

Godrej Consumer Products Limited

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

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Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Godrej Consumer Products is a leading emerging markets company. As part of the over 125-year young Godrej Group, we are fortunate to have a proud legacy built on the strong values of trust, integrity, and respect for others. At the same time, we are growing fast and have exciting, ambitious aspirations. Today, our Group enjoys the patronage of 1.2 billion consumers globally, across different businesses. We rank among the largest Household Insecticide and Hair Care players in emerging markets. In Household Insecticides, we are the leader in India, the second largest player in Indonesia and are expanding our footprint in Africa. We are the leader in serving the Hair Care needs of women of African descent, the number one player in Hair Colour in India and Sub-Saharan Africa, and among the leading players in Latin America. We rank number two in Soaps in India and are the number one player in Air Fresheners and Wet Tissues in Indonesia. But for us, it is very important that besides our strong financial performance and innovative, much-loved products, we remain a good company. Approximately 23 per cent of the promoter holding in our Group is held in trusts that invest in the environment, health, and education. We are also bringing together our passion and purpose to make a difference through our 'Good & Green' approach to create a more inclusive and greener world. [Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

03/30/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

✓ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

✓ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

✓ 3 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

✓ 3 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

✓ 2 years

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

| Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements? |
|--|
| Select from: ✓ Yes |

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

🗹 No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

INE102D01028

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

🗹 No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

GODREJCP

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

🗹 No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

335800P4GUWLGZFK2D63

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

🗹 No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

🗹 No

[Add row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

✓ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

✓ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

36793

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

✓ Other, please specify :Numbers, and Eaches.

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

In the FMCG sector, including our business, the procurement of paper packaging is typically based on the number of items rather than their weight. All paper packaging materials, such as corrugated boxes, treated cartons, soap wrappers, and stiffeners, are procured in units. Each type of packaging is assigned a material code, and these material codes contain detailed specifications, including the size and GSM (grams per square meter) of the paper. Using these specifications, we calculate the maximum weight of the paper packaging that will be received at our facilities, and this information is used for reporting purposes.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Primary packaging

Secondary packaging

✓ Tertiary packaging

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

✓ 6-10%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

✓ 91-99%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

✓ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

At Godrej consumer Product, we have sourced paper packaging of 36,793 MT from 95 suppliers in FY23-24. Our reported quantity accounts for 100% of paper consumption, which includes material such as Soap stiffeners, Soap Wrappers, Corrugated boxes, printed cartons, leaflets, sticker & labels, and other paper-based products. We analyzed that over 80% (by quantity) of our paper consume is recycled and/or certified. We are currently in the process of establishing a robust mechanism to ensure the procurement of verified and certified FSC timber product from these vendors.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

✓ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

 \blacksquare Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

141510

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

✓ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

✓ Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)

✓ Crude palm oil (CPO)

✓ Palm kernel oil derivatives

Palm oil derivatives

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

✓ 21-30%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

✓ 51-60%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

✓ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Palm oil derivatives play a significant role in our soap production operations. We source Palm Fatty Acid Distillate (PFAD), which is derived by splitting palm oil at high temperatures and pressures, along with glycerin. Both PFAD and glycerin serve as essential raw materials in soap manufacturing. At GCPL, our product portfolio spans several categories, including personal wash, hair care, household insecticides, air care, and others. Palm oil derivatives are a critical input for the personal wash and hair care categories, which collectively contribute approximately 51% to our overall revenue. [Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

✓ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

✓ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

✓ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Value chain for all key commodities, raw materials and Packaging including palm oil, paper and plastic, have been completely mapped. We have fully mapped our tier one suppliers through our internal traceability system. This system also captures details about the nature of our suppliers, including whether they have their own mills and manufacturing facilities. Through this systematic approach, we ensure full visibility and traceability across our key supply chains, helping us manage risks and ensure compliance with sustainability standards. [Fixed row]

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(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

✓ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

✓ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

Recycling

✓ Waste to Energy

Incineration

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

✓ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

✓ Tier 2 suppliers

Palm oil

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

✓ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity [*Fixed row*]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

| (2.1.1) From (years) | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| 0 | | |

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our short-term strategy for climate-related opportunities and risks aligns with our business annual operational plans. Every year, we aim to achieve year-on-year improvements in our sustainability performance targets. In the reporting year, we have set specific targets for reducing energy consumption by 5%, GHG emissions by 5%, and water consumption by 9%, and maintain our renewable energy portfolio. We also conduct annual supplier assessments as part of our sustainable supply chain policy. We continue to be plastic neutral and have goals to reduce plastic intensity in our products, increase their recyclability. We also continue to be water positive.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The timeframe of 3 to 5 years is typically considered a medium-term perspective for risk assessment. We conduct our Double Materiality assessment every 3 years to identify and manage material risk to our business. List of GCPL's Risks and Opportunities Increased costs of raw materials: The company uses palm oil derivatives for soap making and agri-based products for manufacturing of mosquito repellent products and henna based hair colour. The adverse impact of climate change on agricultural productivity will reduce raw material availability, and thus increase the procurement costs of raw materials. Transitioning to lower emissions technology: In response to the Paris Agreement, India has set a target of achieving the status of carbon neutrality by 2070. GCPL needs to invest in various low-carbon technologies. Adopting cogeneration to replace LNG and secure our emissions reduction. Increase the use of renewable energy by 60% by 2025 Use of lower-emission sources of energy: Purchasing green power from third party PPAs and open access systems. Increasing renewables in GCPL's energy mix to 60% by 2025,

Long-term

| (2.1.1) | From (years) | |
|---------|--------------|--|
|---------|--------------|--|

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

🗹 No

(2.1.3) To (years)

7

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Pursuing long-term goals, we are dedicated to reaching our science-based target for decarbonization and becoming net-zero for both Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2035. We aim to advance in nature-based climate solutions and establish a net-zero strategy for nature and biodiversity within our organization. Furthermore, we are committed to expanding our portfolio of greener products, striving for 100% circularity, and transitioning to electric vehicles in our logistics operations. Investment in solar and biomass-based energy to reduce emissions and increase renewable energy portfolio. Investment in energy efficient improvement projects like heat pump replacement and chiller upgradation. Adopting cogeneration to replace LNG and secure our emissions reduction. Increase the use of renewable energy by 60% by 2025 Adopting nature base carbon capture technology. Reducing specific energy consumption by 50% by 2030 (in line with GCPL's EP100 commitment/baseline 2012). Replacing Liquified Natural Gas with biomass in a co-generation system. Reducing specific energy consumption by 50% by 2030 (in line with GCPL's EP100 commitment/baseline 2012).

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

| Process in diace | Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process |
|------------------|---|
| | Select from: ✓ Both dependencies and impacts |

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

| Process in place | Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process | Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process? |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Select from: ✓ Yes | Select from: Both risks and opportunities | Select from: ✓ Yes |

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply ✓ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ✓ Dependencies
- ✓ Impacts

🗹 Risks

✓ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

✓ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

🗹 Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

✓ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

✓ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

✓ Short-term

✓ Medium-term

✓ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

✓ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

Enterprise Risk Management

✓ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

✓ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

✓ Scenario analysis

☑ Desk-based research

✓ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

✓ External consultants

✓ Materiality assessment

✓ Internal company methods

| (2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered | |
|--|---|
| Acute physical | |
| ✓ Drought | |
| Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water) | |
| ✓ Heat waves | |
| | |
| (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered | |
| Select all that apply | |
| ✓ NGOs | ✓ Regulators |
| ✓ Customers | Other, please specify :Leadership Team, Distributors, Beneficiaries, Industry |
| Associates | |
| ✓ Employees | |
| ✓ Investors | |
| ✓ Suppliers | |
| (2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year? | |
| Select from: | |

🗹 No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Climate change is one of the material issues identified through the double materiality analysis exercise. This material topic is also a part of our ERM. Following the identification of key material topics through materiality assessment, our Board-level Risk Management Committee and Risk Management team oversee the risks and mitigation measures. Our risk identification and management processes are integrated with the business strategy. We identify risks through analytical techniques such as scenario analysis. Probability and impacts are assessed qualitatively and quantitatively, and action plans are developed for risk management. We have

established a comprehensive and structured approach to risk management. It involves a Board-level oversight to a dedicated Risk Management Committee and a cross-functional team within the business to routinely assess risks across the company. Through informal forums, discussions, and annual planning conferences, we regularly seek feedback from employees to improve the risk management practices. Description of process: A) Identifying Climate-related risks and opportunities: -We consolidated a repository of risks through site-level surveys, peer review and stakeholder consultation. The identified risks were then classified into Physical and Transitional risks, as defined by the TCFD Framework. Moreover, opportunities in transitioning to a low-carbon economy were also identified. Each risk/opportunity was scored using a 4-factor analysis by taking product of 'Likelihood', 'Impact', 'Vulnerability' and 'Speed of Onset'. B) Climate risk assessment process: - The Climate Risk Assessment process has been divided into the following stages: (1.) Physical risk identification a. Circulation of physical risk questionnaire b. Consolidation of physical risks and impacts c. Quantification and prioritization of risks (2.) Detailed Physical Risk Assessment a. Site-level risk identification b. Risk categorization - Acute (Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods, disruption in supply chain, and Damages to Building components (structural and non-structural components, energy systems, access infrastructure, security systems)) - Chronic (Unavailability of reliable source of water, Decreased efficiency of workforce, and energy consumption for HVAC needs) c. Risk Computation: -Likelihood -Impact -Vulnerability -Speed of onset d. Risk prioritization (3.) Detailed Transition Risk Assessment The process is divided into the following stages: 1. Risk identification 2. Risk characterization - Regulatory (Unavailability of land for future projects, increased recycling of C&D waste and enhanced emission-reporting obligations) -Market Risks (Suppliers unable to meet requirements that align with low-carbon transition and Increased operating cost after implementation of carbon price (or tax)) -Reputation Risk (Depreciation in asset value of buildings in climate disaster-prone regions) 3. Risk computation -Likelihood -Impact -Vulnerability -Speed of onset 4. Risk prioritization Integrating climate risk into enterprise risk management - Climate risk assessment for GCPL done through stakeholder consultation Priority climate-related risks for GCPL as risk drivers -GCPL's enterprise risk framework (risk registers) The risk strategy translates to action plans The risk strategy translates to action plans made at two levels • Business level: • Site/plant level

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

✓ Forests

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ✓ Dependencies
- ✓ Impacts
- ✓ Risks
- ✓ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

✓ Direct operations

✓ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

🗹 Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

✓ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

✓ Short-term

✓ Medium-term

✓ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

✓ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

✓ Internal company methods

Other

✓ Desk-based research

- ✓ External consultants
- ✓ Materiality assessment
- ✓ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

✓ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Investors
- ✓ Suppliers
- ☑ Other commodity users/producers at a local level

Select from:

🗹 No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

As a leader in the FMCG sector, we have a considerable dependence on forest commodities notably palm oil and timber. Deforestation impacting the availability and price of certified sustainable raw material, and disruptions to our supply chain due to extreme weather events represent a direct risk to our operations. We are committed to sourcing from suppliers who have the highest standards on palm and timber cultivation and have established no deforestation targets and policies.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

✓ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

✓ Dependencies

Impacts

✓ Risks

✓ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

✓ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

🗹 Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

✓ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

✓ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

✓ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

✓ EcoVadis

✓ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

- ✓ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- ✓ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

✓ Life Cycle Assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ✓ Drought
- ✓ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

- ✓ Groundwater depletion
- ✓ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies
- ✓ Water stress

Policy

- ✓ Changes to national legislation
- ✓ Increased pricing of water
- ✓ Limited or lack of river basin management
- ☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Technology

✓ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- ✓ Employees
- Investors
- ✓ Suppliers
- ✓ Regulators

Local communities

- ✓ Water utilities at a local level
- ✓ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

🗹 No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Water stress has also been identified as one of the material issues through the double materiality analysis exercise. This material topic is also a part of our ERM. Following the identification of key material topics through materiality assessment, our Board-level Risk Management Committee and Risk Management team oversee the risks and mitigation measures. Our risk identification and management processes are integrated with the business strategy. We identify risks through analytical techniques such as scenario analysis. Probability and impacts are assessed qualitatively and quantitatively, and action plans are developed for risk management. We have established a comprehensive and structured approach to risk management. It involves a Board-level oversight to a dedicated Risk Management Committee and a cross-functional team within the business to routinely assess risks across the company. Through informal forums, discussions, and annual planning conferences, we regularly seek feedback from employees to improve the risk management practices. Description of process: A) Identifying Climate-related risks and opportunities: - We consolidated a repository of risks through site-level surveys, peer review and stakeholder consultation. The identified risks were then classified into Physical and Transitional risks, as defined by the TCFD Framework. Moreover, opportunities in transitioning to a low-carbon economy were also identified. Each risk/opportunity was scored using a 4-factor analysis by taking product of 'Likelihood', 'Impact', 'Vulnerability' and 'Speed of Onset'. B) Climate risk assessment process: - The Climate Risk Assessment process has been divided into the following stages: (1.) Physical risk identification a. Circulation of physical risk questionnaire b. Consolidation of physical risks and impacts c. Quantification and prioritization of risks (2.) Detailed Physical Risk Assessment a. Site-level risk identification b. Risk categorization - Acute (Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods, disruption in supply chain, and Damages to Building components (structural and non-structural components, energy systems, access infrastructure, security systems)) - Chronic (Unavailability of reliable source of water, Decreased efficiency of workforce, and energy consumption for HVAC needs) c. Risk Computation: -Likelihood -Impact -Vulnerability -Speed of onset d. Risk prioritization (3.) Detailed Transition Risk Assessment The process is divided into the following stages: 1. Risk identification 2. Risk characterization - Regulatory

(Unavailability of land for future projects, increased recycling of C&D waste and enhanced emission-reporting obligations) -Market Risks (Suppliers unable to meet requirements that align with low-carbon transition and Increased operating cost after implementation of carbon price (or tax)) -Reputation Risk (Depreciation in asset value of buildings in climate disaster-prone regions) 3. Risk computation -Likelihood -Impact -Vulnerability -Speed of onset 4. Risk prioritization Integrating climate risk into enterprise risk management - Climate risk assessment for GCPL done through stakeholder consultation Priority climate-related risks for GCPL as risk drivers -GCPL's enterprise risk framework (risk registers) The risk strategy translates to action plans The risk strategy translates to action plans made at two levels • Business level: • Site/plant level

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Plastics

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

✓ Dependencies

✓ Impacts

🗹 Risks

✓ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

✓ Direct operations

✓ Upstream value chain

✓ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

✓ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

✓ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

✓ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

✓ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

✓ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

✓ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

✓ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

- Desk-based research
- External consultants
- ✓ Internal company methods
- ✓ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Increased levels of macro or microplastic leakage to air, soil, freshwater and/or marine bodies

Policy

✓ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☑ Availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content
- ✓ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

✓ Transition to reusable products

- ✓ Transition to recyclable plastic products
- ✓ Transition to increasing recycled content

Liability

✓ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ✓ Customers
- Employees
- ✓ Investors
- Regulators
- ✓ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

✓ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Stringent regulations on plastic waste management present significant risks for our operations, as it is a primary packaging material. To mitigate this, we have implemented an effective Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) mechanism, ensuring we collect and process 100% post-consumer plastic waste equivalent to our consumption, achieving plastic neutrality in compliance with EPR regulations. We have the highest levels of statutory compliance and ensure all regulations and law of the land are adhered to. We have an internal system called Legatrix that helps to monitor adherence to compliance and regulations. It enables management with a one stop view of the organisation's compliances and control mechanism through comprehensive compliance dashboards and provides necessary information at the operating level by creating a comprehensive matrix on laws and their management. Further, our Corporate Affairs, Legal, and Audit teams are in consistently communicating with key government departments and industry bodies to track new and emerging regulations. They routinely assess and analyse regulations to evaluate how these will impact business and mitigation for the same. The plastic recycling industry is also grappling with the new regulations and the increased demand for high-quality recycled plastic packaging. As brand owners we are actively exploring sustainable packaging alternatives and have set targets to reduce packaging intensity, increase the use of Post-Consumer Recycled (PCR) plastic, and ensure all plastic used is reusable, and recyclable. We recognize inefficient plastic waste management poses a number of environmental challenges. [Add row]

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

✓ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Through frameworks like TCFD and double materiality, we gauge climate and nature related risks, dependencies and impacts to our operations. We then integrate these material risks to our business ERM process. At GCPL, we have a comprehensive and structured approach to risk management. We have integrated the way we manage risk into the operating framework and reporting channels of our business. Starting with Board-level oversight to a dedicated Risk Committee, a crossfunctional team within the business, we routinely assess risks across the company. Our first line of defence are Risk Owners. Risk owners are appointed for material and emerging risks. Risk owners are at the frontline of our risk defence, and they are part of business operation teams. They assess, manage, evaluate, and monitor the risks and propose the risk mitigation plan. The implementation of the risk mitigation action plan is agreed upon by the ERMC and Board Committees, and any deviations are discussed with the Head of Function and Managing Director & CEO. Our second line of defence is the Executive Risk Management Committee (ERMC). The ERMC ensures that we follow a structured risk management process. This committee is entrusted with the crucial task of risk identification, assessment, and mitigation for our company across various domains, including strategic, material, operational, transitional, technological, and environmental domains. Our third line of defence is provided by the internal audit team that provides independent assurance on the risk management process. They assess based on risk significance and deep dives to examine controls, processes, and risk mitigation strategies that the business has adopted. Further, employees keep sharing their perception of potential risks via informal forums, discussions, and annual planning conferences. We are also looking at creating a platform for the employees to share their perception on potential risks. The annual business plan is a foundation for identifying and prioritising risks including climate and nature-related risks. Following prioritisation, a risk competency scan is conducted to determine existing management strategies that effectively address material and emerging risks to our business. This scanning process helps in pinpointing opportunities for enhancing risk mitigation. [Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water
- ☑ Other sensitive location, please specify :Areas impacted by high heat stress

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We have identified the priority locations by accessing the ENCORE tool under TNFD framework ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure). It provides Geospatial datasets on natural capital assets and drivers of environmental change, and qualitative impact/ dependency ratings that link ecosystem services to production processes.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

✓ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

ENCORE - Priority Locations_Areas impacted by Water Stress and High Heat Stress.docx [Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

✓ Qualitative

✓ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

✓ Other, please specify :Our businesses is particularly vulnerable to climate-related risks, such as supply chain disruptions, increased cost of upstream & downstream operations, and regulatory penalties. Our largest pool of consumers are in tropical countries such as India.

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

✓ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

√ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

✓ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Impact, Vulnerability and Speed of Onset.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We determine substantive effect on basis of Likelihood, Impact, Vulnerability and Speed of Onset. Likelihood means probability of occurrence of each scenario. Our risk quantifies the likelihood on a scale from 1 to 5, with 0 indicating no probability of occurrence and 5 representing a high likelihood. Other factors we consider are – A. Impact means the severity of the effect. B. Vulnerability means the current mechanism in place to manage the effects. C. Speed of Onset means how quickly the issue will disrupt current operations.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

✓ Qualitative

✓ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

✓ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

✓ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

✓ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Maturity and cost of innovation and technology

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We have realised and continue to optimise savings in operations costs by adopting green technology and renewable energy. We have year on year targets on energy and water efficiency, and have a plan to source a greater proportion of renewable energy which is already cheaper than fossil fuel energy in some of our main geographies. The cost of fossil fuel based energy is also likely to increase in the coming years. Hence, we believe that transitioning to greener technology is the biggest opportunity for reducing operational costs. [Add row] (2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

✓ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

We are compliant with all other regulatory and PCB norms We have achieved zero-liquid discharge for 100% of our facilities. Currently, the quality of discharge including biological and chemical parameters (pH, TSS, BOD, COD, Ammoniacal nitrogen, oil & grease etc.) that have the direct or indirect potential to negatively modify/contaminate water bodies and/or water ecosystems are monitored wrt to local water discharge standards. Average pollutant concentration discharged from the each of our facility is tracked on a monthly basis. [Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Water discharge may contain salts and non-radical inorganic elements. These are entirely removed through water treatment

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

Resource recovery

✓ Water recycling

- ☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- ✓ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

As all of our facilities are Zero Liquid Discharge, we are treating and reusing 100% of water through technologies like Effluent Treatment Plant, Multi Effect Evaporators and other Membrane treatments.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

✓ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Primary organics are from oils and grease used in maintenance. These are entirely removed through water treatment

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

✓ Resource recovery

✓ Water recycling

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We plan to set up advanced technology saponification plants that manufacture soap noodles which will reduce COD/BOD in our effluents stream. Additionally, as all of our facilities are Zero Liquid Discharge, we are treating and reusing 100% of water through technologies like Effluent Treatment Plant, Multi Effect Evaporators and other Membrane treatments. [Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

| | Environmental risks identified |
|----------------|--|
| Climate change | Select from: ✓ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain |
| Forests | Select from: ✓ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain |
| Water | Select from: ✓ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain |
| Plastics | Select from: ✓ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain |

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

✓ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Heat stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

🗹 India

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our TCFD assessment showed the 25% of our in facilities are in medium to high heat stress zone. This will lead to workforce productivity losses and hence will require increased investments in cooling technologies

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

✓ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

✓ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

✓ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

🗹 Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

• By 2030, the increase in cooling demand will result in higher electricity consumption costs. • With every 1C increase in temperature above 20C, electricity consumption for cooling increases by approximately 1-8%. We anticipate an increase in operating costs from increased spends on cooling electricity demand of about INR 25 crores per year

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

82000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

252000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

- Financial assessment •Projected mean temperature (anomaly) calculated across all the facilities through SSP-1 and SSP-5 • Percentage increase in electricity consumption: 0.88-6.24% • Summer electricity consumption: 1,32,32,579 kw Days with a heat index of more than 35C (anomaly): 146.6 days • Total number of days lost: 7.76 days. • Assuming 300 days of work. • Total number of workers: 1195 • Average blended rate of non-managerial workers for the fiscal year 2023-24: 680/day • Assuming 5% rate of inflation, inflated adjusted wage by 2030: 1,005/day.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Nature based solutions, restoration and conservation

✓ Implement nature-based solutions

40000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To reduce our overall energy consumption, we are planning to invest approximately INR 3 crores in renewable energy (Cogen Open access solar Rooftop PV) and an additional INR 1 crore in replacement with energy efficient capex equipment. This will reduce our specific energy by 12-15% and our energy costs by 50% in the medium term

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To reduce our overall energy consumption, we are planning to invest approximately INR 3 crores in renewable energy (Cogen Open access solar Rooftop PV) and an additional INR 1 crore in replacement with energy efficient capex equipment. This will reduce our specific energy by 12-15% and our energy costs by 50% in the medium term

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

✓ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

🗹 Palm oil

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

✓ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

✓ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

🗹 India

🗹 Indonesia

🗹 Malaysia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

GCPL uses palm oil derivatives mainly for soap making. We source palm oil derivatives by importing from countries like Indonesia and Malaysia and also by local vendors. Cultivation of palm oil is likely to be heavily impacted by changes in weather conditions which can causes disruption in our supply chain operations and increased cost of raw material. By 2030, extreme weather events can lower palm oil yield by 30%. According to our TCFD study, GCPL is exposed to commodity risks mainly due to imported palm oil derivatives. As a mitigation action, we enter into fixed price contracts with overseas suppliers in order to hedge price volatility. To further mitigate this risk, we are actively working to secure high-quality palm oil from various regions and geographies, thereby reducing our dependency on major palm oil markets.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

✓ Disruption in upstream value chain

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

✓ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

✓ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Impact on the crop yield of palm oil by 2030: 30% We assume that this will directly lead to an increase in palm oil sourcing cost by 30-50%

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

60000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

80000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Financial assessment • Impact on the crop yield of palm oil by 2030: 30% decrease

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

✓ Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

As per our TCFD assessment, the cost of supplier diversification in the medium term would cost GCPL a premium of approximately INR 1 crore per annum

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

By diversifying our supplier base for palm oil, we will reduce our dependencies on sourcing from Malaysia and Indonesia, where the climate risk to cultivation is highest, and look for alternate sources with lower climate impact.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

✓ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

🗹 India

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

One of our major facilities is located at high water stress area in central west India. Due to lower rainfall and increased industrial activities within the region, we could observe depletion in groundwater table. Around 65% of the water requirement of the facility is sourced from groundwater and 35% of the water from the municipality (surface water). Due to depletion of groundwater table, we notice an increase in TDS of groundwater. This results in higher treatment cost. Another challenge is capacity expansion. We are not able to expand production capacity of the facility due to potential water availability issues that may come in the future. There would be a revenue opportunity loss of up to INR 40 crore per year Considering our ambitious growth plans and increasing production, water scarcity would slow down production and force us to look at moving some portion of the production to new sites, which would entail a significant cost.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

250000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

40000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Financial assessment: • Rainfall Pattern: Baseline: 956 mm, BAU: 992 mm, and 1.5C: 972 mm • Water recharged through a large rainwater harvesting system: • Baseline (fiscal year 2021-22): 1950 Mega liters (ML), BAU scenario: 1,548 ML, and 1.5 DS Scenario: 1,510 ML • Inflation-adjusted cost of procurement from third-party water supplier in 2030: 1,91,66,036-2,09,39,923

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Nature based solutions, restoration and conservation

☑ Other nature-based solution, restoration and conservation, please specify :Rain water Harvesting and Watershed projects

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

150000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This is the planned budget for water stewardship projects around our water stressed locations over the next 5 years

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are taking necessary steps to minimize the potential risks from water stress. We are continuously reducing the water intensity of our production. In the reporting year, we reduced our specific water consumption by 30% from the base year of 2011 (our target is to have 40% reduction by 2025) lowering our need of fresh water consumption. We have incorporated rainwater harvesting system at all our major manufacturing facilities to improve groundwater table. We have initiated a water stewardship programme at our Malanpur facility in 2024 and will roll this out across our other water stressed facilities in the coming years.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

✓ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

✓ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

✓ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

🗹 India

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Plastic is used as a primary packaging material for majority of our products. Viable alternatives for packaging are still not present in the market at the volumes we require. Additionally, the vendor ecosystem for supply of PCR is still underdeveloped with a lack of availability both in quality as well as quantity. The new EPR regulations are proof of the tighter ecosystem of plastic management expected to get more stringent in the years to come. Brand owners are mandated to pay recyclers to collect an equivalent amount of plastic that they utilise in their sold products every year. This is a significant cost impact annually. In addition, there is a mandate that by 2027, 30% of all rigid plastics, 10% of flexibles and 5% of Multi Layer Plastics should be PCR (post consumer recycled), with the target increasing year on year till 2029. PCR is more expensive than virgin plastic so this creates an additional financial burden.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

✓ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

✓ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

By 2027, we will require approx 2,500 MT of PCR recyclate plastic to meet our regulatory requirements, which comes at a cost premium of 10% i.e. approx INR 10,000 per MT giving a total financial impact of INR 2.5 crore per annum

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Take action to switch to plastic which is recyclable in practice and at scale

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are implementing a Reduce, Recycle, Replace approach to packaging. We have successfully reduced our plastic packaging intensity by 22% since the fiscal year 2019-20. Increasing use of recyclable packaging - We aim to have 80% of our plastic packaging recyclable and we are currently at about 40%. We have mapped 16 products in our portfolio to achieve our target by switching to recyclable packaging material like aqueous coatings, paperboards and BOPP. Phasing out single-use plastic – From our offices and manufacturing plants we are phasing out single-use plastics. At our head office we have already phased out single-use plastics. All our garbage bags, stationery and office use items are recyclable r made from biodegradable materials. We are now working with our suppliers to ensure we phase out single-use raw material packaging that we use in our operations. Inclusion of recycled materials – We are testing and running trails to include PCR in our packaging. In our products such as Ezee liquid detergent bottle, Good knight LV bottles, HIT cap, we are testing to replace 10%-50% virgin plastic with PCR.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

✓ Risk5

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

🗹 Palm oil

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

🗹 India

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

There is an increased demand for products to be made from sustainable commodities, particularly no deforestation palm oil and derivatives for the FMCG sector. However, sustainable palm has challenges in terms of availability, high cost premium, price volatility and traceability. To mitigate this risk, we are working with our suppliers to ensure voluntary compliance at their end with global no deforestation frameworks and to increase traceability up to their plantations. We plan to source only from the suppliers who align with this commitment.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

✓ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Sustainable palm oil comes at a high price premium of up to 50% (for Palm Fatty Acid Distillate which is 100% sustainable and traceable) which will directly increase our raw material cost.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

✓ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

251100000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

418500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

GCPL currently sources approx. 100,000 MT of palm oil derivatives annually. The cost premium for certified palm oil ranges from 30-50 per MT. The financial impact is quantified on this basis.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

✓ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

41800000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Certification costs are approximately 3,000 per annum per location, and we currently source from 16 locations netting an annual cost of approximately 50,000

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We plan to work with our suppliers to ensure that their operations comply with zero deforestation standards and carry the necessary certifications. [Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric Select from: ✓ OPEX (3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

3500000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

350000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

🗹 Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Transitioning to lower emissions technology: In response to the Paris Agreement, we have increased focus on phasing out carbon intensive assets and embracing low carbon technologies. Our exponential increase in renewable energy has been largely due to investments in solar and biomass-based energy. 20% of our

renewable energy currently comes from biomass, and this number is expected to reach 50% with the commissioning of the cogeneration plant at Malanpur. The biomass supply chain is extremely unorganised with high price volatility of up to 25-35% within a year, and 300-400% increase based on location. This represents a significant transition risk in increasing our renewable energy portfolio. Our TCFD assessment also shows that our energy consumption for cooling will increase considerably in the next 5 years, representing a chronic physical energy risk which has been quantified using energy costs

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

11480000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

√ 91-99%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

11480000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

GCPL uses palm oil derivatives mainly for soap making. We source palm oil derivatives by importing from countries like Indonesia and Malaysia and also by local vendors. There is an increased demand for products to be made from sustainable commodities, particularly no deforestation palm oil and derivates for the FMCG sector. However, sustainable palm has challenges in terms of availability, high cost premium, price volatility and traceability. To completely move to sustainable palm oil represents a significant transition risk from an OPEX perspective Cultivation of palm oil is also likely to be heavily impacted by changes in weather conditions which can causes disruption in our supply chain operations and increased cost of raw material. By 2030, extreme weather events can lower palm oil yield by 30%. According to our TCFD study, GCPL is exposed to physical commodity risks mainly due to imported palm oil derivatives.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

✓ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

8500000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

✓ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

One of our major facilities is located at high water stress area in central west India. Due to lower rainfall and increased industrial activities within the region, we could observe depletion in groundwater table. Around 65% of the water requirement of the facility is sourced from groundwater and 35% of the water from the municipality (surface water). Due to depletion of groundwater table, we notice an increase in TDS of groundwater. This results in higher treatment cost. Another challenge is capacity expansion. We are not able to expand production capacity of the facility due to potential water availability issues that may come in the future. There would be a revenue opportunity loss of up to INR 40 crore per year, representing a significant physical risk. Considering our ambitious growth plans and increasing production, water scarcity would slow down production and force us to look at moving some portion of the production to new sites, which would entail a significant cost. [Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Bhutan

✓ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

(3.2.11) Please explain

One of our major facilities is located at high water stress area in central west India. Due to lower rainfall and increased industrial activities within the region, we could observe depletion in groundwater table. Around 65% of the water requirement of the facility is sourced from groundwater and 35% of the water from the municipality (surface water). Due to depletion of groundwater table, we notice an increase in TDS of groundwater. This results in higher treatment cost. Another challenge is capacity expansion. We are not able to expand production capacity of the facility due to potential water availability issues that may come in the future. There would be a revenue opportunity loss of 10% in a year. We have installed a rainwater harvesting system this has resulted in harvesting of approximately 17 lakh litres of water per annum.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

Indus

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

✓ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Total water consumption has reduced by 20% in the reporting year as compared to the previous reporting year at this facility. Various water conservation initiatives have been undertaken at this facility for example installation of sensor based water taps, using ETP treated water in toilet flushing etc.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

Cauvery River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

5

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

✓ 26-50%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

✓ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Production lines and subsequent water use is stable. Total water consumption has reduced by 8% in the reporting year as compared to the previous reporting year at this facility. Various water conservation initiatives like Rainwater harvesting system of 1 lakh liter capacity have been undertaken in this region. One of our facilities is located in a flood prone area had to be closed for few days 4 years ago during the floods. It could be a potential risk in future as well as we see extreme weather conditions due to climate change. However, the financial impact from this risk is seen as marginal because the revenue contribution from this facility is less than 5% and we have also diversified the production of the product across multiple facilities so that the revenue impact is minimal. [Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

| Water-related regulatory violations | Comment |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Select from: ✓ No | We are compliant to all water-related regulations. There is no Enforcement order, Fine, or Penalty imposed. |

[Fixed row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

| | Environmental opportunities identified |
|----------------|--|
| Climate change | Select from: ✓ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized |

| | Environmental opportunities identified |
|---------|--|
| Forests | Select from: ✓ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized |
| Water | Select from: ✓ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized |

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

✓ Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

✓ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

🗹 India

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

With the increasing cost of conventional energy, and the decreasing cost of renewables, the decision to switch to lower emission sources of energy has become much easier. At GCPL, we have increased our renewable energy throughput to 27% of our overall energy mix, mainly by switching to briquettes instead of furnace oil or diesel for majority of boilers. We have also invested in captive solar at our premises and are also purchasing green power from third party PPAs and open access systems. Our target is to increase RE in the mix up to 35% by 2025. Going forward, we are planning to increase our renewable energy uptake to 60% by 2030 by replacing 90% of liquified natural gas (LNG) with biomass in a co-generation system.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

✓ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Short-term

✓ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

✓ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Leveraging climate opportunities and investing in renewable energy can significantly enhance an organization's financial performance and cash flow through cost savings, new revenue streams, improved brand reputation, risk mitigation. 1. Cost Savings 2. New Revenue Streams 3. Government Incentives 4. Improved Brand Value and Reputation 5. Risk Mitigation 6. Long-term Resilience 7. Partnerships and Collaborations

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

36000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

540000000

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

660000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

96000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The savings per annum from the cogeneration plant expected to be INR 12 crores and from open access and roof top solar another INR 6 crores annually. We plant to add further capacity in medium term which will yield another 2 crores per annum.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

450000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This is derived from the planned investment in cogeneration, open access and roof top solar

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our strategies, to achieve one of our goal of increasing renewable energy, involve replacing fossil fuels with renewable biomass, purchasing renewable based electricity, etc. The voluntary agreements and thereby favourable conditions for solar investments in India offer competitive tariff. For example, we are purchasing solar based electricity for one of our factories at lower tariff than the grid tariff during the reporting period. We saved on operating cost during the reporting period. We have planned several projects a project to increase our renewable energy throughput such as purchasing green power from the grid, increasing our installed solar capacity and power purchased from open access, and installing a co-generation plant at our Malanpur unit which will substitute liquified natural gas (LNG) with biomass increasing the renewable energy usage up to 60% in coming years.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

✓ Opp2

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

🗹 Palm oil

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

☑ Reputational benefits resulting in increased demand for products/services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

✓ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

🗹 India

🗹 Indonesia

✓ Malaysia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

There is an increased demand for products to be made from sustainable commodities, particularly no deforestation palm oil and derivatives for the FMCG sector. This push is largely from investors as consumers in this sector are unlikely to pay a price premium for sustainably sourced products. However, from an investor perspective, switching to sustainable palm oil represents an opportunity to improve value chain resilience and improve the company's reputation which will have an indirect positive impact on consumers.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

✓ Increased access to capital

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

✓ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

✓ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

While it is difficult to accurately quantify the financial impact of this opportunity, the overall reputational impact for investors can be seen through ESG-focused financial indices like DJSI and MSCI, which send strong signals to investors and therefore directly impact share price.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

🗹 No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

335000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost premium for buying sustainable palm oil derivatives is between 30-50 per MT, so assuming an average premium of 40 per MT for GCPL's annual sourcing of 100,000 MT, we arrive at this figure.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We are working with our palm oil suppliers to bring down the cost premium and secure the quantities of sustainable palm required.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

✓ Орр3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

🗹 India

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

✓ Other, please specify :Chambal River

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Although we are 15 times water positive as an organisation and all of our facilities are zero liquid discharge (ZLD), we still face massive challenges due to increasing water stress in our operational areas. This is largely due to expansion of urban and industrial activities outside our operational boundary. Thus, we adopted a two pronged approach - one to increase water reuse within our facilities to reduce water withdrawal and two, we adopted a water stewardship approach involving multiple engaged stakeholders in the catchment areas of our operation. We have reduced our water intensity by 39% and our pilot water stewardship programme has been initiated in Malanpur in this year and we plan to extend this approach to all our manufacturing sites.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

 \blacksquare Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

✓ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

✓ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Improving the water health in our operational boundaries will allow us to increase production without any restrictions on water withdrawals, and avoid production losses due to droughts.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

4800000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

6400000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Malanpur's current expansion plan will see an increase in production from 50-100% from its current revenue of INR 3,200 cr. This is contingent on the success of the water stewardship programme.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This is the planned cost of the water stewardship programe over 3 years at Malanpur.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In FY 24 we initiated a water stress study in Malanpur, Madhya Pradesh to assess the ground water depletion and water quality in the region. In FY 25 we will pilot the recommendations from this study for a watershed management program in Malanpur. [Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

| (3.6.2.1) Financial metric |
|--|
| Select from: |
| ✓ CAPEX |
| (2 C 2 2) Amount of financial metric aligned with an automitica for this anti-annountal issue (whit converges as a lasted in |
| (3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in |
| 1.2) |
| 25704755 |
| (3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue |

Select from:

✓ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

This represents the CAPEX outlay on renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in the reporting year. 1. HAG 1 Unigas burner systems for Natural Gas Installation of Intelligent Next Gen APFC Relay 3. IE4 Energy Efficient Motor 4. Dehumidifier Sys Modification&Installation 4thline 5. BLDC Firing 2. FAN for Agarbatti line 6. 18 W LED Light for Admin Office 7. APFC panel IO Sense & lower size capacitor 8. APFC panel IO Sense & lower size capacitor 9. VFD 2HP, Allen Bradley with Wrapping M/c-Trf. BB 10. VFD-1 HP, 200V DELTA Make with Wrapping M/c-Trf BB 11. Rotary Lobe Pump FTLB300, 3X3 for 18KL Mixer 12. Energy Management System (EMS) 13. Air Compressor GA26 VSDFF-Trf M016 14. Vacuum Pump-Trf BB 15. RC fan and drier panel Insulatation work for petco 16. Induction motor IE3 for root Blower -Trf. BB 17. Energy monitoring system -MCCB 4pole 25amp Energy Monitoring System-2-core Cu cable for power 19. Energy Monitoring System-5dBi omni direction Anten 20. Energy Monitoring System-8 18. channel Analog Input Sc 21. Energy Monitoring System-CT Current Transformer 22. Energy Monitoring System-Desktop PC for SCADA soft 23. Energy Monitoring System-Erection and commissionin 24. Energy Monitoring System-Isolators (4-20mA) 9000U 25. Energy Monitoring System-Micro 820 with/2AI Energy Monitoring System-Oil Flow meter 3 inch pi 28. Energy Monitoring System-Multifunction Energy Mete 27. Energy Monitoring System-26. Pandent / Panel 29. Energy Monitoring System-Perforated Cable tray wit 30. Energy Monitoring System-PLC with 1 MB memory and 31. Energy Monitoring Systems -Pressure Transmitter 32. Energy Monitoring System-SMPS 220VAC/24VDC 5AMP 33. Energy Monitoring system-SS Foundation bo 34. Enerav Energy Monitoring System-Two Core twisted shield 36. Monitoring system-SS WELDING ROD 3.15 35. Energy Monitoring System-Two Core twisted Energy Monitoring System-Zigbee Wifi Modbus Adapto 38. LED lights agst conv.light-Dismant of old light 39. LED lights agst conv.lightcable 37. LED lights agst conv.light-Fabrication of light su 41. LED lights agst conv.light-Fixing of new LED light 42. LED lights agst conv.light-Dismant termina 3x2.5 40. LED lights agst conven.light-BY225P LED100S CW WB 44. LED lights agst conven.light-Flame proof junction 45. Installation of Gldg& termina 3x2.5 43. BLDC fans replacing existing fans, Exhaust fans capacity and qty. reduction and air leakage in pipeline and connector fittings need to be done to reduce power consumption as per energy assess

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

✓ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In the reporting year, we refreshed our sustainable palm oil strategy based on diversification and consolidation of suppliers. Going forward, we will ensure that 100% of our palm suppliers adhere to zero deforestation policies and will assess them periodically to ensure compliance

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

✓ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

53706995

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

✓ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

This represents the CAPEX outlay on water efficiency projects in the reporting year. 1. UV Treatment System for STP Treated Water 2. Rain Water Harvesting System 3. Drinking Water RO system 1000 LPH with Water Tank 4. Water Flowmeter 5. Water Pipeline Change at Admin Roof Area 6. Vaccum Pump 7.5 KW for 18KL Mixer VSD type Water Cooled Chiller 25TR-Krit-Line 1 15KW VSD FF Compressor 7. VFD 50 HP, Schneider(Soaps)-trf. frm BB Brine Chiller for Soap Line 8. Replacement of rusted Pumps(6 Roto 2 Centrifugal) 9. Water chiller line modification 10. Deep Fridge-Trf BB 11. Water Chiller 1 TR for Pakona-Krit Engg [Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

✓ Half-yearly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

- ✓ Executive directors or equivalent
- ✓ Non-executive directors or equivalent
- ✓ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

✓ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Our board diversity policy states our commitment to maintain a balance in our Board with reference to have a diverse mixture of skills, professional & industry backgrounds, geographical experience & expertise, gender, tenure, nationality, ethnicity, race, and diversity of thought. It also outlines our target is to have at least one woman director on the Board. And we aspire to ensure that no more than 50% of any one gender is represented on the Board.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

| | Board-level oversight of this environmental issue |
|----------------|---|
| Climate change | Select from: ✓ Yes |
| Forests | Select from: ✓ Yes |
| Water | Select from: ✓ Yes |
| Biodiversity | Select from: ✓ Yes |

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

✓ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

✓ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ✓ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ✓ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ✓ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- \blacksquare Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

• The Board level ESG committee spearheads GCPL's overall Sustainability ambition, strategy and long-term thinking. • Review progress against ESG goals across the Company. • Review key ESG risks for GCPL, set standards for monitoring, and sign off mitigation measures. • Frame key long-term ESG opportunities for GCPL and align Board of Directors as required. • Formulate and recommend to the Board of Directors, key ESG policies, as required. • Performing any other functions and activities related to these terms of reference as requested by the Board of Directors.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

✓ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

✓ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ✓ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ✓ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ✓ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

• The Board level ESG committee spearheads GCPL's overall Sustainability ambition, strategy and long-term thinking. • Review progress against ESG goals across the Company. • Review key ESG risks for GCPL, set standards for monitoring, and sign off mitigation measures. • Frame key long-term ESG opportunities for GCPL and align Board of Directors as required. • Formulate and recommend to the Board of Directors, key ESG policies, as required. • Performing any other functions and activities related to these terms of reference as requested by the Board of Directors.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

✓ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

✓ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ✓ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ✓ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

- ✓ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Z Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

• The Board level ESG committee spearheads GCPL's overall Sustainability ambition, strategy and long-term thinking. • Review progress against ESG goals across the Company. • Review key ESG risks for GCPL, set standards for monitoring, and sign off mitigation measures. • Frame key long-term ESG opportunities for GCPL and align Board of Directors as required. • Formulate and recommend to the Board of Directors, key ESG policies, as required. • Performing any other functions and activities related to these terms of reference as requested by the Board of Directors.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

✓ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ✓ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ✓ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ✓ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ${\ensuremath{\overline{\mathrm{v}}}}$ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- \blacksquare Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

• The Board level ESG committee spearheads GCPL's overall Sustainability ambition, strategy and long-term thinking. • Review progress against ESG goals across the Company. • Review key ESG risks for GCPL, set standards for monitoring, and sign off mitigation measures. • Frame key long-term ESG opportunities for GCPL and align Board of Directors as required. • Formulate and recommend to the Board of Directors, key ESG policies, as required. • Performing any other functions and activities related to these terms of reference as requested by the Board of Directors. [Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

✓ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

- ☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Z Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- \blacksquare Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :M.S. in Chemical Engineering from Stanford University

Experience

- ☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- \blacksquare Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- \blacksquare Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- \blacksquare Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :M.S. in Chemical Engineering from Stanford University.

Experience

- ☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ✓ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

✓ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Z Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

✓ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :M.S. in Chemical Engineering from Stanford University.

Experience

- ☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- \blacksquare Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

| | Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue |
|----------------|--|
| Climate change | Select from: ✓ Yes |
| Forests | Select from: ✓ Yes |
| Water | Select from: ✓ Yes |
| Biodiversity | Select from: ✓ Yes |

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

✓ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ✓ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

✓ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO plays a pivotal role in approving climate strategies and regularly reviewing ESG performance using key indicators on a quarterly basis. To enhance accountability and performance, the CEO reports to the Board level ESG committee twice a year to update progress on ESG targets.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

✓ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

Reports to the board directly

Select from:

✓ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO plays a pivotal role in approving climate strategies and regularly reviewing ESG performance using key indicators on a quarterly basis. To enhance accountability and performance, the CEO reports to the Board level ESG committee twice a year to update progress on ESG targets.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

✓ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

✓ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO plays a pivotal role in approving climate strategies and regularly reviewing ESG performance using key indicators on a quarterly basis. To enhance accountability and performance, the CEO reports to the Board level ESG committee twice a year to update progress on ESG targets.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

✓ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

✓ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO plays a pivotal role in approving climate strategies and regularly reviewing ESG performance using key indicators on a quarterly basis. To enhance accountability and performance, the CEO reports to the Board level ESG committee twice a year to update progress on ESG targets. [Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

✓ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

At GCPL, 15% of the executive compensation of all leaders depends on the achievement of their people & planet goals. These goals are set in line with the company's vision to foster an inspiring workplace and build an equitable and greener planet.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

At GCPL, 15% of the executive compensation of all leaders depends on the achievement of their people & planet goals. These goals are set in line with the company's vision to foster an inspiring workplace and build an equitable and greener planet.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

At GCPL, 15% of the executive compensation of all leaders depends on the achievement of their people & planet goals. These goals are set in line with the company's vision to foster an inspiring workplace and build an equitable and greener planet. [Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level ✓ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply ✓ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ✓ Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- ☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

✓ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation
- ☑ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

Emission reduction

- ☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- ✓ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- ✓ Improvements in water efficiency direct operations
- ✓ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

C-suite employees starting from the CEO have ESG goals integrated into their KPIs. The financial incentives component of salaries (Performance Linked Variable Remuneration or PLVR) is directly linked to the achievement of the KPIs.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

By incentivizing the management to achieve specific sustainability targets and transition goals, GCPL ensures that their goals are aligned with the company's overall targets. This alignment enables the company to work towards Net Zero emission and sustainability in an effective and efficient manner. Overall, incentives for achieving climate-related goals are essential in encouraging and ensuring the effective implementation of the climate transition plan.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

✓ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

✓ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

✓ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

C-suite employees starting from the CEO have ESG goals integrated into their KPIs. The financial incentives component of salaries (Performance Linked Variable Remuneration or PLVR) is directly linked to the achievement of the KPIs.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

By incentivizing the management to achieve specific sustainability targets and transition goals, GCPL ensures that their goals are aligned with the company's overall targets. This alignment enables the company to work towards net positive impact on nature and biodiversity. Overall, incentives for achieving nature-related goals are essential in encouraging and ensuring the effective implementation of our nature commitment.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

✓ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

✓ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

✓ Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

C-suite employees starting from the CEO have ESG goals integrated into their KPIs. The financial incentives component of salaries (Performance Linked Variable Remuneration or PLVR) is directly linked to the achievement of the KPIs.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

By incentivizing the management to achieve specific sustainability targets and transition goals, GCPL ensures that their goals are aligned with the company's overall targets. This alignment enables the company to work towards minimizing water related climate risks. Overall, incentives for achieving water-related goals are essential in encouraging and ensuring the effective implementation of our water stewardship programme. [Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

| Does your organization have any environmental policies? |
|---|
| Select from: ✓ Yes |

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

✓ Forests

✓ Water

✓ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

 \blacksquare Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

At Godrej Consumer Products Limited (GCPL), we value environmental resources and are embedding sustainability into processes and value chains across our businesses. We are committed to conserve energy, water and reduce hazardous & non-hazardous waste generation, protect nature and biodiversity, and take all possible steps to mitigate the risk of climate change through our policies such as:- - Integrated Environmental Management Policy - Waste Management Policy - Sustainable Procurement Policy - Nature Commitment - Human rights

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to Net Positive Gain
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

- ✓ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

- ☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ✓ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ✓ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

✓ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

GCPL Environemntal Policies.docx [Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

✓ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

✓ UN Global Compact

☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

United Nations Global Compact:- We signed up to the UN Global Compact in 2024 and committed to report our progress against the ten principles of the UN Global Compact. We are a TCFD supporter and use their framework and recommendations to assess and mitigate risks and opportunities arising from climate change. World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD):- We are a member of WBCSD (World Business Council of Sustainable Development). We are active participants of several WBCSD programmes, including Nature Based Solutions, Natural Climate Solutions, CFO network, among others. Our director on board, Nadir Godrej, is on the board of the WBCSD food and agriculture programme. Confederation of Indian Industry (India Plastics Pact):- We are one of the founding members of the India Plastic Pact that aims to promote a circular economy of plastics through public-private collaboration. We collaborating to find innovative ways to eliminate, reuse, or recycle the plastic packaging across the plastics value chain and collectively achieve the long-term target of plastic intensity reduction and increasing the use of post-consumer recycled plastics in our packaging. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI):- We continue our advocacy and thought-leadership at various platforms and forums organized by FICCI. We build awareness and drive to partnerships and collaborations that are critical to our

business and the environment including solid waste management, and nature & biodiversity conservation. These platforms help us deepen our relations with peers and drive progress on some of the biggest challenges we face. [Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

Ves, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UNGC commitment

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

GCPL CEO UNGC committment.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

We maintain a centralized database of all trade association memberships, detailing the purpose of each association, our representatives, membership fees, and the value derived from each membership. This allows us to track the effectiveness of our engagements and ensure alignment with our business strategic goals. We believe we need a rapid transition to a lower carbon energy system. Within our operations and our membership associations we are clear on our stance on climate change and are aligned with the Paris Agreement, Climate Science and Energy Efficiency. Our trade association memberships and public policy advocacy are aligned with limiting average global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius. We use this as basis for our periodic review of our trade associations' positions. We also conduct regular reviews of our memberships and associations to assess the value derived from each engagement. These reviews help us determine whether our memberships continue to align with our evolving business objectives. The senior leadership of our functions is responsible for managing trade association in trade associations and memberships. Our Internal Audit team rigorously monitors all activities related to association memberships to ensure compliance with legal requirements, ethical standards, and company policies. This ensures that our engagements uphold the highest standards of integrity and transparency. [Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

✓ Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

✓ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We are one of the founding members of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) India Plastic Pact. Our CEO is current Co-chair of the CII FMCG Committee and a past Co-chair of the CII National Committee of Food Processing. Confederation of Indian Industry (India Plastics Pact): Our aim is to promote a circular economy of plastics through public-private collaboration. We collaborate to find innovative ways to eliminate, reuse, or recycle the plastic packaging across the plastics value chain and collectively achieve the long-term target of plastic intensity reduction and increasing the use of post-consumer recycled plastics in our packaging.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

12857.14286

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Through our active participation in trade associations and advocacy efforts, we are committed to drive a positive change and contribute to a sustainable, net zero future. We welcome policies that incentivize carbon emissions reduction and support initiatives that align with our operational areas, fostering a more sustainable and resilient business ecosystem.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

✓ Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We continue our advocacy and thought-leadership at various platforms and forums organised by FICCI. We build awareness and drive to partnerships and collaborations that are critical to our business and the environment including solid waste management, and nature & biodiversity conservation. These platforms help us deepen our relations with peers and drive progress on sustainability related issues.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

95784.80952

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Through our active participation in trade associations and advocacy efforts, we are committed to drive a positive change and contribute to a sustainable, net zero future. We welcome policies that incentivize carbon emissions reduction and support initiatives that align with our operational areas, fostering a more sustainable and resilient business ecosystem.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply Paris Agreement [Add row]

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

🗹 GRI

✓ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify :Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ✓ Climate change
- ✓ Forests
- ✓ Water
- ✓ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

✓ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ✓ Strategy
- ✓ Governance
- Emission targets
- ✓ Emissions figures
- ☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Please refer sections - 1. Business Responsibility And Sustainability Report, page no. 281 to 329. Report on 2. Corporate Governance, page no. 330 to 346.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

GCPL_Annual_Report_2023_24.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Assurance Report on select sustainability disclosures in the Integrated Annual Report prepared in accordance with the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR) framework and with reference to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021 (together called 'Identified Sustainability Information' (ISI)) of Godrej Consumer Products Limited (GCPL) (the 'Company') for the period from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024. [Add row]

- ✓ Value chain engagement
- ☑ Dependencies & Impacts
- ✓ Water accounting figures
- ✓ Content of environmental policies

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Every three years or less frequently

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Every three years or less frequently

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from: Every three years or less frequently [Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios ✓ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

✓ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

 \blacksquare Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

✓ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply ✓ Acute physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

✓ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

✓ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

✓ Number of ecosystems impacted

✓ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

✓ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For the current assessment, SSP-1 (which aligns with RCP-2.6) and SSP-5 (which aligns with RCP-8.5) have been utilized as the pathways, with time period of 2030. The historical data and information available from the Indian Meteorological Department, National Disaster Management Authority, and National Institute of Disaster Management, is considered as the baseline scenario for physical risks. We have selected eight of all the manufacturing facilities at GCPL India, from all four manufacturing clusters. The facilities are: • North cluster: Katha (Himachal Pradesh) and Kathua (Jammu and Kashmir) • North-East cluster: Guwahati (Assam), Byrnihat (Meghalaya), Mamring (Sikkim) • South cluster: Puducherry and Karaikal • Central-west cluster: Malanpur For Physical Risk Scenario Analysis, climate data for the considered scenarios is collected for the period from 2020-2039. This data is then normalized and consolidated. Variables being considered for physical risk analysis are Temperature and Precipitation (collected from World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal), Water Scarcity (WRI Aqueduct) and Climate change Hazards (World Bank Think Hazard).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The world shifts gradually, but pervasively, toward a more sustainable path, emphasizing more inclusive development that respects perceived environmental boundaries. Management of the global commons slowly improves, educational and health investments accelerate the demographic transition, and the emphasis on economic growth shifts toward a broader emphasis on human well-being. Driven by an increasing commitment to achieving development goals, inequality is reduced both across and within member nations. Consumption is oriented toward low material growth and lower resource and energy intensity. This is the Paris Agreement aligned Scenario

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Forests scenarios

✓ Bespoke forests scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

✓ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

✓ Acute physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply ✓ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

✓ Number of ecosystems impacted

✓ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

✓ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Although we did not include our forest risks as part of our TCFD assessment, we have done a detailed transition risk assessment for our palm oil value chain. We are committed to sourcing sustainable palm oil only from suppliers who are compliant with global deforestation frameworks and are RSPO certified. However, sustainable palm has challenges in terms of availability, high cost premium, price volatility and traceability. Sustainable palm oil comes at a premium of up to 50% (for Palm Fatty Oil Distillate) and 30-50 per MT for crude. To transition to 100% sustainable palm, there would be a cost impact of about INR 42 crores per year, which poses a significant transition risk Palm oil is also likely to be heavily impacted by changes in weather conditions which can cause disruption in our supply chain, operations and increase the cost of raw material. By 2030, palm yields are expected to decrease by 30%

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have considered the bespoke scenario as it is most accurately applicable for our our value chains when it comes to palm oil. We plan on doing a more detailed physical risk assessment for palm and other forest commodities applicable to us when we refresh our climate risk assessment next year.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

✓ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

✓ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

✓ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

✓ Acute physical

✓ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

✓ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ✓ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ✓ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

✓ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For the current assessment, SSP-1 (which aligns with RCP-2.6) and SSP-5 (which aligns with RCP-8.5) have been utilized as the pathways, with time period of 2030. The historical data and information available from the Indian Meteorological Department, National Disaster Management Authority, and National Institute of Disaster Management, is considered as the baseline scenario for physical risks. We have selected eight of all the manufacturing facilities at GCPL India, from all four manufacturing clusters. The facilities are: North cluster: Katha (Himachal Pradesh) and Kathua (Jammu and Kashmir) • North-East cluster: Guwahati (Assam), Byrnihat (Meghalaya), Mamring (Sikkim) • South cluster: Puducherry and Karaikal • Central-west cluster: Malanpur For Physical Risk Scenario Analysis, climate data for the considered scenarios is collected for the period from 2020-2039. This data is then normalized and consolidated. Variables being considered for physical risk analysis are Temperature and Precipitation (collected from World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal), Water Scarcity (WRI Aqueduct) and Climate change Hazards (World Bank Think Hazard).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The world shifts gradually, but pervasively, toward a more sustainable path, emphasizing more inclusive development that respects perceived environmental boundaries. Management of the global commons slowly improves, educational and health investments accelerate the demographic transition, and the emphasis on economic growth shifts toward a broader emphasis on human well-being. Driven by an increasing commitment to achieving development goals, inequality is reduced both across and within member nations. Consumption is oriented toward low material growth and lower resource and energy intensity. This is the Paris Agreement aligned Scenario

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

✓ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

✓ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

✓ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

✓ Acute physical

✓ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

✓ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ✓ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ✓ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

✓ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

✓ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For the current assessment, SSP-1 (which aligns with RCP-2.6) and SSP-5 (which aligns with RCP-8.5) have been utilized as the pathways, with time period of 2030. The historical data and information available from the Indian Meteorological Department, National Disaster Management Authority, and National Institute of Disaster Management, is considered as the baseline scenario for physical risks. We have selected eight of all the manufacturing facilities at GCPL India, from all four manufacturing clusters. The facilities are: • North cluster: Katha (Himachal Pradesh) and Kathua (Jammu and Kashmir) • North-East cluster: Guwahati (Assam), Byrnihat (Meghalaya), Mamring (Sikkim) • South cluster: Puducherry and Karaikal • Central-west cluster: Malanpur For Physical Risk Scenario Analysis, climate data for the considered scenarios is collected for the period from 2020-2039. This data is then normalized and consolidated. Variables being considered for physical risk analysis are Temperature and Precipitation (collected from World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal), Water Scarcity (WRI Aqueduct) and Climate change Hazards (World Bank Think Hazard).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A resurgent nationalism, concerns about competitiveness and security, and regional conflicts push member nations to increasingly focus on domestic or, at most, regional issues. Policies shift over time to become increasingly oriented toward national and regional security issues. Member nations focus on achieving energy and food security goals within their own regions at the expense of broader-based development. Investments in education and technological development decline. Economic development is slow, consumption is material-intensive, and inequalities persist or worsen over time. Population growth is low in industrialized and high in developing member nations. A low international priority for addressing environmental concerns leads to strong environmental degradation in some regions. This is the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios ✓ IEA B2DS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

✓ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

✓ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

✓ Acute physical

✓ Chronic physical

Policy

✓ Market

Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

✓ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

✓ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

✓ Global targets

 $\ensuremath{\overline{\ensuremath{\mathcal{M}}}}$ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

While physical risks dominate under a BAU scenario, a shift to low carbon economy entails transitional risks to organizations. The climate modelling simulation includes both WB2DS and 1.5C scenario, to consider the most financially stringent situation for our consideration. The "EnROADS Simulator" developed by MIT Sloan and Climate Interactive was applied for the simulations of possible futures, and consequently the risks. Elements considered for transition risks- i. Energy Supply: Coal, Oil, Natural Gas, Bioenergy, Renewables, Carbon Price ii. Transport: Energy Efficiency and Electrification iii. Building and Industry: Energy Efficiency and Electrification iv. Growth: Population and Economic v. Land and Industry Emissions: Deforestation, Methane and Other GHGs vi. Carbon Removal: Afforestation and Technological

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

IEA B2DS: IEA's Beyond 2C Scenario (B2DS) sets out a rapid decarbonization pathway in line with international policy goals.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios ✓ RCP 8.5

Select from:

✓ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

✓ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

✓ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

✓ Acute physical

✓ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

✓ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

✓ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ✓ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

✓ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

✓ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For the current assessment, SSP-1 (which aligns with RCP-2.6) and SSP-5 (which aligns with RCP-8.5) have been utilized as the pathways, with time period of 2030. The historical data and information available from the Indian Meteorological Department, National Disaster Management Authority, and National Institute of Disaster Management, is considered as the baseline scenario for physical risks. We have selected eight of all the manufacturing facilities at GCPL India, from all four manufacturing clusters. The facilities are: • North cluster: Katha (Himachal Pradesh) and Kathua (Jammu and Kashmir) • North-East cluster: Guwahati (Assam), Byrnihat (Meghalaya), Mamring (Sikkim) • South cluster: Puducherry and Karaikal • Central-west cluster: Malanpur For Physical Risk Scenario Analysis, climate data for the considered scenarios is collected for the period from 2020-2039. This data is then normalized and consolidated. Variables being considered for physical risk analysis are Temperature and Precipitation (collected from World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal), Water Scarcity (WRI Aqueduct) and Climate change Hazards (World Bank Think Hazard).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A resurgent nationalism, concerns about competitiveness and security, and regional conflicts push member nations to increasingly focus on domestic or, at most, regional issues. Policies shift over time to become increasingly oriented toward national and regional security issues. Member nations focus on achieving energy and food security goals within their own regions at the expense of broader-based development. Investments in education and technological development decline. Economic development is slow, consumption is material-intensive, and inequalities persist or worsen over time. Population growth is low in industrialized and high in developing member nations. A low international priority for addressing environmental concerns leads to strong environmental degradation in some regions. This is the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario. [Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

- ✓ Strategy and financial planning
- ✓ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ✓ Capacity building
- ✓ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

✓ Country/area/region

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Our businesses are particularly vulnerable to climate-related risks, such as supply chain disruptions, increased cost of upstream and downstream operations, and regulatory penalties. Our largest pool of consumers are in tropical countries such as India, Indonesia, and Africa, and all of these countries are witnessing significant impacts of climate change—unpredictable weather and scanty or excessive rainfall. From our assessment, we have determined that the potential ramifications of climate change will be particularly pronounced in our operational location in India at Karaikal, Katha, and Guwahati manufacturing sites and have a plan in the next 3 years to address these risks.

Forests

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

- ✓ Strategy and financial planning
- \blacksquare Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

We have computed the financial impact on the business to transition to sustainable palm oil derivatives. We are committed to source only from suppliers who are aligned with global zero deforestation frameworks and are RSPO certified. We are working with our suppliers to strengthen the traceability and certification of sustainable palm derivatives procured by GCPL

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ✓ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

✓ Country/area/region

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Our businesses are particularly vulnerable to climate-related risks, such as supply chain disruptions, increased cost of upstream and downstream operations, and regulatory penalties. Our largest pool of consumers are in tropical countries such as India, Indonesia, and Africa, and all of these countries are witnessing significant impacts of climate change—unpredictable weather and scanty or excessive rainfall. From our assessment, we have determined that the potential ramifications of climate change will be particularly pronounced in our operational location in India at Karaikal, Katha, and Guwahati manufacturing sites and have a plan in the next 3 years to address these risks. We have already started taking necessary steps to address the potential risks. For example, for water availability, we have incorporated rainwater harvesting system at all our manufacturing facilities to improve groundwater table. In these water stress areas, we have developed required infrastructure so that the communities don't suffer due to lack of water. Besides, we are working with farming communities in four villages covering an area of 3300 Ha in implementing integrated watershed management programme. [Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

 \blacksquare No, but we plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Gradual Transition: We are in process of reducing our involvement in fossil fuels as a necessary step in a gradual transition to more sustainable practices. We are prioritizing a phased approach rather than an abrupt cessation. Regulatory Environment: The existing regulatory framework is not supportive to a swift transition, leading to adopt a more cautious approach while advocating for policy changes that facilitate a shift to sustainable energy. Location based challenges: While we are ramping up our renewable energy adoption rapidly in India, due to low cost, regulatory and technological barriers, for our global operations, there are challenges due to high cost of renewables, subsidies on fossil fuels and grid connectivity restrictions

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

 ${\ensuremath{\overline{\mathbf{V}}}}$ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

The long term sustainability goals and strategy are aligned with the senior management and CEO and presented to the board level GCPL ESG committee, which meets every 6 months. We also submit a quarterly ESG update to all our investors, and respond to any queries or feedback on the same. Our climate transition plan and targets are presented to the shareholders, council and senior management for feedback.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

✓ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Technological Advancements: The plan assumes that significant advancements in renewable energy technologies, energy storage, and carbon capture will occur, enabling a smoother transition away from fossil fuels. Regulatory Support: It relies on the assumption that governments will implement favorable policies, incentives, and regulations that promote sustainability and support the transition to a low-carbon economy. Market Viability: The plan assumes that renewable energy sources will continue to become increasingly cost-competitive with fossil fuels, particularly in our geographies outside of India.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

We have taken up a science-informed target in line with a WB2DS scenario to reduce our scope 1 & 2 emissions by 37.5% by 2035 from the base year of 2020. As of FY24, we have reduced our scope 1 & 2 emissions from 95,432 MT to 85,062 MT, representing a reduction of 11% With our cogeneration system at our Malanpur facility expected to be functional in FY25, we expect to reach a reduction of 33% by FY25. We are also re-submitting our targets to the SBTi committee for validation, as we had to review our scope 3 boundaries due to material business changes (acquisition of Raymond Consumer Care Limited, closures of existing manufacturing sites and opening of new sites) that occurred after we submitted our original Science based targets plan.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

GCPL_Annual_Report_2023_24.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

✓ Forests

Plastics

✓ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Please refer annual report page no. 152 for Climate Transition Plan. Transition plan consists of the following other environmental components: Near-term and long term greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets. A foundational piece of a climate transition plan is setting near-term and long term GHG emissions reduction targets. Water: Reduce water consumption not only within our manufacturing facilities but also in the total life cycle of a product or service by adopting life cycle thinking at the design stage. Protect local water sources that sustain communities. Replenish the water we use back to communities and nature. Implement access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene at the workplace at an appropriate level of standard for all our employees in all premises (WASH). Adopt life cycle thinking at the design stage to reduce water consumption Biodiversity: We are committed to have a net positive impact on nature and biodiversity. Our priority areas are manufacturing sites in water-stressed regions and sustainable sourcing of palm oil. We aim to protect and restore 3,500 hectares of land, forests, and water bodies by 2030. We expect our suppliers, and business partners to avoid operations near sites of global or national importance to biodiversity, and adhere to sustainable sourcing or cultivation of palm oil. We engage with biodiversity experts, researchers, and non-profits, right from our biodiversity assessment to biodiversity conservation stage. We also work with local communities to drive our commitment on ground. [Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

✓ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- ✓ Upstream/downstream value chain
- ✓ Investment in R&D
- ✓ Operations
- [Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

🗹 Risks

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

Forests

✓ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We aim to make amazing quality products at accessible price points, and we strive to make them at a green discount and not a green premium. All the products we manufacture in India are already plastic and water neutral. To weigh the true sustainability impact of our initiatives we use the complete Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) tool to understand the environmental impacts of our products, identify hotspots and implement measures to minimize the impacts across the value chain. We aim to carry out LCAs for our major products that cover 80% of our revenue by the fiscal year 2025-26. Further, we will implement the findings of the assessment to manufacture greener products and implement a sustainable framework for all. As of the reporting year, we completed LCAs for product comprising over 60% of our revenue. We are also integrating sustainability principles based on LCAs into our New Product Development cycle.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

✓ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

In line with our commitments to reduce emissions in line with our science informed targets, and to mitigate the risks of climate change in our value chain, we created the GCPL Sustainable Procurement Policy. All tier-1 suppliers have committed to adopt the policy. We review the ESG performance of our suppliers on annual basis. We have also engaged a consultant to assist us in this assessment. All the new suppliers are assessed against the policy while on-boarding. The suppliers with higher risk will have lesser business salience. During the reporting period, we covered 136 vendors representing a total procurement spend of 76%.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

✓ Forests

✓ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We maintain a continuous focus on the sustainability of our products, examining their life cycle to refine and bolster our New Product Development framework. This process is enriched by both quantitative and qualitative insights gathered from market research, focus groups, consumer panels, and analytics. Our R&D remains pivotal in crafting innovative, high-quality products that serve the dual purpose of benefiting people and the planet. Our investments in R&D are focused on reducing plastic waste and minimize hazardous substances and chemicals in our products and where possible completely remove them. We conducted successful trails with several vendors to eliminate cap poly bag liners from HIT aerosol. As a result, we were able to eliminate the liners and reduce our plastic consumption by 7.4 MT / annum. We would be investing for developing new greener products and also for greening the existing products on the basis of LCA. We are also working on alternate packaging materials that will have lower environmental impacts. Our products are priced affordably, and we are committed to offering our innovative, eco-friendly products at a green discount rather than a premium price.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

✓ Forests

✓ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We aim to reduce emissions, and increase renewable usage, in line with our science informed targets. Moreover, our TCFD assessment revealed the impacts of climate change on our operations including the water stress risks we face. To mitigate the risk of climate change on our operations, each of our manufacturing sites have annual quantifiable environmental targets that includes improving energy and water efficiency, improving water recyclability, and increasing renewable energy portfolio. These targets and action plans are reviewed quarterly at the plant and at the corporate level. Every 6 months the progress is reviewed by the board ESG committee on our environmental goals

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

Revenues

Direct costs

✓ Indirect costs

✓ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

🗹 Risks

Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

Forests

✓ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Climate related risks and opportunities have influenced direct and indirect costs, capital expenditure and revenues as well. Every year, before the beginning of financial year, all the departments have to submit the budgetary requirements to the Finance department. The financial allocation will be finalized after aligning with the Board. Since environmental goals are part of the annual KPIs, respective departments will propose the required budget to implement the measures. There is also Board level oversight on the environmental performance of the company. For example, engagement with the suppliers and developing alternate packaging materials will have an impact on direct costs (positive & negative). This involves, better traceability, greater disclosure from suppliers, thereby better decisions and selection of suppliers. As part of our supplier scoring process, we collate qualitative and quantitative data and develop a composite score based on the responses. To drive continuous adherence, we schedule self-declarations from suppliers, as well as external audits, identify category-wise targets, and share industry best practices and suggested actions. Similarly new greener products development will have a positive financial impact on revenues and implementation of energy efficient and low carbon technologies will have an impact on capital expenditure and indirect costs. Availability of water is considered for all future expansions. We have also spread our operations into four clusters - Central West, North, North East and South, which will help us to mitigate the water related risks as well. Financial impacts emerge from increased procurement of treated water by third-party vendors due to a change in the rainfall pattern and water recharge potential for North and South regions. This involves, cost benefit analysis and absorption of cost in business. [Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

| Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition | Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition |
|---|---|
| Select from: ✓ Yes | Select all that apply ✓ Other methodology or framework |

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Self-assessment of our financial planning against time bound Green KPIs on Energy, Water, Waste, Plastic and Emission.

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

79411750

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

7

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

10

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

We have taken up a science-informed target in line with the global 1.5 degree world scenario to reduce our scope 1 & 2 emissions by 37.5% by 2035 from the base year of 2020. As of FY24, we have reduced our scope 1 & 2 emissions from 95,432 MT to 85,062 MT, representing a reduction of 11% With our cogeneration system at our Malanpur facility expected to be function in FY25, we expect to reach a reduction of 33% by FY25. We are also re-submitting our targets to the SBTi committee for validation, as we had to review our scope 3 boundaries due to material business changes (acquisition of Raymond Consumer Care Limited, closures of existing manufacturing sites and opening of new sites) that occurred after we submitted our original Science based targets plan.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :R&D led initiatives with an ESG focus

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

87200000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

36

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

40

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Percentage of R&D and capital expenditure (capex) investments in specific technologies to improve the environmental and social impacts of product and processes to total R&D spends. Strong R&D led initiatives with an ESG focus is a market opportunity and a brand differentiator. GCPL has completed Life Cycle Assessments for products constituting 60% of our revenue. Through this, we are able to identify the areas of sustainable improvement. By addressing these gaps, we are able to make sustainable innovations and even offer products at a green discount rather than a green premium as we to pass on the savings to customers. Positive implication. GCPL priorities innovation in new technologies that offer consumers value for their money. R&D has played a pivotal role in developing new products in home care and personal care product portfolios. Our investments in R&D are focused on reducing plastic waste. We conducted successful trails with several vendors to eliminate the liners and reduced our plastic consumption by 7.4 MT / annum. [Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

5

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

5

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

1

(5.9.5) Please explain

We are implementing to put I-Bubble Reactor, upgradation of aeration system, followed with ultra filtration and to use existing Boiler RO with some minor modification. We will also modify existing I-Bubble reactor for hardness removal of RO reject. Apart from this there will be an addition of UV treatment for TOC reduction to make the RO permeate water fit for the use as Co-gen feed. Salient features of proposed technology are as under: 1) I – Bubble reactor for COD removal, same has been tested by us with a pilot plant of 100 KLD in place of traditional methodology of using chemicals. 2) Reduction in Hazards waste sludge reduction by 39 MT / annum 3) Reduction in overall fresh water consumption. Therefore, we foresee that due to reduction in ground water uses and increased share of surface water (Industrial water supply) our water TDS and hardness levels will come down. 4) I-Bubble reactor for the hardness removal of RO discharge water may fall in the range.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

✓ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

✓ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

All our investments thus far and in the next 3 years on sustainability initiatives, such as renewable energy adoption, water recycling or waste reduction, have been taken up without the need for a carbon or water price, as they are feasible on their own Beyond this timeframe, we will look at setting carbon and water price based on our value chain assessments, including risk based pricing and opportunity cost. [Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

Forests

✓ Water

Plastics

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

 \blacksquare No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We are planning to engage in coming years

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

We are setting the process in place to engage, collaborate and work together on the environment related issues

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

 \checkmark No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We are planning to engage in coming years

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

We are setting the process in place to engage, collaborate and work together on the environment related issues

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

✓ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

✓ Water

Plastics

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

✓ Forests

✓ Water

Plastics

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

| | Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment | |
|----------------|--|--|
| Climate change | Select from: ✓ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years | |
| Forests | Select from: No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years | |
| Water | Select from: ✓ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years | |
| Plastics | Select from: | |

| Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment |
|---|
| ✓ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years |

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

✓ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Business risk mitigation
- ✓ Procurement spend
- ☑ Regulatory compliance
- ✓ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We prioritize specific suppliers for engagement on environmental issues and to ensure that engagement achieves the greatest benefits. Our assessments consider ESG risks from suppliers based on country, sector, and commodity, including suppliers of chemicals, corrugated boxes, dyes and colours, ceramic components, aluminium tins, and electrical components. We look at their - • Compliance status • Permits, Audits and Assessments • Energy, Waste and Water Consumption • Community Development

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Formulating an engagement plan for Palm Oil Supply Chain.

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Currently formulating an engagement plan for Palm Oil Supply Chain.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

 \blacksquare Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Business risk mitigation
- Procurement spend
- Regulatory compliance
- ✓ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We prioritize specific suppliers for engagement on environmental issues and to ensure that engagement achieves the greatest benefits. Our assessments consider ESG risks from suppliers based on country, sector, and commodity, including suppliers of chemicals, corrugated boxes, dyes and colours, ceramic components, aluminium tins, and electrical components. We look at their - • Compliance status • Permits, Audits and Assessments • Energy, Waste and Water Consumption • Community Development

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

 \checkmark We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Currently formulating an engagement plan for our plastics Supply Chain. [Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Vo, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Reducing carbon emission and water intake: We suggest that our suppliers identify sources of carbon emission and make progressive efforts towards reducing carbon emissions. We recommend our suppliers to use renewable sources of energy wherever possible so as to become more energy efficient and energy independent. The suppliers should take steps to identify the scope of replacing conventional sources of energy with sustainable and renewable sources in their operations. Reducing usage of hazardous and toxic materials and substances: We expect our suppliers to assess their use of hazardous and toxic material and take necessary steps to reduce it, as much as possible. Appropriate substitutes and replacements should be introduced to minimise exposure to such material. Disposal of toxic waste Toxic waste should be handled with professional guidance and mechanism should be put in place to dispose-off the waste to authorised waste processors by the suppliers. Toxic waste should not be allowed outside the premise without proper approval. Zero waste to landfill: Waste to landfill should be analyzed and suppliers should try and set targets to reduce the quantity of disposal to landfills. Alternate waste disposal techniques should be adopted in order to reduce the impact on the environment.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Vo, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

- Responsible consumption of resources We recommend our suppliers to minimise use of all resources, including virgin raw material, in their processes. The supplier should look for opportunities to reduce resource consumption by improving efficiency, investing in advanced technology, reusing material by innovating products and processes. The supplier should minimise dependence on scarce natural resource by identifying and using appropriate replacements. - Packaging material Suppliers should try and take steps to reduce the environmental impact of their packaging material by developing innovative, practical solutions to modify the design and disposal method to the best possible extent.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Vo, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We suggest that our suppliers identify opportunities for reduction in water usage should be identified and measures for water conservation should be implemented. [Fixed row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

✓ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

- ☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

✓ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Our engagement plan includes an annual assessment of suppliers (covering 76% of our total spend). This assessment provides a scorecard to benchmark suppliers against regulatory certifications and other standards. The assessments, conducted by an external consultant, adhered to global standards such as ISO 9001, 28000, 45001, SEDEX, EcoVadis, and SEBI's Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting framework. The assessment seeks information on resource intensity (such as water intake), emission intensity, and other climate-related metrics. For engaging our suppliers, we initiated capacity building for suppliers and internal stakeholders to advance their sustainability journey. 71 unique suppliers, representing 52% of our Tier-1 suppliers, participated in training covering sustainability, ESG initiatives, human rights, biodiversity, and environmental parameters like extended producer responsibility and greenhouse gas emissions.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

✓ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

✓ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Capacity building, and pathways to identify and assess potential or possibility of deforestation and/or conversion free target

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

✓ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Disseminating technical expertise and materials

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

🗹 Unknown

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We actively engage with our suppliers to ensure they are informed about global standards and frameworks that promote sustainable supply chains for timber products, such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification. These standards help suppliers align with best practices for environmental and social

responsibility. Furthermore, we provide them with resources and guidance on how to increase resource recovery, focusing on optimizing the use of raw materials, minimizing waste, and improving the efficiency of their processes. This not only enhances their sustainability efforts but also contributes to a more circular economy and reduces the environmental impact of our collective supply chain. Our engagement plan includes an annual assessment of suppliers (covering 76% of our total spend). This assessment provides a scorecard to benchmark suppliers against regulatory certifications and other standards, such as ISO. The assessment seeks information on resource intensity (such as water intake), emission intensity, and other climate-related metrics. We also initiated capacity building for suppliers and internal stakeholders to advance their sustainability journey. 71 unique suppliers, representing 52% of our Tier-1 suppliers, participated in training covering sustainability, ESG initiatives, human rights, biodiversity, and environmental parameters like extended producer responsibility and greenhouse gas emissions.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

✓ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Disseminating technical expertise and materials

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply ✓ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

✓ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We conduct an annual assessment of suppliers (covering 76% of our total spend). The assessments, conducted by an external consultant, adhered to global standards such as ISO 9001, 28000, 45001, SEDEX, EcoVadis, and SEBI's Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting framework. This assessment provides a scorecard to benchmark suppliers against regulatory certifications and other standards, such as ISO. Following the parameters assessed during the engagement. -Total water withdrawn -Total Water consumed -Total water recycled -Total water discharged -Total watewater treated Ground water (water that is being held in, and that can be recovered from an underground formation) Surface water (Includes Rainwater) (Water that occurs naturally on the Earth's surface in ice sheets, ice caps, glaciers, icebergs, bogs, ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams) Seawater (water in a sea or in an ocean) Third party water (Municipality water) Wastewater (Treated and untreated) Produced water (Water that enters the organization's boundary because of extraction (e.g., crude oil), processing (e.g., sugar cane crushing), or use of any raw material, and has to consequently be managed by the organization) Our engagement plan includes an annual assessment of suppliers (covering 76% of our total spend). This assessment provides a scorecard to benchmark suppliers against regulatory certifications and other standards, such as ISO. The assessment seeks information on resource intensity (such as water intake), emission intensity, and other climate-related metrics. We also initiated capacity building for suppliers and internal stakeholders to advance their sustainability journey. 71 unique suppliers, representing 52% of our Tier-1 suppliers, participated in training covering sustainability, ESG initiatives, human rights, biodiversity, and environmental parameters like extended producer responsibility and greenhouse gas emissions.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

✓ Yes

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Removal of plastic from the environment

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ✓ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Disseminating technical expertise and materials

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

✓ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We source 100% of our plastic packaging from domestic suppliers, ensures that supplier is fully compliant with India's Plastic Waste Management Rules or EPR regulations. We ensure that our suppliers produce plastic packaging with environmental care and responsibility. Additionally, we have set ambitious targets to reduce plastic usage, enhance recyclability, and incorporate recycled content into our packaging materials. These targets extend to our suppliers, urging them to implement necessary changes in their packaging processes to align with our overall sustainability objectives. Furthermore, we ensure that our suppliers actively manage their packaging waste and adhere to the regulatory requirements for marking and labeling plastic materials. This facilitates proper identification and separation of plastics from the waste stream, contributing to effective waste. Our engagement plan includes an annual assessment of suppliers (covering 76% of our total spend). This assessment provides a scorecard to benchmark suppliers against regulatory certifications and other standards, such as ISO. The assessment seeks information on resource intensity (such as water intake), emission intensity, and other climate-related metrics. We initiated capacity building for suppliers and internal stakeholders to advance their sustainability journey. 71 unique suppliers, representing 52% of our Tier-1 suppliers, participated in training covering sustainability, ESG initiatives, human rights, biodiversity, and environmental parameters like extended producer responsibility and greenhouse gas emissions.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

🗹 Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

🗹 Palm oil

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Capacity building, and pathways to identify and assess potential or possibility of deforestation and/or conversion free target

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Disseminating technical expertise and materials

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Given that palm oil is a highly sensitive commodity with significant environmental impact, we actively provide our suppliers with information on how conventional palm oil production contributes to deforestation and the sustainable practices that can be adopted to mitigate these effects. Our training and capacity-building programs include detailed guidance on sustainable production methods, focusing on minimizing environmental impacts, safeguarding labor rights, and promoting social inclusion. Additionally, we equip suppliers with knowledge based on global frameworks and standards, such as the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). These sessions emphasize how suppliers can support smallholders and other stakeholders across the supply chain, enhancing both sustainability outcomes and economic benefits.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from: Yes [Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

 \blacksquare Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Z Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- ☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

✓ 26-50%

✓ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Stakeholder engagement is crucial to our materiality assessment to ensure a diverse representation of interests across the regions where GCPL operates. As a leading FMCG company, we understand that our responsibilities extend beyond consumer products. The success of GCPL heavily relies on effectively managing sustainability factors to drive business value and make a positive impact on communities and the environment. Through the double materiality assessment, we aim to identify and priorities the most significant sustainability factors affecting GCPL, while recognizing areas where GCPL can influence outcomes. To achieve this, we initiated interactions with key stakeholder groups to identify a comprehensive list of material issues. Key stakeholders were identified based on their influence, interest, and impact on the business. These included Leadership, Employees, Suppliers, Customers, Investors, NGO Partners, and Industry Associations. We tailored our questionnaire to stakeholders to gauge their perspectives and priorities. Based on this, our investors identified the following priority areas on climate change for engagement with GCPL: 1. Profitability and growth 2. Focus on carbon emission, renewable and clean energy, and air pollution. 3. Technology, product, and process innovation 4. Embed sustainability in the supply chain 5. Sustainable procurement of forest commodities We engage with our investors and shareholders on the above issues through various forums - Investor meets. - Investor calls - Roadshows and grievance forums for shareholders and investors

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The Investor Relations team tracks the feedback from our investors and their satisfaction with our sustainability performance. This feedback enables us to fine tune our strategy, targets and areas of focus, which the Investor Relations team then reports back to the investors periodically.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

✓ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

✓ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Stakeholder engagement is crucial to our materiality assessment to ensure a diverse representation of interests across the regions where GCPL operates. As a leading FMCG company, we understand that our responsibilities extend beyond consumer products. The success of GCPL heavily relies on effectively managing sustainability factors to drive business value and make a positive impact on communities and the environment. Through the double materiality assessment, we aim to identify and priorities the most significant sustainability factors affecting GCPL, while recognizing areas where GCPL can influence outcomes. To achieve this, we initiated interactions with key stakeholder groups to identify a comprehensive list of material issues. Key stakeholders were identified based on their influence, interest, and impact on the business. These included Leadership, Employees, Suppliers, Customers, Investors, NGO Partners, and Industry Associations. We tailored our questionnaire to stakeholders to gauge their perspectives and priorities. Based on this, our investors identified the following priority areas on climate change for engagement with GCPL: 1. Profitability and growth 2. Focus on carbon emission, renewable and clean energy, and air pollution. 3. Technology, product, and process innovation 4. Embed sustainability in the supply chain 5. Sustainable procurement of forest commodities We engage with our investors on the above issues through various forums - Investor meets. - Investor calls - Roadshows and grievance forums for shareholders and investors.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The Investor Relations team tracks the feedback from our investors and their satisfaction with our sustainability performance. This feedback enables us to fine tune our strategy, targets and areas of focus, which the Investor Relations team then reports back to the investors periodically.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

 \blacksquare Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

✓ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Stakeholder engagement is crucial to our materiality assessment to ensure a diverse representation of interests across the regions where GCPL operates. As a leading FMCG company, we understand that our responsibilities extend beyond consumer products. The success of GCPL heavily relies on effectively managing sustainability factors to drive business value and make a positive impact on communities and the environment. Through the double materiality assessment, we aim to identify and priorities the most significant sustainability factors affecting GCPL, while recognizing areas where GCPL can influence outcomes. To achieve this, we initiated interactions with key stakeholder groups to identify a comprehensive list of material issues. Key stakeholders were identified based on their influence, interest, and impact on the business. These included Leadership, Employees, Suppliers, Customers, Investors, NGO Partners, and Industry Associations. We tailored our questionnaire to stakeholders to gauge their perspectives and priorities. Based on this, our investors identified the following priority areas on climate change for engagement with GCPL: 1. Water efficiency, Technology, product, and process innovation 2. Water recycle, Reuse We engage with our investors on the above issues through various forums - Investor meets. - Investor calls

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The Investor Relations team tracks the feedback from our investors and their satisfaction with our sustainability performance. This feedback enables us to fine tune our strategy, targets and areas of focus, which the Investor Relations team then reports back to the investors periodically. [Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Facilities with 100% operational control: We define operational control as the ability to propose, apply, and enforce operating policies and make changes within a facility. Reporting within this boundary includes – Owned facilities: All facilities owned by GCPL, where we have complete authority over operations and decision-making. Leased facilities: All leased facilities where the lease is owned by GCPL and we maintain operational control through agreements.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Facilities with 100% operational control We define operational control as the ability to propose, apply, and enforce operating policies and make changes within a facility. Reporting within this boundary includes – Owned facilities: All facilities owned by GCPL, where we have complete authority over operations and decision-making. Leased facilities: All leased facilities where the lease is owned by GCPL and we maintain operational control through agreements.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

✓ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Facilities with 100% operational control We define operational control as the ability to propose, apply, and enforce operating policies and make changes within a facility. Reporting within this boundary includes – Owned facilities: All facilities owned by GCPL, where we have complete authority over operations and decision-making. Leased facilities: All leased facilities where the lease is owned by GCPL and we maintain operational control through agreements.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Facilities with 100% operational control We define operational control as the ability to propose, apply, and enforce operating policies and make changes within a facility. Reporting within this boundary includes – Owned facilities: All facilities owned by GCPL, where we have complete authority over operations and decision-making. Leased facilities: All leased facilities where the lease is owned by GCPL and we maintain operational control through agreements.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Facilities with 100% operational control We define operational control as the ability to propose, apply, and enforce operating policies and make changes within a facility. Reporting within this boundary includes – Owned facilities: All facilities owned by GCPL, where we have complete authority over operations and decision-making. Leased facilities: All leased facilities where the lease is owned by GCPL and we maintain operational control through agreements. [Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

| Has there been a structural change? |
|-------------------------------------|
| Select all that apply ✓ No |

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

✓ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

We have assessed the emissions by taking into account the tCO2e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent). For the calculation of Scope 1 emissions, we utilized the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Stationary Combustion tool, Version 4-1. In the case of Scope 2 emissions, we employed the IEA static (IEA 2023) v3.0 (12/2023) for our calculations of tCO2e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent). [Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

✓ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

✓ Scope 2, location-based

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

We applied the same method for recalculating emissions for FY 23. We have assessed the emissions by taking into account the tCO2e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent). For the calculation of Scope 1 emissions, we utilized the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Stationary Combustion tool, Version 4-1. In the case of Scope 2 emissions, we employed the IEA static (IEA 2023) v3.0 (12/2023) for our calculations of tCO2e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent).

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

🗹 Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

| Scope 2, location-based | Scope 2, market-based | Comment |
|---|---|--|
| Select from: ✓ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure | Select from: We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure | The market-based approach for Scope 2 emissions is not relevant to our operations. |

[Fixed row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42299

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fuel Based method, Greenhouse Gas Protocol Stationary Combustion tool Version 4-1 including tCO2e (equivalent emission).

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Location-based method, Calculation has been done for Scope 2 basis the emission factors of 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories -Volume 2 Chapter 1 including tCO2e (equivalent emission).

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2011

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

600070.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Supplier specific method

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19215.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fuel Based method

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18271.96

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Distance, Supplier, Fuel based method

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8763.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste type specific method

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1693.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Distance - based method

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1066.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Distance, Fuel based method

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

557.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have used the asset-specific method for calculating cat 8 emissions is based on the total area, volume, or quantity of the assets of the reporting company, lessor, and lessee.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26132.54

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Distance, Supplier, Fuel based method

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

952008.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Direct use phase emission

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

18952.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste-type-specific method

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA [Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40842

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We have assessed the emissions by taking into account the tCO2e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent). For the calculation of Scope 1 emissions, we utilized the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Stationary Combustion tool, Version 4-1.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36662

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We have assessed the emissions by taking into account the tCO2e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent). For the calculation of Scope 1 emissions, we utilized the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Stationary Combustion tool, Version 4-1.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34510

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We have assessed the emissions by taking into account the tCO2. For the calculation of Scope 1 emissions, we utilized the emission factors from the DEFRA database.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33622

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We have assessed the emissions by taking into account the tCO2. For the calculation of Scope 1 emissions, we utilized the emission factors from the DEFRA database.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44221

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We have assessed the emissions by taking into account the tCO2e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent). For the calculation of Scope 2 emissions, we employed the IEA static (IEA 2023) v3.0 (12/2023) for our calculations of tCO2e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent).

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42542

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We have assessed the emissions by taking into account the tCO2e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent). For the calculation of Scope 2 emissions, we employed the IEA static (IEA 2023) v3.0 (12/2023) for our calculations of tCO2e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent).

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We have assessed the emissions by taking into account the tCO2. For the calculation of Scope 2 emissions for India, we utilized the emission factor provided by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for grid electricity. For the calculation of Scope 2 emissions for other geographies, we utilized the emission factors from International Energy Agency (IEA) database.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53131

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We have assessed the emissions by taking into account the tCO2. For the calculation of Scope 2 emissions for India, we utilized the emission factor provided by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for grid electricity. For the calculation of Scope 2 emissions for other geographies, we utilized the emission factors from International Energy Agency (IEA) database. [Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

234836

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Supplier-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have calculated purchased goods emissions based on purchased Raw Material, Finished Product and Chemicals. Appropriate emission factors for the various raw materials and packaging types were sourced from the SimaPro database. Global Warming Potential (GWPs) for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC Assessment Report. Emission factors for electricity and energy sources were taken from the International Energy Agency (IEA). Category 1 makes up 16% of our total Scope 3 emissions.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Given the nature of our business, we do not include the embedded emissions associated with capital goods. Our capital assets (factories and equipment) have long lifespans (10years).

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

56776

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

CO2e factors for fuels represent indirect emissions associated with the extraction and transport of primary fuels as well as the refining, distribution, storage and retail of finished fuels. Appropriate emission factors for the various types of fuels were sourced from the Simapro database. Global Warming Potential (GWPs) for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC Assessment Report. Emission factors for electricity and energy sources sourced from the International Energy Agency (IEA).

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

✓ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

60256

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Supplier-specific method

✓ Fuel-based method

✓ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have calculated the Cat 4 using the different methodology like Supplier-specific, Fuel and Distance based method.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3372

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply ✓ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Volumes of waste disposed of from manufacturing collected through an established annual environmental data collection process. Global Warming Potential (GWPs) for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC Assessment Report. Emission factors for electricity and energy sources are sourced from the International Energy Agency(IEA).

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1437

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

 \blacksquare Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the computation of Business Travel, we used data from our travel partner Thomas Cook, who monitored business travel related to emissions from both air and land. Appropriate emission factors relating to fuel were extracted from the IPCC Database.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

35994

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Fuel-based method

✓ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Employee Commuting data was recorded by individual plant team in terms distance and type of fuel. Appropriate emission factors for the various types of fuels were sourced from the SimoaPro database. Global Warming Potential (GWPs) for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC Assessment Report.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

658

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Asset-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

GCPL has warehouses across India for storage of produced goods. Appropriate emission factors for the various types of fuels were sourced from the SimaPro database. Global Warming Potential (GWPs) for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC Assessment Report. Emission factors for electricity and energy sources sourced from the International Energy Agency (IEA).

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

All our logistics related emissions are accounted for in Category 4.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

✓ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

GCPL sells finished products that do not require further processing. Emissions associated with the use of our products by our consumers are included in the section – use of sold products, therefore there are zero emissions related to this category.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1056320

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Direct consumption of electricity by our Good Knight range of products based on quantity of products sold.

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Use of sold products accounts for 72% of our Scope 3 emissions. We are focusing solely on direct consumer use of GCPL's Goodknight Homecare products, as defined by the GHG Protocol. We considered the annual power consumption per device in kilowatt-hours (KWh) based on the power usage and operational parameters. Emissions from personal care and hair care products were excluded as they don't require energy consumption. Greenhouse gas Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) from the IPCC Assessment Report were used, along with emission factors from the International Energy Agency (IEA). Our goal is to accurately assess the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the direct consumer use of Goodknight Homecare products.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

32678

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions arising from disposal of GCPL's products are calculated annually as part of the ongoing sustainability measurement system. The packaging waste, both Multi-layer packaging (MLP) and non-MLP was accounted for.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from: ✓ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The distribution and sale of our products involves various business partners (logistics and retail) as opposed to leased assets. Emissions from downstream activities associated with our products are reported in the transportation and distributions section and therefore emissions are not separately captured in this category.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have any franchises

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable for a business that sells fast moving consumer goods so no emissions are related to this category.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant. Data included in other scope 3 emissions categories so no emissions are related to this category.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable for a business that sells fast moving consumer goods so no emissions are related to this category. [Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

313403

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

17043

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

18330

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

5494

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1321

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

2895

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

566

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

957822

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

16922

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

We have calculated the Scope 3 emission for the relevant categories.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

600070

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

44404

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

8763

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1693

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

1066

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

557

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

952008

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

We have calculated the Scope 3 emission for the relevant categories. [Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

| | Verification/assurance status |
|--|--|
| Scope 1 | Select from: ✓ Third-party verification or assurance process in place |
| Scope 2 (location-based or market-based) | Select from: ✓ Third-party verification or assurance process in place |
| Scope 3 | Select from: ✓ Third-party verification or assurance process in place |

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

✓ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

✓ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

✓ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

GCPL Limited assurance on select BRSR and GRI indicators for FY 24.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Please refer the Page 8 of Appendix - 1 in the attached Limited Assurance statement for GCPL.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

✓ ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100 [Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

✓ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

✓ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

✓ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

✓ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

GCPL Limited assurance on select BRSR and GRI indicators for FY 24.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Please refer the Page 8 of Appendix - 1 in the attached Limited Assurance statement for GCPL.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100 [Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ✓ Scope 3: Business travel
- ✓ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ✓ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ✓ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- ✓ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

✓ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

✓ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

GCPL Limited assurance on select BRSR and GRI indicators for FY2023-24.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Please refer the page number 7 of the attached Limited Assurance statement of GCPL.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

✓ ISAE 3410

- ✓ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100 [Add row]

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5856

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In the FY 24, Scope 1 and Scope 2 (combined) have been increased by 7% compare to FY 23 as there was a 3% reduction in renewable energy generation due to seasonal variance, allied with a 3% increase in overall energy consumption.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in output

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA [Fixed row]

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

2774

(7.12.1.2) Comment

Energy consumed from wood (biomass) 62.4 TJ Energy consumed from Briquette - 215 TJ Total energy consumed from biomass 277 TJ Emission factor of biomass 10,000 KG GHG/TJ Total Emissions from Biomass 2,774 TGHG/TJ [Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

✓ C02

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

35951.8

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

✓ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1.53

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

✓ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

✓ N20

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0.037

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from: ✓ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year) [Add row] (7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Argentina

| (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) |
|---|
| 0 |
| (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e) |
| 472 |
| (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e) |
| 0 |
| Chile |
| (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) |
| 69.817 |
| (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e) |
| 408 |
| (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e) |
| 0 |
| Ghana |

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

197

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36076

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24362

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1240

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8004

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.14

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

168

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Mozambique

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24.16

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2694

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Nigeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3301.38

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

558

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17.101

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6196

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Republic of Tanzania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

98.33

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

636

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Zambia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.056

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

526

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0 [Fixed row]

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

We report emissions on global consolidated basis in line with our financial reporting. We segregate business divisions based on geography for which we have reported country specific emissions above.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

40842 [Add row]

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

We report emissions on global consolidated basis in line with our financial reporting. We segregate business divisions based on geography for which we have reported country specific emissions above.

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

44221

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0 [Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

| | Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) | Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) | Please explain |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Consolidated accounting group | 40842 | 44221 | This represents the total scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions for GCPL global operations. |
| All other entities | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable |

[Fixed row]

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

| | Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year |
|--|---|
| Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks) | Select from: ✓ Yes |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity | Select from: ✓ Yes |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired heat | Select from: ☑ No |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired steam | Select from: ☑ No |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling | Select from: ✓ No |
| Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling | Select from: ✓ Yes |

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

142501

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

201736

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5662

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

33998

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

39662

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1505

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1505

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

66404

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

176499

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

242903 [Eived row

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

| | Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application |
|---|---|
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity | Select from: ✓ Yes |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat | Select from: ✓ Yes |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam | Select from: ✓ Yes |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling | Select from: ✓ No |
| Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation | Select from: ✓ No |

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We consume Briquette and Wood biomass fuel as feedstock

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

🗹 LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We consume Briquette and Wood biomass fuel as feedstock

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

🗹 LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We don't use this fuel.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We don't use this fuel.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

🗹 LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We don't use this fuel.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

🗹 LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We don't use this fuel.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

🗹 LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We don't use this fuel.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

🗹 LHV

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We don't use this fuel. [Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

2041

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2041

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

2041

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2041

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

163157

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

163157

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

59771

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

59771

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0 [Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1525.98

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1525.98

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1089.05

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

260.86

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1349.91

Ghana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

589.59

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

536.17

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

149.3

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1275.06

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39693

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1506.69

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

201897

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

243096.69

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10223.52

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5620.41

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15843.93

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1740.12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

22.98

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1763.10

Mozambique

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2992.33

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

85.78

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

Nigeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1372.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

14051.8

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15424.19

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6881.72

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

64.8

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6946.52

United Republic of Tanzania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1185.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

367.42

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1553.03

Zambia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

33.88

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

617.94 [Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

6.03e-7

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

85062

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

140961100000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

✓ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

1

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

✓ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

✓ Change in output

✓ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Although our revenue increased by 6%, our absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by 7% due to a combination of lower renewable energy generation (due to seasonality) and increased overall energy consumption. [Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Renewable energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

14

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total Renewable Energy consumption

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Production

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

17

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

This is due to lower renewable energy generation (due to seasonality) and increased overall energy consumption.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

✓ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

57

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total Energy consumption

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Production

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

12

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

We were able to reduce our energy intensity due to continuous investments in improving energy efficiency. Some examples include: Air Pre-Heating, improvement of motor rating, optimising heater numbers, elimination of cold well pumps, replacement of compressed worm with Linear worm on lines, installation of Unigas Burners, compressor efficiencies through VFD installation, replacement of inefficient pumps,, VFD for RC Fans [Add row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

🗹 Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Ves, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

✓ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/31/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

✓ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

✓ Methane (CH4)

✓ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

✓ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

✓ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

✓ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37914

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

57518

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

95432.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2035

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

37.5

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

59645.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

40842

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

44221

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

85063.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Godrej Consumer Products Ltd. commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions 37.5% by FY 2035 from a FY 2020 base year. There is no exclusions for this target.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2035, while enhancing operational efficiency, fostering innovation, and maintaining competitive advantage in our industry. Identify and implement strategies to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions across all operations. This involves improving energy efficiency, switching to renewable energy sources, and optimizing supply chains.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our strategy for reducing emissions and moving towards net zero carbon or carbon neutrality encompasses three key approaches: Improving Energy Efficiency: We enhance resource efficiency across our operations to minimize energy, water, and raw material usage while maximizing productivity. This includes optimizing equipment capacity and transitioning to briquette-fired boilers over furnace oil-based ones. As signatories to the EP100 global framework, developed by the Climate Group, we've committed to halving our operational energy intensity by 2030 compared to the 2012 baseline. With a current reduction of close to 40%, we are on track to meet this target well before 2030. Increasing Use of renewable energy: We are ramping up our utilization of renewable energy sources such as briquette-fired boilers, microturbines, and solar PV installations. Additionally, we sell biomass ash to local farmers for use as fertilizer, promoting circularity in our operations. Offset: Through community-based waste management projects, we divert organic waste from landfills and invest in afforestation initiatives to create carbon sinks. These efforts not only reduce emissions but also contribute to water conservation, biodiversity preservation, and livelihood improvement for local communities. In reporting year, we have achieved 12% reduction for Scope 1 and Scope 2 compared to base year (i.e. FY 20) emission.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

🗹 No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

🗹 Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Ves, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

✓ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/31/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply ✓ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ✓ Scope 3, Category 6 Business travel
- ✓ Scope 3, Category 7 Employee commuting
- ✓ Scope 3, Category 11 Use of sold products
- ✓ Scope 3, Category 8 Upstream leased assets Scope 1 or 2)
- ✓ Scope 3, Category 1 Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2022

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

600070

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19215

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

44404

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8763

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

- ✓ Scope 3, Category 5 Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 12 End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ✓ Scope 3, Category 4 Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 3 Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1066

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

557

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

952008

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

18952

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1646728.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1646728.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2027

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

22.6

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1274567.472

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

234836

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

56776

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60256

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3372

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1437

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

35994

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

658

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1056320

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

32678

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1482327.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1482327.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

44.17

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Supplier and customer engagement target wording template: Godrej Consumer Products Ltd commits that 62% of its suppliers by emissions covering Purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by FY 2027. We have excluded the following categories as they are not material to our business. Category 2: Capital goods Category 10: Processing of sold products Category 13: Downstream leased assets Category 14: Franchises Category 15: Investments

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Achieve Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 2027 through comprehensive engagement with value chain partners, innovative practices, and sustainable sourcing.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

By systematically implementing the following plan and regularly tracking progress, we are working to achieve Scope 3 emissions targets. 1. Engagement with Stakeholders A. Supplier Collaboration: Initiate dialogues with key suppliers to share emissions data and encourage them to adopt their own reduction strategies. B. Customer Engagement: Educate customers on sustainable practices related to product use and disposal. 2. Product Innovation and Design: A. Low-Carbon Product Development: Invest in R&D for products that minimize emissions during their lifecycle. B. Lifecycle Assessments (LCAs): Conduct LCAs to identify hotspots and improvement areas for product emissions. 3. Third-Party Verification: A. Engage with third-party auditors to validate emissions data and ensure transparency and credibility. 4. Sustainable Procurement Practices: A. Develop Sustainable Procurement Guidelines: Integrate sustainability criteria into procurement processes, prioritizing low-carbon and sustainable products. B. Supplier Evaluation: Assess suppliers based on their sustainability practices and emissions profiles. 5. Training and Awareness: Supplier Workshops: Host workshops to help suppliers understand and reduce their emissions. 6. Regular Progress Reviews A. Schedule quarterly reviews to assess emissions data, identify trends, and make necessary adjustments to strategies. 7. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs): A. Define KPIs to measure success, such as: Percentage reduction in emissions across key categories. B. Number of suppliers engaged in sustainability initiatives. C. Volume of recycled materials used. Collaboration with our supply chain partners under our Sustainable Supply Chain program allows for the sharing of best practices and sustainability audits. In reporting year, we have achieved 10% reduction for Scope 3 compared to base year (i.e. FY 22) emission.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from: ✓ No

[Add row]

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

03/31/2020

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

✓ All energy carriers

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

✓ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

✓ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

03/30/2011

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

245043

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

10.4

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

03/30/2025

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

35

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

23

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No. We took a voluntary target of sourcing 35% of total energy from renewable sources by 2025.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

✓ Other, please specify :We have set an internal science-based commitment to be Scope 1 and 2 net zero by 2035. We have already implemented initiatives such as community carbon mitigation programmes to be on track to net zero.

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We are committed to reducing our emissions in line with the global Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and in process of setting the targets and re submission for validation by the SBTi committee. We have set an internal science-based commitment to be Scope 1 and 2 net zero by 2035.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Increase renewable energy portfolio to 35% by 2025

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are ramping up our utilization of renewable energy sources such as briquette-fired boilers, microturbines, and solar PV installations. Additionally, we sell biomass ash to local farmers for use as fertilizer, promoting circularity in our operations. We are investing in a cogeneration plant at Malanpur which will take our renewable energy consumption to 60% of our energy mix. The plant is currently being commissioned. We will also continue to look for opportunities to procure more open access solar power in our existing locations and upcoming greenfield plants in central and Southern part of India. [Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

🗹 Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

03/31/2011

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Country/area/region

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

✓ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management

☑ metric tons of waste diverted from landfill

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

 \blacksquare metric ton of product

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

14.3

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/30/2026

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

0

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No. Zero Waste to landfill was a separate sustainability target taken up as part of our Good & Green strategy in 2011

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This is only for our India operations

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To achieve and maintain zero waste to landfill status

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Waste recycling initiatives and adoption of circular economy principles

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

🗹 Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

03/31/2011

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Country/area/region

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

✓ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management

✓ Percentage of sites operating at zero-waste to landfill

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/30/2012

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/30/2026

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

100

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No. Zero Waste to landfill was a separate sustainability target taken up as part of our Good & Green strategy in 2011. All our facilities are now zero waste to landfill and zero liquid discharge.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This is only for our India operations

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To achieve and maintain zero waste to landfill status

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Waste recycling initiatives and adoption of circular economy principles

Row 3

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

🗹 Oth 3

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

03/31/2011

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Country/area/region

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

✓ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency

☑ Other energy consumption or efficiency, please specify :MJ

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

 \blacksquare metric ton of product

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/30/2012

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

3427

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/30/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

1714

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

2367

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

61.8797431407

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, this is part of our EP100 commitment

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

EP100

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This is only for our India operations

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To double our energy productivity by 2030 as against the baseline year of 2012

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We were able to reduce our energy intensity due to continuous investments in improving energy efficiency. Some examples include: Air Pre-Heating, improvement of motor rating, optimising heater numbers, elimination of cold well pumps, replacement of compressed worm with Linear worm on lines, installation of Unigas Burners, compressor efficiencies through VFD installation, replacement of inefficient pumps, VFD for RC Fans

Row 4

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Oth 4

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

03/31/2016

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Country/area/region

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

✓ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

✓ Percentage of suppliers (by procurement spend) actively engaged on climate-related issues

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/30/2017

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/30/2026

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

76

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

101.33333333333

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 \blacksquare Achieved and maintained

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, this is part of our Supply chain engagement on Sustainability.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This is only for our India operations.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To engage our 75% of suppliers on ESG and Sustainability.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Supplier sustainability engagement and assessments are in line with global standards such as ISO 9001, 28000, 45001, SEDEX, EcoVadis, and SEBI's Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting framework. The assessments focused on alignment with our sustainable procurement policy and our commitments to

quality, ethical practices, environmental consciousness, and social responsibility. Our assessments consider ESG risks from suppliers based on country, sector, and commodity of suppliers. We have also initiated capacity building for suppliers and internal stakeholders to advance their sustainability journey. And we share industry best practices and recommended actions for improvement.

Row 5

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

🗹 Oth 5

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

03/31/2019

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Country/area/region

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

✓ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Resource consumption or efficiency

✓ metric tons of plastic consumed

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/30/2020

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/30/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

20

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

22

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

110.000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, this is part of our Sustainable packaging strategy.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To reduce our plastic packaging intensity by 20% from FY 20.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

We have implemented several plastic packaging intensity reduction initiatives. One of the recent examples is our Godrej Magic Floor Cleaner. By mixing one sachet with water one can create a 500ml bottle of floor cleaner at a budget-friendly price. Our product drastically reduces plastic waste and energy consumption. Compared to traditional cleaners, it uses 94% less plastic and 72% less paper in packaging. Another example is changing the wick in our liquid vaporisers from an imported plastic one to an organic India-manufactured one. It's 70% cheaper than the imported wick, and reduces our plastic usage by more than 300 tonnes a year. [Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

🗹 NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

11/30/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/30/2035

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Ves, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

✓ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

✓ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

✓ Methane (CH4)

✓ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Godrej Consumer Products Ltd. commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions 37.5% by FY 2035 from a FY 2020 base year. There is no exclusion.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2035, while enhancing operational efficiency, fostering innovation, and maintaining competitive advantage in Industry. Identify and implement strategies to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions across all operations. This involves improving energy efficiency, switching to renewable energy sources, and optimizing supply chains.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We are presently neutralizing around 20,000 metric tons of emission equivalents annually through our active initiatives: (A) the diversion of organic waste from landfills and its conversion into biomass, and (B) carbon sequestration via our watershed plantation programs. These projects are scheduled for completion in 2024, after which the carbon savings will be validated according to Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) criteria. Following the assessment of total annual emissions reductions from these initiatives, in conjunction with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) validated reductions achieved through absolute contraction, we will evaluate the necessary additional investments to meet our neutralization targets by the designated deadline.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Achieving net-zero emission requires a rigorous assessment of our current carbon footprint and a meticulous identification of areas for improvement across all facets of our operations. Our approach is guided by internationally recognized frameworks and scientific benchmarks, ensuring that our goals are both ambitious and attainable. This transparency in our methodologies and progress allows stakeholders, including employees, customers, and investors, to engage with our sustainability journey meaningfully. We are committed to providing clear, accessible information regarding our strategies, milestones, and performance metrics related to emissions reductions. This includes detailed sustainability reports, which will outline our short-term and long-term goals, as well as the specific actions we are implementing to achieve these targets. In addition to our internal efforts, we recognize the importance of engaging our supply chain in our sustainability initiatives. We

are committed to working closely with our suppliers to promote sustainable practices and reduce emissions throughout our value chain. Our organization also embraces the role of technology in enhancing our transparency and sustainability efforts. We leverage advanced data analytics and monitoring tools to track our emissions in real-time, enabling us to make informed decisions and adjustments as needed. In conclusion, our organization's commitment to achieving net-zero emissions is rooted in a foundational principle of transparency. We disclose our goals, strategies, and progress to foster trust and engagement with all stakeholders. [Add row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

| | Number of initiatives | Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Under investigation | 0 | `Numeric input |
| To be implemented | 2 | 10000 |
| Implementation commenced | 1 | 22000 |
| Implemented | 19 | 1006 |
| Not to be implemented | 0 | `Numeric input |

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

✓ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

683

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

✓ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

8575614

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

17440650

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

✓ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

✓ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We have implemented energy efficient/saving initiatives to reduce carbon emission from our operations: Some examples include: Air Pre-Heating, elimination of cold well pumps, replacement of compressed worm with Linear worm on lines, installation of Unigas Burners, replacement of inefficient pumps,, VFD for RC Fans

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

323

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

✓ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

4063482

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

8264104

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

✓ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We have implemented energy efficient/saving initiatives to reduce carbon emission from our operations: Some examples include: Improvement of motor rating, Optimizing heater numbers, Compressor efficiencies through VFD installation, [Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Dedicated budget is assigned to implement the energy efficiency technologies and projects. These schemes cumulatively have the potential to substantially cut down the energy consumption and thereby reducing the carbon emissions.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Low carbon intensity technologies which not only reduce emissions but also minimize operational cost are given high priority at GCPL. Dedicated budget is allocated to implement such projects.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

✓ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Annual emission reduction targets are also made as part of KPIs for sustainability manager, factory managers, green champions, and manufacturing heads. This helps the respective team members to identify and propose the projects. Besides, we have employee suggestion schemes in place to motivate employees to recommend energy saving projects.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from: ✓ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our investments in R&D are focused on reducing plastic waste. We conducted successful trails and have also implement to reduce our plastic packaging. Since 2018 through our intensity reduction initiative we have reduced our plastic consumption by 2,920 MT. This results in approx. 16,000 tCO2.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

✓ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We maintain full compliance with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulations. Our plastic packaging footprint in India amounts to approximately 17,995 metric tons (MT). We have been maintaining plastic neutrality since 2021, ensuring we take back of an equivalent amount of plastic that we send to our consumers. Furthermore, we actively invest in community solid waste management programmes. We also comply for the Air emissions (Nox, Sox and SPM) in line with the regulatory compliance and requirements. [Add row]

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

| | Exclusion from disclosure |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Timber products | Select from: ✓ No |
| Palm oil | Select from: ✓ No |

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

| | Disclosure volume (metric tons) | Volume type | Sourced volume (metric tons) |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Timber products | 36793 | Select all that apply ✓ Sourced | 36793 |
| Palm oil | 141510 | Select all that apply ✓ Sourced | 141510 |
| [Fixed row] | 1 | | |

. .

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

🗹 India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

✓ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Andra Pradesh Assam Chandigarh Dadra und Nagar Hav. Goa Gujarat Haryana Himachal Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir Karnataka Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra Pondicherry Punjab Rajasthan Tamil Nadu Telangana Uttar Pradesh Uttarakhand West Bengal

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

36793

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

✓ Trader/broker/commodity market

✓ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

List of supplier locations.xlsx

(8.5.7) Please explain

At Godrej, we have sourced paper packaging of 36793 MT from 95 suppliers in FY23-24. Our reported quantity accounts for 100% of paper consumption, which includes material such as Soap stiffeners, Soap Wrappers, Corrugated boxes, printed cartons, leaflets, sticker & labels, and other paper-based products. We

analyzed that over 50% (by quantity) of our suppliers are FSC certified. We are currently in the process of establishing a robust mechanism to ensure the procurement of verified and certified FSC timber product from these vendors.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

🗹 India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

✓ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Andra Pradesh Assam Delhi Gujarat Himachal Pradesh Karnataka Maharashtra Pondicherry Rajasthan Tamil Nadu Uttar Pradesh Uttarakhand West Bengal

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

88211.1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

✓ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

List of supplier locations.xlsx

(8.5.7) Please explain

Decrease in the demand of CPO (Crude Palm Oil) might result in excessive supply, which may lower the price, resulting in no financial impact. Decrease in the demand for palm oil due to a shift towards palm oil alternatives. • As per the RCP 2.6 scenario, the market price of crude palm oil (CPO) is projected to decrease. • Impact on the crop yield of palm oil by 2030: 30% decrease In the reporting year, we sourced a large proportion (around 60%) of our palm oil from vendors in India.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

✓ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

✓ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kuala Lumpur Selangor

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

30566.84

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

✓ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

List of supplier locations.xlsx

(8.5.7) Please explain

Palm oil is imported mainly from Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia in our organization. Out of the total sourced palm oil, more than 35% is imported.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

✓ Singapore

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

✓ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Singapore

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

22732.28

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

✓ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

List of supplier locations.xlsx

(8.5.7) Please explain

Palm oil is imported mainly from Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia in our organization. Out of the total sourced palm oil, more than 35% is imported. [Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Of the 36793 MT of paper sourced in FY24, approximately 80% from recycled sources, hence our virgin paper consumption is fairly low. However, we are planning to move towards FSC certified paper in the next few years

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or noconversion target

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

Given the low volumes of virgin paper consumed, converting them into FSC sourced paper remains the only relevant target.

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Lack of traceability and authenticity in sustainable palm oil procurement value chain

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

GCPL is committed to responsible sourcing of palm oil from accredited suppliers who have public commitments and policies on zero deforestation. We are working with these suppliers to audit their supply chains to ensure the highest levels of traceability in our sustainable palm oil procurement

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or noconversion target

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ No standardized procedure

(8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

We source palm oil derivatives from traders. The traceability of sustainable palm oil is difficult to ascertain due to its complexity and long chain. To ensure accurate reporting of sustainable palm oil, we have taken the initiative to work directly with our suppliers to ensure their operation to adhere to highest standards of zero deforestation and sustainability.

[Fixed row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

✓ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

- ✓ Value chain mapping
- ✓ Supplier engagement/communication
- ✓ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

We are working to strengthen our traceability system regarding sourcing of paper products. This will help us disclose our information better on public platforms and thus provide better transparency to our stakeholders.

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

✓ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

- ✓ Value chain mapping
- ✓ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

GCPL is committed to responsible sourcing of palm oil from accredited suppliers who have public commitments and policies on zero deforestation. We are working with these suppliers to audit their supply chains to ensure the highest levels of traceability in our sustainable palm oil procurement. [Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

100

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

Palm oil

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

100

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00 [Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

🗹 No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

✓ Other, please specify :We have assessed our timber footprint and availability of certified products (Recycled, Virgin) in India and about to take the target of NDC and other target metrics

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

Currently we are in the process of identifying and assessing the DF/DCF in our direct operation and upstream value chain. We will be disclosing our organizations' performance and progress towards DCF and the methods used to ascertain DF/DCF status.

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

 \blacksquare No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

🗹 No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

✓ Other, please specify :We are in the process of assessing and identifying sources for the availability of certified palm oil. Sourcing certified palm oil aligns with our progress towards achieving zero deforestation, conversion-free sourcing, and our commitment to NDPE

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

We are in the process of assessing and identifying sources for the availability of certified palm oil. Sourcing certified palm oil aligns with our progress towards achieving zero deforestation, conversion-free sourcing, and our commitment to No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) [Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

We are working to strengthen our traceability system regarding sourcing of paper products. This will help us disclose our information better on public platforms and thus provide better transparency to our stakeholders.

Palm oil

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

✓ No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Currently, there is a lack of standardized methodology to assess deforestation footprints. Additionally, the practices for calculating these footprints vary across different geographies, making it difficult to consolidate the overall impact of deforestation on ecosystems. Due to these challenges, we are currently unable to provide assistance in this area. However, we are working towards developing internal methodologies or systems for deforestation accounting. [Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

| | Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes |
|-----------------|---|
| Timber products | Select from: ✓ No, but we plan to within the next two years |
| Palm oil | Select from: ✓ No, but we plan to within the next two years |

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☑ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

Environmental protection

✓ Labor rights

☑ Human rights protected under international law

☑ Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

- Certification
- ✓ Supplier self-declaration

(8.14.5) Please explain

As part of supplier assessments in India, we evaluated 136 suppliers in the fiscal year 2023-24 (accounting for approximately 76% of our procurement spends) on being quality-centered, ethically driven, green inspired, and socially focused. [Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

| Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives |
|---|
| Select from: Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives |

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

- ✓ Risk of water stress
- ✓ Risk of biodiversity loss
- ✓ Current and future sourcing risk
- ✓ Opportunity to build resilience at scale
- ✓ Organization has operational presence in area
- ☑ Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems
- ☑ Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems
- ☑ Recognized as priority landscape by credible multi-stakeholder groups or industry platforms

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

We invest in afforestation in degraded land parcels for carbon sink creation and carbon sequestration in our existing watershed projects. This not only conserves water and stores carbon but also reinvigorates natural ecosystems, preserves biodiversity, and improves livelihoods for local farmers. In addition, afforestation activities focused on endangered bio diversity species are also undertaken. [Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

🗹 LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Integrated watershed development project

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

🗹 India

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Telangana, Siddipet

(8.15.2.5) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)

Integrated watershed management_GCPL Annual Integrated Report FY23-24.pdf

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

✓ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

2950

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

- Convener: Leads or facilitates the design, set-up, and high-level management of the initiative
- ✓ Partner: Shares responsibility with other stakeholders to manage and implement actions.
- ✓ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2017

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

✓ Please specify :2024

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

211908

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

✓ Carbon offsetting

- ☑ Decreased ecosystem degradation rate
- ☑ Biodiversity protected and/or restored
- ☑ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored
- ✓ Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced
- ☑ Improved rate of carbon sequestration (e.g., through restoration)
- ☑ Improved community resilience from climate adaptation plans or mitigation efforts
- ☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate
- ☑ Adequate water availability, water quality or access to WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) services

Governance

- ☑ Governance forums that represent all relevant stakeholders in place and maintained
- Z Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social

- ✓ Respect, protect, and fulfil human rights
- ✓ Income diversification amongst producers in area
- \blacksquare Increased rate of employment in the rural economy
- ☑ Improved business models that enable inclusion (including smallholders)
- ☑ Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
- ☑ Improved standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups
- Insuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

Production

- ✓ Improved and/or maintained soil health
- ☑ Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)
- ☑ Uptake of regenerative agriculture (e.g., agroforestry) practices

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- ☑ Collaborate on landscape sustainability assessments through participatory mapping
- ☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for livelihoods and human well-being
- ☑ Collaborate to maintain representation from all relevant stakeholders within governance structure of initiative
- ☑ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative
- Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation
- Identify and map stakeholders (including vulnerable and/or marginalized groups) and encourage their engagement in multi-stakeholder processes

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

- ☑ Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation
- ✓ Promote and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation activities

Enhance government and capacity

Support local governments (or equivalent) to enhance landscape governance structure, and provide them with resources to develop and implement sustainable landscape policies and/or management plan

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)

✓ Collaborate on integrated watershed management and remediation activities

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

Local communities

✓ NGO and/or civil society

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

Please refer page No. 149 and 229 of attached Annual Report. We have completed the treatment of 2,950 hectares of land area reaching 1,500 households under the project through watershed. To date, we have provided over 8.5 lakh saplings for direct and seed dibbling. The project has developed 39 pandals and installed 25 drip irrigation systems at farmer lands, with a 30% contribution from the beneficiary farmer. We have trained over 100 farmers on alternate agricultural practices. We are undertaking a third party evaluation on the project and will report impact indicators by FY2024-25 end. Through the project we conserve approx 9.3 million m3 of water and sequester 20,334 tonnes of carbon every year as well as build the capacity of the whole community on water management and sustainable agriculture. Partnerships: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) The watersheds are developed as per NABARD's guidelines and technical support. It also provides 50% of the funding. All NABARD co-funded projects intervention locations and implementation agencies are selected by them and the programme is jointly reviewed. Implementation partner- PEACE We partner with non-profit organisations that has experience in natural resource management, who has been working with the community for a long period of time. The organisations support the implementation of the programme and reports progress, challenges on an ongoing basis.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

 \blacksquare Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Post the end of the project (2017-2024), below are the achievements reported by the community. Increase in area of irrigation: 294 Ha Credit extended to community for livelihood: 1.44CR Crop yield increase reported by farmers: 8 tons/ha Increase in livestock reported: 20% Increase in agricultural employment reported: over 3 months We are currently in process of conducting third party assessment of the watershed and will have verified details by end of FY 2024-25.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

✓ Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

Collective claim

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

FY24 claim: INR 42.11 Lakhs [Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

✓ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

 ${\ensuremath{\overline{\ensuremath{\mathbb M}}}}$ No, we do not produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction

[Add row]

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply ✓ Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply ✓ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

India

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

We are members of Sustainable Palm Oil Coalition for India (I-SPOC). Through them, we work across the ecosystem of sustainable palm oil production through collective action on awareness generation, capacity building, knowledge exchange and policy recommendation and actions. [Add row]

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

✓ Other ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- ✓ Improvement of water availability and quality
- \blacksquare Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity
- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- ✓ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)
- ☑ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

✓ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

One of the targets we had taken up as part of our Good & Green vision 2020 was to become water positive, through two methods. One is to improve water efficiency within our facilities to reduce the water withdrawal and, two, was water conservation beyond our operations through watershed programs. Our integrated watershed development project is helping restore the ecological balance in the drought-prone district of Siddipet in Telangana. Currently, groundwater levels are lower than 400

ft in many areas. Consequently, farmers are under acute pressure. We are partnering with NABARD and a local NGO to rejuvenate the land, recharge groundwater levels, facilitate necessary irrigation, increase cropping cycles, improve the quality and quantity of produce, enhance livelihoods, and ensure sustainable agriculture practices.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2017

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

2036-2040

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

2950

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

2950

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

🗹 India

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

17.809353

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

✓ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

17800000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

- ✓ Improvement of water availability and quality
- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- ✓ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)
- ☑ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Please refer page No. 149 and 229 of attached Annual Report. We are periodically monitoring the water recharge and carbon sequestration. Till date, we have conserved approx. 9.3 million m3 of water and sequester 20,334 tonnes of carbon every year. [Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from: Water aspects [Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals - total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

✓ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water Meter reading: Subtract the previous meter reading from the current reading to get the units consumed.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water use is continuously monitored in all of the industrial units. In addition to our water positive objective, we set annual goals for intensity reduction. As a result, the water withdrawal is examined and tracked once a month.

Water withdrawals - volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meter reading and Purchase bills

(9.2.4) Please explain

We also keep an eye on the source of water extraction. There are two categories of water that we obtain: surface water (which is the water that we buy from the municipality) and ground water.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

✓ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality testing are performed in situ, on-site at labs, and external labs where necessary.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor the TDS and TSS of the incoming water. We provide treatment techniques including Multiple Effect Evaporators (MEE), Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP), and Reverse Osmosis (RO) based on the requirements of the process.

Water discharges - total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water Meter Reading

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge is not applicable for all sites. The wastewater is routed to a common effluent treatment plant (CETP) at a few locations. Moreover, there is no effluent creation at certain other locations as they are ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge) plants.

Water discharges - volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water Meter Reading

(9.2.4) Please explain

After using the proper treatment procedure, the waste water is either released to the drain or treated and used internally for processes or for domestic purposes. It is sent to CETP at a few locations. In both cases, it joins the common utility stream and is not monitored by destination

Water discharges - volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

🗹 Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water Meter Reading

(9.2.4) Please explain

All the water is discharged after appropriate treatment through effluent treatment plant (ETP) and sewage treatment plant (STP).

Water discharge quality - by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

✓ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality tests conducted in situ, on site at labs and external labs when required

(9.2.4) Please explain

All the quality parameters are monitored on a daily basis and average monthly values are recorded.

Water discharge quality - emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

✓ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Internal Lab testing

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, TDS, Oil & Grease, COD, BOD etc) are monitored on a daily basis and average monthly values are recorded.

Water discharge quality - temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Temperature of discharge water is at atmospheric temperature. No hot discharge.

Water consumption - total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

🗹 Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Material balance using meter

(9.2.4) Please explain

It is not metered at all places but calculated through material balance of existing meters

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

✓ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water Meter Reading

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water is recycled and reused and the recycle/recovery rate is monitored at all these facilities.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

✓ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Audits

(9.2.4) Please explain

WaSH is implemented across all sites [Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

803

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

✓ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water withdrawals was higher compared to the previous year due an increase in production. We have started implementing water efficiency measures and divestment from thermal coal operations. These actions form part of our-2025 sustainability strategy. In the future, we expect withdrawals to decrease with increased investments in water-smart technologies, water efficiency measures, and water circularity.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

✓ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

All our facilities are Zero Liquid Discharge

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2857.72

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

✓ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

✓ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The higher consumption volume was primarily attributed to higher production. We expect water consumption to decrease with the implementation of the remainder of our 2025 sustainability strategy, including water-smart processes, water circularity and an optimized water management to achieve a continuous improvement of the water usage ration.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

918.73

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

✓ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

✓ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

✓ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Water withdrawals remained lesser compared to the previous year despite an increase in production, thanks to water efficiency measures in our operations. These actions form part of our 2025 sustainability strategy. In the future, we expect withdrawals to decrease with increased investments in water-smart technologies, water efficiency measures, and water circularity. [Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2053.06

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water withdrawals has increased compared to the previous year despite an increase in production We are planning to implement water efficiency measures in our operations. These actions form part of our 2025 sustainability strategy. In the future, we expect withdrawals to decrease with increased investments in water-smart technologies, water efficiency measures, and water circularity.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our company does not withdraw from the source.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

✓ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

579.6

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The lower consumption volume is primarily attributed to increase in consumption from other sources like Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes. We expect water consumption to continue decreasing with the implementation of the remainder of our 2025 sustainability strategy, including water-smart processes, water circularity and an optimized water management to achieve a continuous improvement of the water usage ration.

Groundwater - non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) **Relevance**

Select from:

✓ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our company does not withdraw from the source.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) **Relevance**

Select from:

✓ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our company does not withdraw from the source.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

223.82

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The lower consumption volume is primarily attributed to increase in consumption from other sources like Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes. We expect water consumption to continue decreasing with the implementation of the remainder of our 2025 sustainability strategy, including water-smart processes, water circularity and an optimized water management to achieve a continuous improvement of the water usage ration. [Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) **Relevance**

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water recycling and reuse has increased.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) **Relevance**

Select from:

✓ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our company does not discharge from the source.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) **Relevance**

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

All our facilities are Zero Liquid Discharge.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) **Relevance**

Select from:

✓ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

All our facilities are Zero Liquid Discharge. [Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

Select from:

✓ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This level of treatment is not relevant to our business activities and the nature of our discharge. Usually tertiary treatment of wastewater is only regarded as necessary when the nutrient concentrations in the effluent have to be reduced.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This level of treatment is not relevant to our business activities and the nature of our discharge. Usually tertiary treatment of wastewater is only regarded as necessary when the nutrient concentrations in the effluent have to be reduced

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

🗹 Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

230.03

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

All our facilities are Zero Liquid Discharge. Even at these sites, we have greatly increased reuse and recycle and rainwater harvesting such that is discharge reduced in the reporting year.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

✓ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Water discharge is not applicable for all sites. The wastewater is routed to a common effluent treatment plant (CETP) at a few locations. Moreover, there is no effluent creation at certain other locations as they are ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge) plants.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

✓ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Water discharge is not applicable for all sites. The wastewater is routed to a common effluent treatment plant (CETP) at a few locations. Moreover, there is no effluent creation at certain other locations as they are ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge) plants.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

✓ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Water discharge is not applicable for all sites. The wastewater is routed to a common effluent treatment plant (CETP) at a few locations. Moreover, there is no effluent creation at certain other locations as they are ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge) plants. [Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

Nitrates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, TDS, Oil & Grease, COD, BOD etc) are monitored on a daily basis and average monthly values are recorded. However, as our discharge volume is zero, this amount can also be considered zero. [Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Ves, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

8

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

✓ 51-75

(9.3.4) Please explain

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework. There are three different exercises we conducted to assess climate and water related risks - internal risk assessment as part of larger enterprise risk management, external climate and water risk assessment in line with TCFD framework and a materiality study on ESG risks based on the COSO framework. For Physical Risk Scenario Analysis, climate data for the considered scenarios was collected for the period from 2020-2039. This data was then normalized and consolidated. Variables being considered for physical risk analysis are Temperature and Precipitation (collected from World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal), Water Scarcity (WRI Aqueduct) and Climate change Hazards (World Bank Think Hazard). Coverage: India operation comprising 60% of our revenue. Risk assessment procedure: Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework Type of tools and methods used: Tools on the market, Enterprise risk management Databases Tools and methods used: WRI Aqueduct COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework Contextual issues considered: Water availability at a basin/catchment level Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level: Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials Water regulatory frameworks Status of ecosystems and habitats Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees, Drought impacts on raw material and production

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

As part of the supply chain assessment we carry out every year under our sustainable supply chain policy, we ask our suppliers to provide details of their water consumption and their exposure to water stress as a risk. Coverage: All Tier-1 suppliers Risk assessment procedure: Self assessment Frequency of assessment: Annual

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

✓ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Malanpur

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

This facility is ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge).

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Chambal river, which is a sub basin of river Ganges

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.3558

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

78.2945

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

348.81

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

348.81

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

211.02

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

137.8

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Due to change in product mix and plant expansion water consumption has been increased in this FY.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

✓ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Coil 6, Pondicherry

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

✓ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

This facility is ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge).

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

✓ Cauvery River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

10.9254

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

79.838

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

✓ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

11.35

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

11.35

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

11.35

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption has increased by 5% in the reporting year as compared to the previous reporting year at this facility due to change in product mix

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

✓ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Coil 9, Pondicherry

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

This facility is ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge).

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

✓ Cauvery River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

11.9309

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

79.7851

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

✓ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

15.4

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

15.4

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

15.4

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

15.4

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption has reduced by 5% in the reporting year as compared to the previous reporting year at this facility. Various water conservation initiatives have been undertaken at this facility for example installation of sensor based water taps, using level sensors in water storage tanks etc. Our STP treats all waste water and recycles it for domestic use. We ensure no wastewater is discharged out of our plants.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

✓ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kathua

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

✓ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

This facility is ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge).

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :River Ravi, which is tributary of river Indus.

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

32.3863

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.5173

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

✓ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.74

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

2.74

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

2.74

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.74

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption has reduced by 18% in the reporting year as compared to the previous reporting year at this facility. Various water conservation initiatives have been undertaken at this facility for example installation of sensor based water taps, using level sensors in water storage tanks etc. Our STP treats all waste water and recycles it for domestic use. We ensure no wastewater is discharged out of our plants

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

✓ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Coil 7 - Karaikal

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

✓ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

✓ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

This facility is ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge).

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

Cauvery River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

10.9254

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

79.838

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6.63

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

6.63

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

6.63

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

6.63

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption has increased by 5% in the reporting year as compared to the previous reporting year at this facility due to change in product mix

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

✓ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

MM Nagar,Chennai

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

This facility is ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge).

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

✓ Cauvery River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

12.78275

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

80.02554

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

✓ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4.66

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

4.66

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

4.66

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4.66

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption has reduced by 29% in the reporting year as compared to the previous reporting year at this facility. Various water conservation initiatives have been undertaken at this facility for example installation of sensor based water taps, using level sensors in water storage tanks etc. Our STP treats all waste water and recycles it for domestic use. We ensure no wastewater is discharged out of our plants

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Conso, Pondicherry

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

✓ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

 \blacksquare Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

This facility is ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge).

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

✓ Cauvery River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

11.93094

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

79.78518

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

✓ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6.32

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

6.32

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

6.32

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

6.32

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption has reduced by 8% in the reporting year as compared to the previous reporting year at this facility. Various water conservation initiatives have been undertaken at this facility for example installation of sensor based water taps, using level sensors in water storage tanks etc. Our STP treats all waste water and recycles it for domestic use. We ensure no wastewater is discharged out of our plants

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

✓ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Coil 11

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

✓ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

This facility is ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge).

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :River Ravi, which is tributary of river Indus.

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

32.3863

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.5173

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

2.74

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

2.74

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.74

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

✓ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption has increased by 22% in the reporting year as compared to the previous reporting year at this facility due to change in product mix [Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals - total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

Water withdrawals - volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

Water withdrawals - quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

Water discharges - total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

Water discharges - volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

Water discharges - quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

Water consumption - total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). [Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

140961100000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

175543088.42

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

As production ramps up, we are likely to see greater water efficiencies from scale. There are no water intensive products in the pipeline. We will continue to recharge and harvest as much rainwater as possible at our sites. Our target is to reduce water intensity by 40% by 2025 (vs 2011 baseline) while maintaining water positivity. Against this target, we have reduced our water intensity by 39% from FY2010-11 baseline already. [Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

| Products contain hazardous substances | Comment |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Select from: ☑ No | Our products do not contain hazardous substances. It adheres to the compliance requirements by regulatory authorities. |

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

 \blacksquare No, but we plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Not assessed from a water impact lens

(9.14.4) Please explain

We completed LCAs for 8 products that constitute over 50% of our revenue. We aim to complete LCAs of more than 80% of our products by revenue by 2025. LCAs help us assess the step in the value chain at which we can minimise our environmental impact on all fronts—energy, water, plastic, and waste. Based on the studies, we are now gathering data on our value chains to understand the water impact, set a baseline, monitor at product level and define "low water impact" products. [Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We comply with all the regulatory norms as per the CPCB rules. We are also zero liquid discharge, hence water pollution is not considered a material area of concern

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

🗹 Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

✓ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We do not track this on a quantitative basis

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

✓ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

✓ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Country/area/region

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Product water intensity

✓ Reduction per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/30/2011

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2011

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

2.11

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2026

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1.27

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1.3

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

96

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

✓ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers our India operations (60% of our revenue)

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have almost achieved our target, thanks to continued investments in water conservation technologies.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We had taken a target of 30% specific water reduction by 2025 as against the baseline of 2011. As of this reporting year, we have reduced water intensity by 39% and achieved 15X water positivity [Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

🗹 Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

✓ Eliminate single-use plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

☑ Other plastic packaging target, please specify :Packaging Intensity per ton of production

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

✓ Ensure compliance with EPR policies and schemes

(10.1.3) Please explain

At Godrej, we have set multiple plastic-related targets aimed at reducing our environmental impact and complying with regulatory requirements. These targets include:. Reducing plastic packaging intensity per ton of production. Increasing recyclability of packaging In addition to these voluntary targets, we are committed to meeting the regulatory requirements under India's EPR framework. With Starting in FY 2025-2026, we have targets for reusing plastic packaging and increasing the use of PCR content in our packaging. While the EPR framework assigns specific targets, we have set internal targets that go beyond regulatory requirements in certain areas. For instance, our internal goals for plastic intensity reduction and the use of recycled content are beyond the mandated targets, to lead towards sustainable packaging solutions. Through this combination of compliance with EPR regulations and the pursuit of more aggressive internal targets, we aim to significantly reduce our plastic footprint and contribute to a circular economy. [Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies Select from: ✓ No (10.2.2) Comment Not applicable

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

🗹 No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

🗹 No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

🗹 No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

✓ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

At Godrej Consumer, we utilize a range of plastic packaging types, including rigid containers, and flexible packaging (mono, and multi-layered plastic packaging). These materials are used across various stages of our packaging process, serving as primary, secondary, and, in some cases, tertiary packaging.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

✓ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

At Godrej Consumer, we utilize a range of plastic packaging types, including rigid containers, and flexible packaging (mono, and multi-layered plastic packaging). These materials are used across various stages of our packaging process, serving as primary, secondary, and, in some cases, tertiary packaging.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

🗹 No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

🗹 No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

🗹 No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not Applicable [Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

17995

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

✓ % virgin fossil-based content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

100

(10.5.7) Please explain

For FY23-24, we are reporting the quantity of plastic packaging that we have sourced for our consumption. Our plastic packaging procurement process involves purchasing from both manufacturers and traders. The total quantity of plastic packaging directly sourced by Godrej is approximately 17,995 metric tons. Additionally, we engage in the trading of goods where third-party manufacturers produce products for Godrej. In some cases, the plastic packaging for these products is not purchased by us but is managed by 3rd party manufacturer. However, we still account for the plastic packaging associated with these traded products. The total quantity of plastic packaging used in these cases accounts for approximately 3,500 to 4,000 metric tons. [Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

🗹 % reusable

✓ % technically recyclable

☑ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.2) % of plastic packaging that is reusable

0

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

40

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

40

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

We have assessed that some of our plastic packaging used in categories such as handwash may be reusable, though the quantity of this packaging is currently low. We are actively assessing the feasibility of establishing systems that would allow us to bring this packaging back for reuse. This includes evaluating the most efficient and sustainable ways to implement a reuse system within our supply chain. In terms of recyclability, 40% of our plastic packaging is recyclable and we have a target to increase this to 80% by 2026. [Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Production of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

Recycling

✓ Waste to Energy

(10.6.4) % recycling

0

(10.6.6) % waste to energy

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

We are not producing and/or commercializing any plastic packaging.

Commercialization of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

✓ Recycling

✓ Waste to Energy

(10.6.4) % recycling

0

(10.6.6) % waste to energy

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

We are not producing and/or commercializing any plastic packaging.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

17995

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

Recycling

✓ Waste to Energy

✓ Incineration

(10.6.4) % recycling

52

(10.6.6) % waste to energy

3

(10.6.7) % incineration

45

(10.6.12) Please explain

The quantity of plastic packaging waste for FY23-24 is reported based on the EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility) Target calculation Method, given under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, issued by the Government of India. The EPR target is calculated by averaging the post-consumer and pre-consumer plastic waste generated over the previous two financial years (FY20-21 and FY22-23). Post-consumer waste refers to the plastic waste generated during the sales of our products, while pre-consumer waste refers to the waste generated during the packaging of the products. We are not reporting actual quantity of plastic packaging waste generated in FY23-24 to avoid discrepancies and multiple figures across different reporting frameworks. By following the EPR target calculation method, we

ensure alignment with the regulatory framework provided by the Government of India. This approach also ensures consistency, transparency, and clarity in our reporting, thereby eliminating any ambiguity [Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

✓ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Education & awareness
- ✓ Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

| Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance? | Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance |
|---|---|
| Select from: ✓ Yes, we use indicators | Select all that apply State and benefit indicators |

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

| | Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity | Comment |
|--|--|---|
| Legally protected areas | Select from: ☑ No | Currently, we are not focusing on these areas. |
| UNESCO World Heritage sites | Select from: ☑ No | Currently, we are not focusing on these areas. |
| UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves | Select from: ✓ No | Currently, we are not focusing on these areas. |
| Ramsar sites | Select from: ☑ No | Currently, we are not focusing on these areas. |
| Key Biodiversity Areas | Select from: ✓ Yes | Coverage: Western Ghat of Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra Key initiatives: restoration of local Endangered species |
| Other areas important for biodiversity | Select from: ✓ No | Currently, we are not focusing on these areas. |

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

🗹 India

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Sindhudurg region in Maharashtra Malendu region in Karnataka Valparai region in Tamil Nadu

(11.4.1.6) **Proximity**

Select from:

✓ Up to 25 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Key initiatives: restoration of local Endangered species

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

🗹 No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Activity is to restoration of local Endangered species and there is no negative impact due to this. [Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

| Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party |
|---|
| Select from: ✓ Yes |

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

Forests

- ✓ Water
- Plastics

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

✓ All data points in module 1

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

✓ ISAE 3000

☑ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We have received Reasonable Assurance in BRSR: Achieving accuracy and compliance in Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR) requires a systematic process. It begins with a deep understanding of the BRSR framework set by authorities like SEBI, including reporting standards and guidelines. The process involves: Scope and Materiality Assessment: Identifying material issues relevant to the organization and stakeholders. Data Collection and Documentation: Gathering and systematically documenting relevant BRSR data. Data Verification and Risk Assessment: Implementing robust data verification processes, including internal and external audits, and assessing risks for potential misstatements or errors. Engagement with Assurance Providers: Organisations may engage internal or external experts specialising in sustainability reporting assurance. Detailed Assurance Planning and Execution: Developing and executing a comprehensive assurance plan, involving substantive testing, analytical procedures, and reassessing materiality. Reporting and Management Response: Preparing an assurance report detailing findings, followed by management's response to address issues and implement corrective actions. Final Report Preparation and Review: Merging the assurance report with the BRSR report, ensuring alignment with BRSR requirements. Disclosure and Continuous Improvement: Publishing the report for stakeholder access and using insights from the process for future enhancements. Best Practices for Effective Integration: Early commencement, senior management buy-in, stakeholder communication, using the process for improvement, investing in training, establishing robust governance, selecting qualified assurance providers, and implementing their recommendations are crucial for successful BRSR or ESG reasonable assurance.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

GCPL Limited assurance on select BRSR and GRI indicators for FY 24.pdf [Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

| Additional information | Attachment (optional) |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Annual report | GCPL_Annual_Report_2023_24.pdf |

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Head - Good & Green

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from: ✓ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) [Fixed row]