of CSR and the initiatives taken by the important

companies and also the provisions of the Companies Act 2013. The researchers had discussed the different phases of CSR in India. The company also discusses the CSR activities of different Indian Companies. The study also deals with the provisions of the Companies Act and the activities prescribed under schedule VII of the Companies Act. The researchers suggest that the challenge for the companies is to determine a strong and innovative CSR strategy which should deliver high performance in ethical, environmental and social areas and meet all the stakeholders' objectives.

Faize Nabi et al. (2014) had examined the corporate social responsibility, green practices and profitability of the top 100 corporate units in India. They have tried to make an association between corporate financial performance, corporate social performance and corporate environment performance of these concerns. They have adopted the list of corporate units from the Forbes Magazine's top 100 corporate units list. CSR was measured on the basis of CSR Index calculated on the basis of actual spending on CSR and the stipulated 2% of average profits per tax. Environmental social performance data was driven from the BSE GreenEx rankings. It was identified that out of 100 units 45 units have not disclosed their annual CSR spending in official websites or their annual reports and 8 of them had incurred a loss. So only 47 units out of 100 units were used as an effective sample of the study. Using spearman rank correlation method the association between these three variables was analyzed. A high correlation was identified between the corporate having high environment performance and high social performance. Also the firms which are highly environment responsible are having higher profit also. But there is lack of correlation between the social performance and the profitability of the business.

Md. Zafar Mahfooz Nomani and Mohammad Nasir (2014) had examined in their study the need of corporate social responsibility practices in a country like India. They have analysed that it is the need of the hour because of the increasing concentration of wealth and resource in private hands. The paper tried to understand the potential of the introduction of CSR in the Companies Act 2013. The study examined the basics of the concept of CSR, the evolution of this concept in India and a detailed evaluation of the clause regarding CSR in the Companies Act 2013. The study also deals with the latest CSR trends practiced internationally.

Pooja Jain (2014) had made a study on the social responsibility of corporate bodies. The study elaborate on the concept of CSR, CSR practices in India etc. The study deal with the CSR practices of companies like Infosys, TATA, GIL, AVIVA, CAVIN KARE etc. The researcher identified that most of the corporate have recognised the need for CSR practices and it is important for protecting the good will and reputation of the company. The CSR activities of these corporate ranges from community development to education, health care and environment etc. corporate are also joining their hands with Non Governmental Organizations which work to address social causes.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- The aim of the study is to evaluate the Corporate Social Responsibility of Kerala based Listed Companies and its compliance with the CSR related regulatory framework in India
- To identify the CSR spend by the selected companies
- To Identify the major areas of CSR spend by the selected companies

METHODOLOGY:

Source of Data:

The data for the study was collected from secondary sources.

The data was collected from the website of Ministry of Corporate Affairs, and also from the official website of the selected companies. The documents which were used for the study was

- i) CSR related clauses in the Companies Act 2013
- ii) Orders and Notifications issued by the MCA regarding the implementation of CSR
- iii) Annual reports, Directors' report, Corporate Social Responsibility Policy and the CSR reports of the selected companies.

Population:

The companies which are registered in Kerala and listed in the stock exchange (either NSE or BSE) constituted the population of the study. All the companies fulfilling this criterion were selected for the study. The size of the population is 26

Among these companies Eastern Treads Limited, Kerala Ayurveda Limited, Patspin India, Uniroyal Maraine Exports Limited, and Vertex Securities Limited were not at all included in the study since the provisions of the

CSR clause in the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to them because of insufficient profit since the introduction of the clause.

Dhanlaxmi Bank had constituted a CSR committee even though the provision of CSR clause is not applicable to them. Hence it is included in the CSR committee and policy aspect of the study.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION:

Companies Act 2013 and CSR:

The corporate of India were following the provisions of Companies Act of 1956, which has no significance in the changed scenario all these years. The efforts for inculcating CSR in the corporate habit were made by the government since 2008. National Voluntary Guideline by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in 2009 and 2011 closely followed the introduction of mandatory CSR. The measures to revise that were initiated in 2003 and in 2008 the Companies Bill was placed before the parliament. That bill was not further processed as the Lokhsabha was dissolved in 2009. Then the Companies Bill, 2011 came with the proposal of mandatory CSR. It was a giant step taken in the history of corporate act of the country. There were several controversies regarding the introduction of mandatory CSR. Even the western countries we follow in the formulation of law had not made CSR mandatory and they had only required the compulsory reporting of the CSR. In India, the concept of CSR is governed by clause 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, which was passed by both Houses of the Parliament, and had received the assent of the President of India on 29 August 2013. The Schedule VII of the companies act provide with a list of activities which can be included by the Companies in their CSR policy as initiatives. Certain changes were made to these regulations by the introduction of Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014. It also covered the role of the CSR Committee, Objectives of the CSR policy and a much wider list of CSR activities that can be undertaken by a company.

Formation of CSR Committee:

Here the analysis is based on the 21 companies including the Dhanlaxmi Bank which had voluntarily constituted a CSR committee and formed a CSR policy

According to the Companies Act 2013, it was mandated that, the companies having net worth of INR 500 crore or more or, turnover of INR1000 crore or more or net profit of 5 crore or more during any financial year shall be required to constitute a CSR Committee of the Board Committee of the Board consisting of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director with effect from 1st April 2014.

The CSR Committee is required to

- a) Formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company as 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 Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the company from time to time.

So regarding the CSR committee, the following things was analysed.

It was found that all the companies which were mandatorily required to undertake CSR had constituted a CSR committee. The companies which did not formed a CSR committee were Eastern Treads Limited, Kerala Ayurveda Limited, Patspin India, Uniroyal Maraine Exports Limited, and Vertex Securities Limited.

Dhanlaxmi Bank had also constituted a CSR committee even though the provision of CSR clause is not applicable to them.

The companies which had formed the CSR committee had formed a standalone board level committee and they had disclosed about the formation of CSR committee in their annual reports.

Also 85.7% of the companies had disclosed about the role of the CSR committee through their annual reports.

The mandatory requirement regarding the number of members in the CSR Committee is a minimum of three members. All the companies had complied with the minimum requirement of 3 members in the CSR committee.

It can be seen that almost half of the companies had constituted a CSR committee with more than the prescribed number of CSR committee members. This may be viewed as an indication of positive interest of the companies rather than compliance in the corporate social responsibility. The maximum number of the members in a CSR committee constituted by a listed company in Kerala is 5 which was Cochin Shipyard Limited.

The companies which are mandated to apply CSR clause had to constitute a CSR Committee of the board consisting of three or more directors, where at least one of the director is an independent director. Many companies had appointed more than one independent director in their CSR committee. This can be taken as a positive approach by the company regarding CSR. Out of the 21 companies 11 of them had appointed more than one independent director.

Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013, every listed company and every public company having a paid up share capital of Rs.100 crores or more OR turnover of Rs.300 crores or more shall mandatorily appoint one Woman Director. Even though it is not mandatorily require by the act to include a women director in the CSR Committee, the researcher had made an observation about the appointment of a women director in the CSR committee by the listed companies in Kerala. Only 28.6% of the companies had appointed a women director in the CSR committee.

18 out of 21 companies had made a disclosure about the meeting. There is no mandatory requirement regarding the number of meetings held in a year. 19% of the companies had conducted more than three meetings in a year. This can be an indication of the positive approach towards corporate social responsibility by the companies.

CSR Policy and the Related Aspects:

The Companies Act, 2013 mandated that the companies have to formulate CSR policies. It require the polices to list out the projects or programmes it is planning to implement, what is the execution mechanism and how will the monitoring and the evaluation framework will function. It is also required that the policy should be made available in the official website of the company and its web link is available in the annual report.

The compliance level of companies with regard to the CSR policy of the company is discussed in this segment. Except one company (Sree Sakthi Paper Mills Limited), all companies had made available the CSR policy in the public domain. They had also given the website link of their CSR policy in their annual reports. . Area of intervention was clearly stated by majority of the company (90.5%). But only half of the companies (52.4%) had displayed the CSR vision /mission and the CSR governance structure in their CSR policy. 61.9% of them had described about their proposed mode of implementation in the CSR policy. 16 out of 21 companies provided the details about the existence of a monitoring framework. Treatment of surplus arising out of CSR was described by only 11 companies. All of them cited that this profit will not form the part of business profit .Only 42.9% of the companies had described the composition of the CSR committee in the CSR policy.

CSR Reporting:

The Board's report of a company covered under the CSR rules pertaining to a financial year commencing on or after the 1st day of April 2014 should include an annual report on CSR containing particulars given in the format Also, the Board of Directors of the company should take into account the recommendations of the CSR Committee, approve the CSR Policy for the company and disclose the contents of such policy in its report and it should be displayed on the company's website as per the particulars specified in the format.

In this segment of the study, the CSR reporting of the following things was covered

The table show the high level of compliance by the listed companies regarding the CSR reporting. In this segment of the study, out of the 21 companies Dhanlaxmi Bank limited, CMRL, Harrisons Malayalam Limited and Sree Sakthi Paper Mills Limited (4 companies) were also avoided because of insufficient funds in the concerned year. It is remarkable that none of the companies which were mandatorily required to do CSR had failed to fulfill the requirements of CSR reporting. 100% compliance can be seen in the reporting aspect by the required companies.

CSR Spending:

As per the act the act, the companies are required to spend 2% of their average net profit based of the net profit of preceding three financial years.

$$\text{CSR spent \%} = \text{CSR Spent} / \text{Average net profit based on the net profit of the preceding three years} * 100$$

The introduction of mandatory CSR was taken up by the Kerala based listed companies in a positive way. The companies which had spend less than 2% was 41.1% in 2016-17 from 62.5% in 2014-15. Also the number of companies which had spent above 2% i.e. the required level of CSR spent is 10 in 2016-17. This can be interpreted in two ways. The companies are increasingly giving importance to fulfil the statutory requirement of CSR and many of them are having a positive approach towards corporate social responsibility and they were ready to make CSR investments in a very sustainable way.

The table show the CSR spending by the companies during 2016-17. In 2016-17 41.1% of the companies (7) had spent below the mandatory level of 2% of the average net profit. 47.1% (8) of the companies had spent between 2% and 3%. 11.8% of the companies (2 out of 17 companies) had spent above 3 %.

Unspent CSR:

The Companies Act 2013 speaks about the treatment of unspent part of the prescribed CSR expenditure. If the company fails to spend such amount, the Board shall, in its report made under clause (o) of sub-section (3) of

section 134, specify the reasons for not spending the amount. So an analysis was conducted on the reasons stated by different companies regarding the unspent CSR.

The number of companies which had not made the prescribed CSR spend of 2% was 7 in 2016-17.

They all stated the reason as looking for sustainable projects which can be continued by the company in the long run. This gave a clear picture about the CSR implementation of the companies. They intend to carry on with their CSR activities in the future and they aim sustainability through their CSR projects.

Area of CSR Spending:

The companies act had specified certain areas for making the CSR spend in the Schedule VII of the Companies Act. Later certain items were added in the amended rules made regarding CSR. This segment of the study aim to identify the main area of CSR spent made by the Kerala based listed Companies.

The companies in Kerala had mostly invested in education and it is seconded by healthcare. Social empowerment activities like welfare of senior citizens and women empowerment are also given priority.

CONCLUSION:

The study shows that the listed companies in Kerala had a very positive response to the call of the ministry of the corporate affairs regarding the implementation of CSR. Many had taken up sustainable projects aiming the improvement and development of the society they operate. The compliance with the rules and the guidelines is very high in almost all the aspects. High level of compliance was observed in the formation of CSR committee. This was the first step to be initiated as required by the CSR clause once a company achieve the required turnover, net worth or net profit. This was achieved by all the Kerala based listed companies. Further they had to formulate a CSR policy to provide guidelines for the proper implementation of the intended activities. This was also achieved by the companies. Regarding the reporting aspect also, the companies are falling in line with the prescribed way of reporting. The companies had mainly made their CSR spent in the area of education. The companies which had not made the prescribed CSR spend had clearly stated the reason for not doing. The reasons mainly provided by the companies were that they were searching for sustainable and long term projects. This is a very encouraging act from the part of Kerala Companies that they are giving more importance to CSR implementation rather than seeing it an obligation.

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TABLES:

Table 1: Showing the Population of the Study

1	Apollo Tyres	14	Manappuram Finance
2	Aspin wall Co	15	Muthoot Capital Services Limited
3	AVT Naturals Limited	16	Muthoot Finance
4	Cochin Minerals and Metals Limited	17	Nitta Gelatin
5	Dhanlaxmi Bank	18	Patspin India Limited
6	Eastern Treads Limited	19	PTL Enterprises Limited
7	Federal Bank	20	Rubfila International Limited
8	Geojit PNB Paribas	21	South Indian Bank
9	Harrisons Malayalam Limited	22	Sree Sakthi Paper Mills
10	Indi trade Capital Limited	23	Uniroyal Maraine Exports Limited
11	Kerala Ayurveda Limited	24	V Guard Industries Limited
12	Kitex Garments Limited	25	Vertex Securities Limited
13	KSE Limited	26	Cochin Shipyard Limited

Source: Compiled from secondary data

Table 2: Showing the CSR Committee Related Aspects

SI No	CSR Committee Aspects	Yes	No	Total
1	Formation of CSR Committee	21	0	21
		100%	0	100%
2	Disclosure of CSR committee composition in the annual report of the company	21	0	21
		100%	0	100%
3	Board level committee	21	0	21
		100%	0	100%
4	Disclosure of the role of CSR committee in the annual report	18	3	21
		85.7%	14.3%	100%

Source: Compiled from secondary data

Table 3: Showing the number of members in the committee

No. of meetings held in a year	No. of Companies	Percentage of Companies
Three	10	47.6%
More than three	11	52.4%
Total	21	100%

Source: Compiled from secondary data

Table 4: Showing the number of independent directors in the committee

No. of independent directors	No. of Companies	Percentage of Companies
One	10	47.6%
More than one	11	52.4%
Total	21	100%

Source: Compiled from secondary data

Table 5: Showing the existence of woman member in the committee

Existence of women director	No. of Companies	Percentage of Companies
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Yes	6	28.6%
No	15	71.4%
Total	21	100%

Source: Compiled from secondary data

Table 6: Showing the disclosure of the meeting

No. of meetings held in a year	No. of Companies	Percentage of Companies
One	4	19%
Two	5	23.8%
Three	5	23.8%
More than three	4	19%
Not disclosed	3	14.3%
Total	21	100%

Source: Compiled from secondary data

Table 7: Showing CSR policy and the related aspects

	Complaint Companies	%	Non Compliant Companies	%	Total	%
Availability of CSR policy in public domain	20	95.2%	1	4.8%	21	100
Availability of CSR Policy link in the annual report	20	95.2%	1	4.8%	21	100
Area of intervention	19	90.5%	2	9.5%	21	100
CSR Vision/Mission of the company	11	52.4%	10	47.6%	21	100
CSR Governance Structure	11	52.4%	10	47.6%	21	100
Mode of implementation	13	61.9%	8	38.1%	21	100
Monitoring framework	16	76.2%	5	23.8%	21	100
Treatment of surplus	11	52.4%	10	47.6%	21	100
Composition of CSR Committee	9	42.9%	12	57.1%	21	100

Source: Compiled from secondary data

Table 8: Showing the CSR reporting related aspects

CSR Reporting	Number of Complaint Companies	% of the companies
CSR reporting in the prescribed format	17	100%
Outline of the CSR Policy	17	100%
Projects and programs	17	100%
Average net profit of the company for the last 3 financial years	17	100%
Prescribed CSR Expenditure	17	100%
Actual CSR spent	17	100%
Amount unspent, if any	7	100%
Reasons for not spending	7	100%
Sector of CSR spend	17	100%
Location of CSR spend	17	100%
Mode of implementation	17	100%
Responsibility statement	17	100%

Source: Compiled from Secondary Sources

Table 9: showing CSR spending by the companies

Name of the company	CSR spent percentage	Ranking of the Companies
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Apollo Tyres	2	10
Aspin wall Co	2.01	7
AVT Naturals Limited	1.61	11
Cochin Shipyard Limited	.05	17
Federal Bank	1.34	12
Geojit PNB Paribas	2.02	6
Indi trade Capital Limited	.94	15
Kitex Garments Limited	4.56	1
KSE Limited	2.00	9
Manappuram Finance	2.59	3
Muthoot Capital Services Limited	.99	14
Muthoot Finance	1.27	13
Nitta Gelatin	2.20	4
PTL Enterprises Limited	4.38	2
Rubfila International Limited	2.16	5
South Indian Bank	.71	16
V Guard Industries Limited	2.00	8

Source: Compiled from secondary data

Table 10: showing the comparison of CSR spent to Average net profit

CSR Spent to Average Net profit Percent				Total
Less than 1percent	1 - 2 percent	2-3 percent	More than 3 percent	
4	3	8	2	17
23.5%	17.6%	47.1%	11.8%	100.0%

Source: Compiled from secondary data

Table 11: Showing Actual CSR Spend to Prescribed CSR

Compliance Meter	No: of Companies	%
More than Prescribed CSR	8	42
Exactly as prescribed	2	11
66% to 99% of the prescribed	3	16
33% to 66% of the prescribed	3	16
Less than 33% of the prescribed	1	4
Not spend	4	11
Total	21	100

Source: Compiled from secondary data

Table 12: Showing the reason for not incurring CSR expenditure

reason for not spending		Total
exploring new area of intervention with more sustainability	insufficient funds	
7	0	7
100.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Source: Compiled from secondary data

Table 13: Showing the reasons for unspent amount

Name	Reasons for unspent amount
AVT	The company is in a process to identify projects which can be supported in ongoing basis
Federal Bank	To commit in projects that have long term sustainability
Inditrade Capital Limited	The company is looking for other avenues for making such contributions towards CSR activities for the betterment of the society
Manappuram Finance	Implementation of certain projects got extended
Muthoot Capital Services Limited	The projects will be paid only if it is achieving what is intended, otherwise it will be carry forwarded
Muthoot Finance	Focussed on creating sustainable and long term CSR model
South Indian Bank	In certain projects, the outlay is spread over a period and intends to continually increase the impact of CSR activities

Source: Compiled from secondary data

Table 14: Showing the area of CSR spent

CSR Area/Projects	Contributory Companies	Rank
Education	17	1
Health care	16	2
Environment	7	5.5
Water Supply	4	9
Social empowerment	15	3
Sports and culture	9	4
Philanthropy and contribution to government funds	5	7.5
Rural infrastructure	7	5.5
Sanitation	5	7.5
Poverty alleviation	3	10
Community development	2	11

Source: Compiled from secondary data
