



ANNEXURE – 2

ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES

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:

The Company has framed a CSR Policy in compliance with the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the same is placed on the website of the Company and the web link for the same is as under:

CSR Policy	https://www.gujaratgas.com/resources/downloads/corporate-social-responsibility-policy-wef-1st-june-2021.pdf
CSR projects approved by the board	https://www.gujaratgas.com/projects-report-on-csr-activities/

The thrust areas outlined in the company's CSR policy are Community development, promoting education, creating awareness for conservation of energy, environment sustainability, healthcare etc.

The Board of Directors on the recommendation of CSR Committee has approved the CSR contribution of providing financial and other assistance for specific activities/projects to various Trusts/Implementing Partners and some amount was spent directly.

2. Composition of CSR Committee:

Sr.No.	Name of Director	Designation/Nature of Directorship	No of meeting of CSR Committee held during the year	No. of meeting of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Mr. Balwant Singh, IAS (Retd.)	Chairman	4	4
2	Smt. Mona Khandhar, IAS	Member	NA	NA
3	Smt. Mamta Verma, IAS	Member	NA	NA
4	Shri Bhadresh Mehta	Member	4	4
5	Shri Milind Torawane, IAS	Member	3	3

Any two Directors shall form the Quorum of the Committee.

3. Provide web-link where Composition of CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the Board are disclosed on the website of the Company:

The Company has framed a CSR Policy in compliance with the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the same is placed on the website of the Company and the web link for the same is as under:

Composition of CSR Committee	https://www.gujaratgas.com/resources/downloads/composition-of-committees-of-bod-of-ggl.pdf
CSR Policy	https://www.gujaratgas.com/resources/downloads/corporate-social-responsibility-policy-wef-1st-june-2021.pdf
CSR projects approved by the board	https://www.gujaratgas.com/projects-report-on-csr-activities/

4. Provide the executive summary along with web-link(s) of Impact Assessment of CSR Projects carried out in pursuance of Sub-Rule (3) of Rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 if applicable –

Impact Assessment of three CSR projects was undertaken: 1) Dhavantri Covid Hospital 2) Supply and installation of PSA Oxygen plants at various Government Hospitals in Gujarat 3) Gas supply to crematoriums, executive summary is attached at Annexure-2-A. The weblink to access impact assessment report is <https://www.gujaratgas.com/projects-report-on-csr-activities/>

5. (a) Average Net Profit of the Company as per Section 135(5):

Average Net Profit of the Company for last three financial years: INR 1,551.64 Crores

(b) Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5): INR 31,03,27,555/-

(c) Surplus arising out of the CSR Projects or Programs or Activities of the previous financial years: NIL

(d) Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any: NIL

(e) Total CSR Obligation for the Financial Year [5b-5c-5d]: INR 31,03,27,555/-



6. (a) Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing and other than Ongoing Project):

INR.31,31,29,591/- (INR 11,95,35,000/- for ongoing projects and INR 19,35,94,591/- for other than ongoing projects)

(b) Amount Spent in Administrative Overhead: NIL

(c) Amount spent on Impact assessment, if applicable: NIL

(d) Total amount spent for the financial year [6a+6b+6c]: INR.31,31,29,591/-

(e) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount spent for the financial year (in Rs.)	Amount Unspent (in Rs.)				
	Total amount transferred to unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of Transfer	Name of fund	Amount	Date of Transfer
19,35,94,591/-	11,45,00,000/-	28 th April 2023	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	50,35,000/-	29 th April 2022			
	11,95,35,000/-				

(f) Excess amount for set off, if any:

Sr.No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs.)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	Rs.31,03,27,555/-
(ii)	Total amount spent for the financial year	Rs.31,31,29,591/-
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year[(ii)-(i)]	Rs. 28,02,036/-
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programs or activities of the previous financial year, if any	Nil
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	Rs. 28,02,036/-

7. Details of Unspent CSR Amount for the preceding three financial years:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sr.No.	Preceding Financial Year.	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under Section 135(6) (in Rs.)	Balance Amount in unspent CSR Account under Section 135(6) (in Rs.)	Amount spent in the Financial Year (in Rs.)	Amount transferred to Fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to Section 135(5), if any	Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding Financial year (in Rs.)	Deficit, if any
					Amount (in Rs.)	Date of transfer	
1	2019-2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2020-2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	2021- 2022	4,40,15,000/-	4,40,15,000/-	-	-	-	4,40,15,000/-
	TOTAL	4,40,15,000/-	4,40,15,000/-	-	-	-	4,40,15,000/-



8. Whether any capital assets have been created or captured or acquired through CSR amount spent in the financial year:

Yes ☐ No ☒If Yes, enter the number of Capital Assets created/ acquired

Furnish the details relating to such asset(s) so created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year:

Sr.No.	Short Particulars of the property to asset(s) [including complete address and location of the property]	Pin code of the property or assets	Date of Creation	Amount of CSR spent	Details of entity/ Authority/ beneficiary of the registered owner		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
	Not Applicable				CSR Registration Number, if any	Name	Registered Address

9. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two percent of the net profit as per section 135(5):

Not applicable as the company has transferred Rs. 11,95,35,000/- to unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6) for ongoing projects.

Milind Torawane, IAS (Managing Director)	Balwant Singh, IAS (Retd.) (Chairman, CSR Committee)
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Date: 2nd June, 2023

Place: Gandhinagar



ANNEXURE-2-A

Executive Summary–Dhanvantari Covid Hospital (DCH)–A GoG – DRDO–Gujarat University Initiative

The Dhanvantari COVID Care Hospital, started on 24th April 2021 was established with robust speed and was set up in record span of 10 days. It was located at the Gujarat University Convention and Exhibition Centre, Ahmedabad. It was set up by the Government of Gujarat in collaboration with the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO), through the Gujarat University Consultancy Foundation (GUCF). The Dhanvantari COVID Hospital (DCH) aimed to alleviate the additional stress on the healthcare infrastructure of the state due to the COVID –9 pandemic.

It was equipped with a capacity of more than 900 beds, had all necessary crucial medical infrastructure facilities including intensive and critical care for COVID patients. All beds were equipped with 100 percent oxygen supply and 150 of these beds were ICU beds with ventilators. More than 200 medical and paramedical staff including 50 doctors and Duty Medical Officers was deployed in the hospital. The hospital was linked with VS Hospital, Ahmedabad, as its base. The hospital functioned as a Referral Hospital, with no OPD, in order to provide efficient and dedicated critical care to the COVID patients.

Some of the key findings from the study include:

- Majority of the respondents who were treated at Dhanvantari hospital belonged to informal occupations, therefore it is evident that it provided services to the neediest.
- Out of total 50 patients surveyed, 45 i.e., 90 % patients were admitted from Ahmedabad city, which establishes that the decision to establish Dhanvantari Hospital in Ahmedabad was very much relevant.
- About 84% (42 nos.) patients interviewed faced no problem at point of admission in the hospital and said that the procedure was 'easy' for them. 12 % (6 nos.) of them felt that the procedure was 'not easy'.
- 72% (36 nos.) respondents were satisfied and mentioned that the basic facilities like food, sanitation etc. were good at the hospital.
- About 86% (43 nos.) patients did not face any shortage in oxygen supply.
- In case of medicines supply, 42 patients (84%) had no problem in procuring them on time. All other medical facilities were also supplied systematically according to 43 (86%) patients.
- 40 patients (80%) out of 50 were satisfied and happy to receive the medical services and treatment in respect to their ailments. 8 (16%) patients were not satisfied with the medical and treatment services.
- Crucial addition of highly trained medical manpower boosted the functioning of the hospital which was witnessing long queues of patients.
- 37 out of 50 patients were constantly connected with their family through their own mobile.
- 41 patients out of 50 mentioned that they would recommend this hospital in the future.

All together, setting up of an emergency facility like Dhanvantari has been a learning experience for all stakeholders. It has indeed helped hundreds of patients with free of cost on-time health services.

Executive Summary– Supply, Installation and Commissioning of PSA Oxygen Plants in Government Hospitals at various locations in Gujarat

During COVID-19 crisis, shortage of oxygen in the second wave brought out the need for improved management of oxygen generation and supply. In that context, Pressure Swing Adsorption (PSA) oxygen plants have emerged as a viable option and widely used as a primary source of medical oxygen across hospitals in India. Moreover, to limit the dependency on refilling oxygen cylinders and procuring liquid oxygen from vendors, the Government of India had recommended that PSA plants should be used as an alternative and sustainable source of oxygen.

In Gujarat, the government explored and identified Gujarat Gas Limited (GGL) as one of the agencies to address the scarcity of medical oxygen. GGL supported in setting up of 9 PSA oxygen plants at various districts (6 in Rajkot, 2 in Morbi and 1 in Aravalli) in the Gujarat Medical and Education Research Society (GMERS) operated Government Hospitals of Gujarat. The initiative was critical as it aimed to meet the increasing demand of oxygen and for future preparedness wherein GGL contributed Rs. 300 lakhs. GGL has supported to the project 'Supply, Installation and Commissioning of PSA Oxygen Plants in Government Hospitals at various locations in Gujarat' through the implementation partner Gujarat Corporate Social Responsibility Agency (GCSRA). The main outcomes of the intervention were as follows:



- Supplied, installed and commissioned nine PSA oxygen plants during COVID 19
- Provided oxygen for patients at bed level in each location
- Strengthened healthcare services of the GMERS managed Government hospitals of the State especially for Oxygen requirement
- Ensured that each of these hospitals has a captive oxygen generation facility

Gujarat Energy Research and Management Institute (GERMI) was awarded work order by GGL as an independent consultant for the Social Impact Assessment Study to understand the impact of 'Supply, Installation and Commissioning of PSA Plants for GMERS Operated Government Hospitals'. The study included; secondary research, preparation of research tools, training of GERMI field staff, pre-testing of research tools, data entry, analysis and development of report.

Some of the key findings from the study include:

- All together, the eight hospitals visited have 2390 beds. And out of this 2295 (96.02%) are connected with oxygen supply.
- As far as the cost is concerned, all of them agreed that the plant was installed free of cost after the hospital authorities had constructed the concrete platform through its civil works department as per the specification from the respective vendor.
- Apart from their original capacity, 5 Sub District Hospitals were able to manage and accommodate beds for COVID patients.
- When probed about the benefits of the PSA plant, only 4 Hospitals mentioned that it can be life-saving, 1 (one) agreed that it can be time saving and the other said it can be cost effective.
- At the same time, all the hospitals responded that the installation of PSA oxygen plants have incurred no expenses for them and all the expenses to set up the system has been borne by GGL.
- The study also has shown that in all the hospitals visited, the PSA plants were installed/or it became functional after the second wave subsided. However, the hospitals have the plants now in place, which are functional and could address any emergencies in the future.
- The hospital's technical staff has received training for the operations and maintenance of the PSA plant. About 40 people have received training on operation and maintenance – and as a part of this they perform basic works like switching the plant on/off or check the purity of oxygen. All of them responded that the 'Do's and Don'ts Guidelines' shared with them during the training has been helpful.
- 3 Sub District Hospitals have proper designated space for oxygen cylinders in their respective hospitals. They have centralised system in place. While others reported that they keep the oxygen cylinders in either open lobby, or in emergency ward or in female ward.

GGL has been in the forefront along with the government and other entities during the COVID battle when the nation witnessed unprecedented flow of COVID patients to hospitals. The timely support of GGL has helped the state to have social assets, which will always be at the service of people.

Executive Summary- Supply of Gas to the Crematoriums during 2021-2022.

COVID-19 has been a traumatizing experience for the humankind. It challenged us in all aspects of life, health, professions, services, commercial activities and so on. In response to the pandemic, the governments and healthcare systems have been forced to mobilize quickly, often with limited resources and in the face of rapidly changing circumstances. Medical supplies, including personal protective equipment (PPE), have been in short supply, making it difficult for healthcare workers to protect themselves and care for patients. The pandemic has also led to economic disruptions, with many businesses forced to close or reduce operations, resulting in job losses and financial difficulties for millions of people. Supply chains were disrupted, leading to shortages of essential goods and services, including food, medicine, and other basic necessities.

In the face of this crisis, Gujarat Gas Limited (GGL) through its' CSR initiative of 'Supply of gas to the crematoriums' in Gujarat, which was the need of the hour. Gas supply was done to 47 crematoriums by GGL, which has made an impact on many lives, especially during the most critical phase of the year 2021-2022. To understand the social impact of this intervention, GGL assigned a study to Gujarat Energy Research and Management Institute (GERMI), Gandhinagar. Some of the significant aspects, which have emerged from the study, indicate that the initiative has been positively impactful for the citizens. Especially it has been beneficial to the people in terms of 'finding an environment friendly option' of cremating their loved ones, when the existing services were not able to fulfil the rising demand of the time.



Over 14 crematoriums (30%) with Gas supply from GGL and 20 family members were interviewed using qualitative research tools. The analysis of data has helped in deriving at following research findings:

- 11 (78.57%) out of 14 crematoriums reported that the infrastructure was able to manage the load during the peak of COVID wave.
- All 14 caretakers of the crematoriums i.e. 100% confirmed that there was continuous and uninterrupted gas supply for cremation, which resulted in quick and easy cremation process.
- 13 out of 14 operators i.e. (92.85%) of gas kiln received training for operation and management of gas kiln through various agencies.
- All the crematorium caretakers knew that the gas supply is from GGL.
- Respondents (crematorium caretakers) have shared that 'use of gas for cremation has several advantages', such as; it takes less time in cremation, reduced chances of infection or spread, saves environment and creates less pollution. Additionally, there have been responses that 'use of gas' helps in saving electricity too.
- Out of 20 family members interviewed, 14 (70%) have said that 'using gas for cremation' was a better option especially in terms of 'saving environment'.
- Family members have shared that cremation through gas is preferred as it 'takes less time', 'environment friendly', 'less chances of infection spread', 'people have less time to attend funerals', 'wood is expensive' and 'gas is an environment friendly option for the new era'.
- The project has potential to change the belief system of community through providing cost effectiveness as well as environmental impact i.e. though prima facie it may seem during the present times that the cost of gas and wood used for cremation to be similar, but in long run if we consider the expected role of trees in nurturing life – then the cost of gas seems irrelevant.
- The most important impact the project have had is that it gave an opportunity for the family members to do the last ritual of their loved ones in an appropriate way without worrying about lack of facilities (general notion that was created among the population during Covid- 19).
- Though not directly related to the 'gas supply', the crematorium workers have faced 'social isolation' from family and neighbours – as about seven respondents (50%) have expressed facing isolation because of the nature of their work during the COVID times. Similarly, the caretakers have had no facilities or access to mental health aspects, therefore six respondents (caretakers) (42.85%) have said that they have been able to 'manage own stress' and seven (50%) have shared that they were unable to manage the stress but had no option.
- At the face of pandemic, common facilities were being provided by the government and used by people from all social strata – without any prejudice.

The project 'Supply of gas to the crematoriums' has indeed made an impact in the lives of many people. The study clearly highlights that it has served people and has aided the government at a critical phase of pandemic. The CSR initiative of GGL has further facilitated the crematoriums, which were working over-time with less or no additional options.