3872. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trade war makes India a haven for aluminium scrap dumping;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether it is also a fact that the aluminium scrap import has grown 18.8 per cent in the January-March, 2019 quarter compared with the same quarter of the previous year; and
(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a): Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) has not received any application from the domestic industry/producers for imposition of anti-dumping duty on aluminium scrap.

(b): Does not arise.

(c): Import of aluminium scrap has grown by 18.67% (in terms of quantity) in January – March, 2019 quarter compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

(d): The details are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITCHS</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>January - March, 2019</th>
<th>January - March, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity (TON)</td>
<td>Value (Mill. US $)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76020010</td>
<td>ALUMINIUM SCRAP COVERD BY ISRI CODE TABLETTABLOID,TAABOO,TAINT/TABOR,TAKE, TALAP, TALCRED,TALDACK,TALDON,TA</td>
<td>334725.35</td>
<td>533.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76020090</td>
<td>OTHER ALUMINIUM WASTE AND SCRAP</td>
<td>94.19</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>334819.54</strong></td>
<td><strong>534.12</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***
3873. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) in what manner Government intends to increase exports when global trade is decreasing due to headwinds in the global economy;
(b) whether India is able to capitalise on the US-China trade stand off; and
(c) in what manner Government plans to bridge the trade deficit with China?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) Government has taken following initiatives for increasing exports:

i. Steps have been taken for increasing export credit at competitive prices. Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit was introduced with effect from 1.4.2015 providing interest equalisation at 3% for labour intensive / MSME sectors. The rate was increased to 5% for MSME sectors with effect from 2.11.2018 and merchant exporters were covered under the scheme with effect from 2.1.2019.

ii. A new scheme called “Transport and Marketing Assistance” (TMA) scheme has been launched for mitigating disadvantage of higher cost of transportation for export of specified agriculture products.

iii. A comprehensive “Agriculture Export Policy” was launched on 6th December, 2018 with an aim to double farmers’ income by 2022 and provide an impetus to agricultural exports.

iv. Various measures for improving ease of doing business were taken. India’s rank in World Bank ‘Ease of doing business’ ranking improved from 142 in 2014 to 77 in 2018 with the rank in ‘trading across borders’ moving up from 122 to 80.

v. A new Logistics Division was created in the Department of Commerce to coordinate integrated development of the logistics sector. India’s rank in World Bank’s Logistics Performance Index moved up from 54 in 2014 to 44 in 2018.

vi. A new scheme called Scheme for Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) covering export of garments and made-ups was notified on 7.3.2019 providing refund of duties/taxes at higher rates.
vii. A new scheme called “Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)” was launched with effect from 1st April 2017 to address the export infrastructure gaps in the country.

(b) Government has analysed the tariff lines of trade between US and China for items where import duty increase has been officially announced by each country against the other. Certain tariff lines have been shortlisted where potential of exports are there to US and China as the market already exists. Concerned Government Departments and Export Promotion Councils have been sensitized to explore the possibility of boosting exports in these tariff lines.

(c) Government of India has been taking continuous and sustained steps to bridge the trade deficit by lowering trade barriers for Indian exports to China. During the 11th session of India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations (JEG), the two countries agreed to increase bilateral trade in a more balanced and sustainable manner. In this regard various meetings have been held at the official level with Chinese counterparts as a part of our ongoing efforts, to obtain market access for various Indian agricultural, dairy, and pharmaceutical products etc. in light of the potential of these products in the Chinese market. Various protocols have been signed to facilitate export of Indian rice, rapeseed meal, tobacco and fishmeal / fish oil, chilli meal, from India to China. A workshop was jointly conducted by National Medical Products Administration China, and Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation India recently with the objective to train Indian Pharma exporters.

The Government of India has also taken various measures to extend support to exporters by facilitating Buyers Seller meets between potential Chinese importers and Indian exporters to increase exports of sugar, oil meals, Indian rice, grapes etc. In addition, Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China, to showcase Indian products.

**********
PENALTY LEVIED ON TOBACCO GROWERS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

3874. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of tobacco growing farmers from Andhra Pradesh has met the Minister and requested him to protect the tobacco-growing farmers in the State of Andhra Pradesh by reducing the penalty levied on them and sanctioning compensation to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any decision on their request, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a & b) Yes Sir. A delegation of tobacco farmers from Andhra Pradesh met the Minister for Commerce & Industry and highlighted the issues regarding penalty on sale of excess Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco and compensation for tobacco barns.

(c) For every crop cycle in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, notification permitting sale of excess production of FCV tobacco is being issued from time to time so as to restrict/regulate excess and unauthorized production of FCV tobacco produced by registered/unregistered growers.

*****
3875. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of agricultural products which perish every year due to insufficient cold storage facilities; and
(b) whether there is any promotional policy of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to export such fruits and vegetables to save farmers from losses, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) Yes, Sir. A study commissioned by Ministry of Food Processing Industries and carried out by Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering & Technology (CIPHET), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), published in 2015, estimated that quantum of quantitative harvest and post-harvest losses were in the range of 6.70% to 15.88% (fruits) and 4.58% to 12.44% (vegetables). As per a study on All India Cold-chain Infrastructure Capacity (AICIC-2015) conducted by NABARD Consultancy Service (NABCONS), it was reported that by 2014, there was cold storage capacity of 32 million tons in the country against an approximate requirement of 35 million tons. As per the latest available information received from States, there are 8038 cold storages with capacity of 36.77 million MT in the country.

(b) The promotion of exports of fruits and vegetables is a continuous process. For overall promotion of agricultural exports, including that of fruits and vegetables, the Government has introduced a comprehensive Agriculture Export Policy. The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce, has the mandate to promote exports of fruits and vegetables. APEDA provides assistance to the exporters of fruits under various component of its scheme “Agriculture & Processed Food Export promotion Scheme of APEDA” viz. Infrastructure Development, Quality Development and Market Development. In addition, incentives are available on export of various fruits and vegetables under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). Assistance is also provided to exporters/state governments under various other schemes of Department of Commerce viz. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Transport & Marketing Assistance (TMA) Scheme, Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme etc.

**********
WITHDRAWAL OF GSP AND ITS IMPACT

3877. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that GSP was extended to India by USA, negotiations for which were due in March, 2019 and in view of general elections, USA had extended the date for negotiations, after which USA withdrew GSP benefits on 1 June, 2019;
(b) whether there has been a serious lapse on part of Government by delaying the negotiations/dialogue in spite of the said extension;
(c) if so, its impact on the export of the industries benefitting from GSP and the details thereof; and
(d) whether the Central Government plans to renegotiate the same and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a to d): On 4th March, 2019 USA announced that it intends to terminate India’s designation as beneficiary developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) on the ground that India failed to provide equitable and reasonable access to its markets, even after several rounds of discussions in which India offered a resolution on significant US requests in an effort to find a mutually agreeable outcome. By statute, these changes take effect after a due process including the notifications to Congress and is enacted by a Presidential proclamation. The final Presidential proclamation dated 31st May, 2019 came into effect from 5th June, 2019.

India exported goods valued at $6.3 billion (as per USITC figures) to the US under the GSP programme during the calendar year 2018, which was 12.1% of India's total exports to the US in that year. The impact of this termination will vary across products, depending on the individual concessions constituting the moderate average level of concession of 3.8% of the value of India’s exports to the US availing GSP benefits, and other factors specific to each product.

Trade related issues are a part of any ongoing economic relationship, and will continue to be discussed and addressed as a part of the regular bilateral trade engagement between India and the US.

****
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3878 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 26th JULY, 2019

EXPORT OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

3878(H). SHRI R. K. SINHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a policy or framework to enhance/double the export of organic agricultural products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) & (b) The promotion of exports of organic products is a continuous process. The newly introduced Agriculture Export Policy provides an assurance that no restrictions will be placed on export of organic products. Ministry of Commerce & Industry has implemented the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) since 2001. All organic products meant for exports have to be certified compulsorily under NPOP.

NPOP is an institutional framework for accreditation of certification bodies as well as certification of organic products. NPOP also prescribes standards for organic products. NPOP has been recognised by EU, Switzerland and USDA.

The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of Department of Commerce, has been mandated with the implementation of NPOP and export promotion of organic products. APEDA also provides assistance to the exporters of organic products under various components of its export promotion scheme.

**********
TRADE TUSSLES FOR INDIA IN WTO

3879. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the potential of trade tussles for India seems to be growing in WTO with US claiming that India had under-reported the massive support it offered to wheat and paddy farmers and its dole-outs far exceeding the permissible limits;
(b) whether countries like Brazil, Australia and Guatemala have initiated disputes against India’s sugarcane subsidies;
(c) whether European Union wants to know, through WTO, how India plans to double farmers’ income and allocate spending of `25 lakh crore on agriculture and rural development; and
(d) whether 25-26 countries have submitted questions to WTO on various farm policies adopted by India?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) The United States submitted a communication under Article 18.7 of the World Trade Organization’s (WTO) Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) claiming that India has under-reported the domestic support it offered to wheat and paddy farmers. In the meeting of the WTO Committee on Agriculture held in June 2018, India refuted the claims made by the United States and made it clear that the methodology used by India is consistent with the obligations under AoA.

(b) Yes, Sir. Brazil, Australia and Guatemala have initiated disputes against India’s sugarcane subsidies.

(c) Yes, Sir. In a recent meeting of the WTO Committee on Agriculture held in June 2019, the European Union sought information on India’s plans to double farmers’ income and allocation of spending of Rs.25 lakh crore on agriculture and rural development.
(d) The WTO’s Committee on Agriculture meets three/four times every year to review Members’ agricultural policies. During a recent meeting of the WTO Committee on Agriculture held in June 2019, nine WTO Members submitted 49 questions on various agricultural policies of India.

****
3880. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the escalating ‘Trade War’ between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China;
(b) whether Government is aware of the trend of Multi National Corporations exiting China in search of alternative countries amidst unfavourable trade agreement with US;
(c) if so, the details of India's comparative position vis-a-vis China with respect to stability, infrastructure, manpower, learning, discipline and labour laws; and
(d) the details of steps and actions taken by Government to facilitate capture of potential foreign investment?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d): Some media reports, scholarly articles and business climate surveys have indicated that some companies are shifting or planning to shift their production capacity from China due to various reasons, including import duty increase on tariff lines of trade officially announced by US & China against each other.

The Government is actively working on a strategy to facilitate investment in our Country. India’s attractiveness as a destination for manufacturing has improved over the past few years with ease of doing business, policy focus such as Make in India initiative, and other industry specific policies. It has identified the different categories of companies with regard to their position and their future strategies, especially compatibility of their manufacturing requirements with those that can be offered by India. These companies are broadly into sectors viz., Electronics, Electric Vehicles, Battery manufacturers, Paper, Leather, Footwear, Construction Machinery and Machine Tools, Steel, Consumer Goods and Auto and Auto Component Manufacturers.

*****
IMPACT OF WITHDRAWAL OF GSP ON LABOUR INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES

3881. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India’s preferential trade status under ‘Generalised System of Preferences’ programme has been terminated by the United States of America;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the impact of the same will be most significant in labour intensive industries like leather, jewellery, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, agriculture and engineering; and

(c) if so, the details of the unfavourable negotiations and the details of steps taken to address subsequent loss of employment and rural revenue generation thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) Yes, sir.

(b)&(c): India exported goods worth of $ 6.3 billion (as per USTR data) to U.S under the GSP programme during the calendar year 2018, which was 12.1% of India’s total exports to U.S in the year. The total duty concessions accruing on account of GSP were $ 240 million in 2018, which was about 3.8% of India’s exports to the US in 2018 availing GSP benefits. The impact will vary across products, depending on the individual product level concessions constituting the average duty concession of 3.8 % on India’s exports to US in 2018 availing GSP benefits, and other factors specific to each product.

Trade related issues are a part of any ongoing economic relationship, and will continue to be discussed and addressed as a part of the regular bilateral trade engagement between India and the US.

****
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS BY PSUs UNDER CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

3883. SHRI HARSHvardhan Singh Dungarpur

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the purview of the Ministry have been allocating funds for taking up projects under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the total funds allocated and projects undertaken by these companies under this head during the last three years and the current year along with their present status thereof, company and State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has laid down any specific norms regarding the utilisation of funds under the CSR, particularly in tribal areas and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The details of total CSR funds allocated and projects undertaken during the last three years and current year is enclosed at Annexure-I.

(c) No specific norms have been laid down by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) for utilization of CSR funds in tribal areas. However, DPE vide OM dated 10.12.2018 has advised CPSEs to identify a common theme for each year to undertake CSR and incur around 60% of the annual CSR expenditure on such thematic programme with preference to aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog.

****
## Annexure-1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MMTC (Rs. In Lakhs)</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>81.41</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Contribution to the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), Environment and Swachh Bharat, Drinking Water, Sanitation, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, Skill Development, Promotion of Sports, Social Welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>125.9</td>
<td>Odisha, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Odisha</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Drinking Water, Skill Development, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, Health Care, Education, Social Welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing access to reusable sanitary napkins to 500 adolescent girls from Govt. school and assessing the change in menstrual hygiene practices with its use in Delhi is in progress for the year 2017-18.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>125.4</td>
<td>Odisha, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Delhi</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Drinking Water, Skill Development, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, Social Welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of labour rooms at REGEDA, UTKELA and RISIDA public health centres Aspirational Districts of Odisha, Distribution of hand held KAPAS plucker machines to farmers in Andhra Pradesh and Skill Development programme in Jharkhand is in Progress for the year 2018-19.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>NOT YET ALLOCATED</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STC (Rs. In Lakhs)</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>7.36</td>
<td>Delhi/NCR,</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>To conserve Heritage of Importance, Environment and Swachh Bharat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>13.71</td>
<td>All States/UT, Delhi/NCR</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Skill Development, Environment and Swachh Bharat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>Allocated 0.75 lakh for Disaster prone/affected community however amount was not utilized as need did not arise for the proposed activity. It is to mention that contribution to Prime Minister National Relief Fund or Chief Minister Flood Relief Fund is not considered as CSR expenditure. Therefore, Disaster Preparedness or Relief Work through direct implementation or implementing agency will consider as CSR expenditure.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The company had posted average net loss after the Financial Year 2014-15, hence it was not mandated to allocate CSR fund for new CSR activities. However, the then ongoing projects were continued even after 2014-15 base on the ‘carry forward budget’ of previous years.
### PEC (Rs. In Lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>24.41</td>
<td>Delhi, Rajasthan and Haryana</td>
<td>completed</td>
<td>Skill Development, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Promotion of Health Care, Promotion of Education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In view of the losses, no funds were allocated towards CSR for FY 2016-17. However, the carried forward funds of previous FY were utilised. Further, due to losses no funds were allocated towards CSR during the year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20.

### ITPO (Rs. In Lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>292.00</td>
<td>Karnataka, Delhi, Odisha, Pan India</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Environment and Swachh Bharat, Skill Development, Social Welfare, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, Promotion of Health Care</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distribution of Charkhas to Khadi and Village Industries Commission in Karnataka and Ambulance to Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre Society in Delhi is in progress for the year 2016-17.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>332.00</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttrakhand, Jharkhand, Delhi, Maharashtra, Odisha, Pan India</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Skill Development, Social Welfare, Promotion of Health care, Gender Equality, Environment and Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Training in Geriatric Care to single women by Friends of Himalaya in Uttrakhand, Group based income generation for poor rural women in Jharkhand, Underprivileged of Bikaner Region, Rajasthan, Aid to Students of Govt. School Uttrakhand Promotion of Health Care in Odisha, Skill Development for Underprivileged category in Delhi, Distribution of milk to school children in Delhi are in progress for the year 2017-18.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>437.00</td>
<td>Pan India, Bihar, Delhi Odisha Andhra Pradesh, Haryana</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Skill Development, Social Welfare, Promotion of Health care, Gender Equality, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Andh Vidyalaya, Institution for Blind in Delhi, Education for Tribal Students in Odisha, Education for health and education for Tribal in Andhra Pradesh, For destitute women and their children by Society for Participatory Integrated Development (spid) IN Delhi, Tree Plantation by Green Society of India (GSI) and project for needy elderly citizens by the Earth Saviours Foundation (TESF) in Haryana are in progress.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>312 (tentative)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
### KTPO (Rs. In Lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Skill Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Promotion of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>In progress</td>
<td>Environment and Swachh Bharat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>Not yet allocated</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### TNTPO (Rs. In Lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>48.06</td>
<td>Pan India</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Environment and Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>50.77</td>
<td>Pan India</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Environment and Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>56.37</td>
<td>Pan India, Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Environment and Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>Not yet allocated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Amount of CSR Spent</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Present Status</td>
<td>Main Sector/ Development Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>542.46</td>
<td>Maharashtra, Pan India, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Assam &amp; Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Drinking water, Promotion of Education, Promotion of Health Care, Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Social Welfare, Skill Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scholarship to underprivileged students, Community Study Centres in Maharashtra, Promotion of Health Care in Karnataka, Promotion of Healthcare, Education, Skill Development in Assam &amp; Arunachal Pradesh are in progress for the year 2016-17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>1108.00</td>
<td>Maharashtra, Chhatisgarh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Assam &amp; Arunachal Pradesh, New Delhi, Tamil Nadu, North East, Uttar Pradesh, Gujrat, PAN India</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Drinking water, Promotion of Education, Promotion of Health Care, Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Social Welfare, Skill Development, Contribution to Armed forces Flag Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scholarship to underprivileged students, Community Study Centers, Providing CCTV cameras, Skill Development, Environment in Maharashtra, Promotion of Health Care, Education in Assam &amp; Arunachal Pradesh, Promotion of Health Care, Education in Odisha, Promotion of Health Care in Uttar Pradesh are in progress for the year 2017-18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>685.47</td>
<td>Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, North East, Uttar Pradesh, Gujrat, PAN India, Silvassa, Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli, Kerala</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Drinking water, Promotion of Education, Promotion of Health Care, Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Social Welfare, Skill Development, Contribution to Armed forces Flag Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Promotion of Education, Health Care, Skill Development, Sanitation in Maharashtra, Promotion of Education in Madhya Pradesh, Promotion of Education, Promotion of Health Care in Delhi, Promotion of Skill Development of farmers in Uttar Pradesh, Skill Development in Rajasthan are in progress for the year 2018-19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>Rs 700 lakh allotted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs 700 lakh has been allotted out of which Rs. 300 lakh has been provided for the development of Rajgarh district in Madhya Pradesh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: As per DPE guidelines on CSR & Sustainability for CPSEs, CPSEs contribute at least 2% of the average net profit of the three immediate preceding financial years in pursuance of their CSR activities as stipulated in the Section 135(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. As such, PEC Ltd and STC Ltd. have not allocated any funds under CSR for the financial year 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 as their average net profit was negative. Similarly, STCL Limited is suffering losses since 2009-10 and is presently under process of winding up, hence, no allocation has been made for CSR activities. 

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